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Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment

Five Regions

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Miscellaneous Publication No. 436 U. S. Department of Agriculture
In cooperation with the Work Projects Administration
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This report is one of a series from the consumer purchases study presenting facts concerning the incomes and consumption patterns of families in small cities, in villages, and on farms. The following five regions were covered: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast.

Published by Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics, as a report on projects 65–1707, 201–6000, and 501–3–1, conducted under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration.

CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Urban, Village, and Farm

Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment

Five Regions

By

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Economics Division, Bureau of Home Economics

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 436

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Bureau of Home Economics

In cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

1941

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FOREWORD

This volume deals with expenditures for household furnishings and equipment bought by families living in the farm counties, villages, and small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics as part of the consumer purchases study. Other reports in the series issued by this Bureau deal with the incomes of these small-city, village, and farm families, their patterns of consumption, and the details of their expenditures for other major family budget categories, such as food, clothing, and medical care (see p. 206). Comparable reports for families in larger communities are issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The study of consumer purchases was undertaken to provide comprehensive data on the income and consumption of American families. It was conducted in 1936 by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating Bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegarde Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Dorothy S. Brady, Geraldine S. DePuy, Elizabeth Phelps, Kathryn Cronister, Colette Rosenstiel, Mary Ruth Pratt, Miriam Hilton, Marjorie Ellsworth, and Joseph A. Zettler. In addition, Miss Florence Wright, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, cooperated by providing data concerning the types and qualities of furniture available at the prices customarily paid by the farm families reporting purchases.

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Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgment is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and of the extension service in agriculture and home economics, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities, villages, and farm counties in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Expenditure Patterns

Once a family has furnished its home, outlays for furnishings and equipment are comparatively small in ordinary years. Among native-white farm operators' families such expenditures generally averaged $25 or less at income levels under $1,000 (net income, money and nonmoney) in 1935–36; averages seldom exceeded $50 until the $1,750-income line was passed. At most income levels, the amounts so spent accounted for less than 5 percent of the total value of consumption of the farm groups—i. e., of the value of goods and services purchased and of farm-furnished housing, food, and fuel (table 1).

Families in villages and small cities tend to spend more for household furniture and equipment than do those in farming sections of the same region at comparable income levels. For example, average expenditures of families in the income class $1,250–$1,499 were $63 in the small cities surveyed in the North Central region, $49 in the villages, and $39 in the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm counties. This tendency for outlays to increase with degree of urbanization may also be noted in the various farm sections. Families in the New Jersey truck-farming counties, lying between New York and Philadelphia, had average expenditures exceeding those of the Pennsylvania–Ohio families at most income levels. Averages for the part-time farm section near Portland, Oreg., generally were higher than those for the more rural Washington–Oregon section.

Purchases by a moderate income family in what might be called a normal year include a number of inexpensive articles such as dishes, towels, sheets, light bulbs, brooms, and brushes to replace those broken or worn out, or a high chair or bed to meet the needs of the most recent family member. But for many families there comes a time when something higher priced is bought, as a living-room suite, an electric refrigerator, or a washing machine; and in that year expenditures mount far beyond those of the other years and beyond the average for the family's income group. The higher the income level, the larger the proportion of families that purchase the more expensive articles; but even among the comparatively well-to-do a considerable number have small outlays. Thus, in the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section at the income level $3,000–$3,999, about one family in five spent less than $10 for furnishings and equipment of all sorts. Appreciably more than half of the families at every income level had outlays below the average for their group (fig. 1).

Ways of spending for furnishings and equipment, shown by this report, are for nonrelief, unbroken, native-white families in 13 farm sections, 140 villages, and 20 small cities.[1] All farm families are those of owners or renters except in the Southeast where sharecroppers were studied separately. Data for Negro families were obtained in the Southeast region only and are presented separately; accordingly,

[1] This report deals with families living in farm areas, villages, and small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics. A comparable report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics presents data for small cities in New England and the North Central region and for larger cities in all regions studied. See tables 37 and 38 for a list of the communities included in the consumer purchases study; see figure 4 for their location.

regional comparisons and generalizations are based upon the white population groups surveyed. The pattern that is depicted for a given income level may be considered characteristic of the expenditure habits of the native-white nonrelief families of comparable incomes in these communities and in others similar in geographic location and in economic and cultural characteristics. Exceptions are found at the lowest extreme of the income scale where many families seem to have had greater financial resources than are usual at such levels. It seems probable that the low-income groups included some families suffering temporary economic reverses but having savings or other means of maintaining a level of living beyond that possible on their income for the year. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 200, for a further discussion of the composition of the low-income groups.)

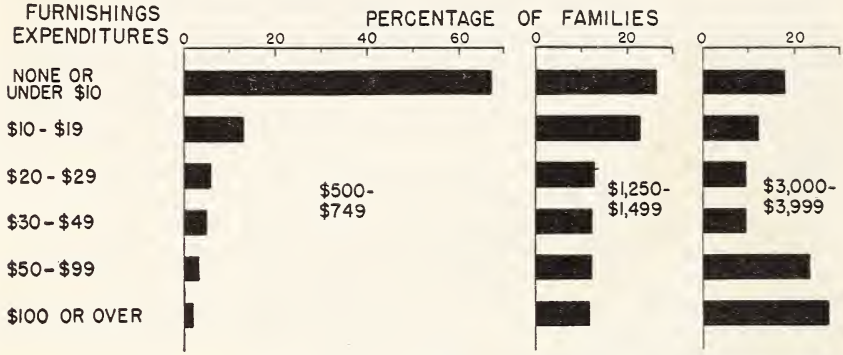

FIGURE 1.—Furnishings and equipment: Percentage of families having expenditures for furnishings and equipment within specified ranges, selected income classes, Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section, 1935–36.

The income level of the families surveyed—i. e., the median income of all income classes combined—was somewhat higher than the general income level of all families in these communities. This is due to the exclusion of the relief groups and of foreign-born, one-person, and broken families which tend to have lower incomes than the native-white, nonrelief, unbroken families. Negroes, also a low-income group, were excluded except in the Southeast, as has been said.

This higher general income level and certain other differences between the groups studied and the total population should be taken into account in interpreting the data in this report, especially the figures in the total, or all-incomes, line of each table. For example, the proportion of the families studied that owned mechanical refrigerators, as shown in the all-incomes line, was undoubtedly higher than in the population as a whole, since ownership of such equipment increases with income; but the proportion of owners in each income class was reasonably representative of that level. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 190, The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population, for a further discussion of the sampling procedures followed and the families included in the sample.)

Some hint as to the purpose served by these purchases of furnishings and equipment—whether to provide articles needed for such aspects of daily living as serving meals, laundry work, and keeping the house clean, or to satisfy the desire for beauty and the latest in style trends—

is given by the way in which aggregate outlays were distributed among the six subgroups of the category, i. e., kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; household textiles; furniture; floor coverings; tableware; and miscellaneous articles. From one-third to one-half of the total spent by families at most income levels went for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment. Refrigerators, washing machines, cook stoves, and other comparatively expensive articles generally accounted for three-fourths or more of the expenditures for this subgroup; replacements of cutlery, pots and pans, brushes, and other less costly things, for the remainder.

TABLE 1.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Average*[1] *expenditures for all furnishings and equipment, by income, 22 white farm-operator, small-city, and village analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont farms	New Jersey farms	Pennsylvania - Ohio farms	Michigan - Wisconsin farms	Illinois-Iowa farms	North Dakota-Kansas farms	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado farms	Washington - Oregon farms	Oregon—part-time farms	California farms	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
All incomes [3]	$25.20	$43.61	$39.45	$38.36	$41.99	$30.33	$27.31	$38.11	$55.73	$55.23	$14.47
500–749	19.26	22.24	15.32	19.30	23.70	21.74	15.80	19.97	63.94	17.24	8.41
750–999	15.59	30.55	18.89	23.59	26.98	25.33	22.27	21.32	32.59	25.30	8.72
1,000–1,249	28.44	42.14	26.15	29.93	34.47	31.99	25.61	33.01	25.46	42.34	18.37
1,250–1,499	24.04	17.70	38.60	43.65	42.43	35.40	32.62	37.87	43.60	57.40	33.19
1,500–1,749	29.98	36.72	44.58	35.32	54.41	42.63	43.78	46.94	47.21	49.87	26.69
1,750–1,999	31.07	44.14	51.60	63.71	60.00	33.31	41.20	50.90	56.95	51.44	44.94
2,000–2,499	51.41	55.24	53.63	64.89	56.04	57.24	52.58	57.03	86.34	67.19	-------
2,500–2,999	84.91	94.09	62.36	59.12	88.15	35.35	32.54	73.02	97.31	90.64	-------
3,000–3,999	-------	93.34	82.03	92.57	75.32	92.31	43.22	68.85	105.29	97.97	-------
4,000–4,999	-------	-------	75.81	-------	56.44	-------	-------	90.07	-------	103.21	-------

Family-income class (dollars)	North Carolina-South Carolina farms	Georgia - Mississippi farms	North Central small cities	Plains and Mountain small cities	Pacific small cities	Southeast small cities	New England villages	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages	Plains and Mountain villages	Pacific villages	Southeast villages
All incomes [3]	$42.55	$28.52	$60.80	$86.04	$91.67	$69.94	$40.83	$47.39	$59.71	$70.54	$64.15
500–749	13.46	9.21	15.50	27.86	19.63	21.72	12.90	20.58	25.89	21.83	21.88
750–999	21.21	18.34	28.91	43.84	39.98	40.68	16.36	27.63	35.13	36.55	33.98
1,000–1,249	32.88	22.56	41.08	65.65	59.90	49.06	23.90	39.16	50.48	49.00	48.70
1,250–1,499	37.50	28.32	62.65	72.93	78.70	77.45	40.72	49.16	54.43	63.41	59.51
1,500–1,749	44.95	41.31	63.22	88.83	85.66	63.71	49.02	52.64	72.37	68.70	70.56
1,750–1,999	57.89	27.82	79.58	78.99	88.52	101.80	54.60	62.68	89.46	99.79	83.88
2,000–2,249	65.53	40.88	73.74	95.03	114.78	81.24	52.81	75.18	77.87	105.77	82.76
2,250–2,499			95.14	126.36	122.61	63.44					
2,500–2,999	78.90	73.31	105.05	98.81	114.64	113.48	54.90	105.90	95.79	104.56	103.38
3,000–3,999	104.03	88.68	81.70	141.16	147.99	(4)	115.88	125.97	148.36	144.95	110.48
4,000–4,999	107.50	85.92	119.53	284.52	135.70	(4)	-------	213.52	180.25	-------	119.48

[1] Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 19), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

[2] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 19 for similar data for sharecropper and Negro analysis units.

[3] This includes income classes at the extremes of the income distribution which are not shown separately in this table. These are shown in table 19.

[4] Average expenditures in the $3,000 or over class were $99.51.

Furniture took in the neighborhood of one-fifth of the total spent for furnishings and equipment by the city or village families at most income levels; a somewhat smaller share in the farm sections. For example, in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, outlays for furniture averaged $15, or 24 percent of the aggregate spent by city families in the income class $1,250–$1,499; $11, or 22 percent, for the comparable village group; $4 and $6, or 9 and 14 percent, for the farm groups in the Michigan–Wisconsin and the Illinois–Iowa sections. This difference between the farm and city families probably reflects a real difference in living standards. City families probably replace furniture more often, being more conscious of style trends in interior decoration. There is the probability, too, that the white-collar families in the urban groups place less emphasis upon durability of furniture and more upon appearance than do farm families when they furnish their homes, and therefore make replacements more often.

The living room took an appreciable share of the outlays for furniture; expenditures for living-room suites (probably a davenport and chair) were more than a third of the total spent for this subgroup by families in the small-city, village, and farm analysis units of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central region. Tables and upholstered chairs, many of which must have been for this room, raised the proportion even higher. A davenport and an upholstered chair add comfort. Furthermore, they are the conventionally accepted furniture for the living room of today, and, as such, they would assume importance in the family's scale of wants.

Household textiles—tablecloths and napkins, bedding, curtains, and the like—usually took from about 9 to 15 percent of the total outlays for the category (furnishings and equipment) in the cities and villages; a somewhat higher proportion in the farm sections. Actual dollar expenditures, however, tended to average somewhat higher for city than farm families. Thus, at the income level $1,250–$1,499 average amounts spent for household textiles were $7.46 in the small cities of the North Central region and $5.83 in the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section; but such outlays were only 12 percent of the aggregate spent by the former group compared with 15 percent by the latter. The explanation of this reversal of ranks lies in the higher outlays for all furnishings and equipment by urban families, previously noted. Purchases of such utilitarian articles as towels for the kitchen and bathroom, sheets, pillowcases, and blankets were made by far more families than were purchases of curtains, draperies, and bedspreads—the more decorative articles of the textile subgroup.

Floor coverings usually took from 6 to 14 percent of the total spent for furnishings and equipment, expenditures averaging less than $10 at most income levels. Tableware—dishes and silver—took less than 5 percent at practically all income levels, generally only 2 or 3 percent. Miscellaneous articles—heating stoves, household and garden tools, luggage, window shades, et cetera—usually took from 6 to 12 percent.

Equipment for Housekeeping

Housekeeping tasks—preparing meals, doing laundry work, and cleaning the house—are more burdensome on the farm than in the city. Farmhouses tend to be larger; households often have more members to be fed and provided with clean clothes, towels, and bedding. More of

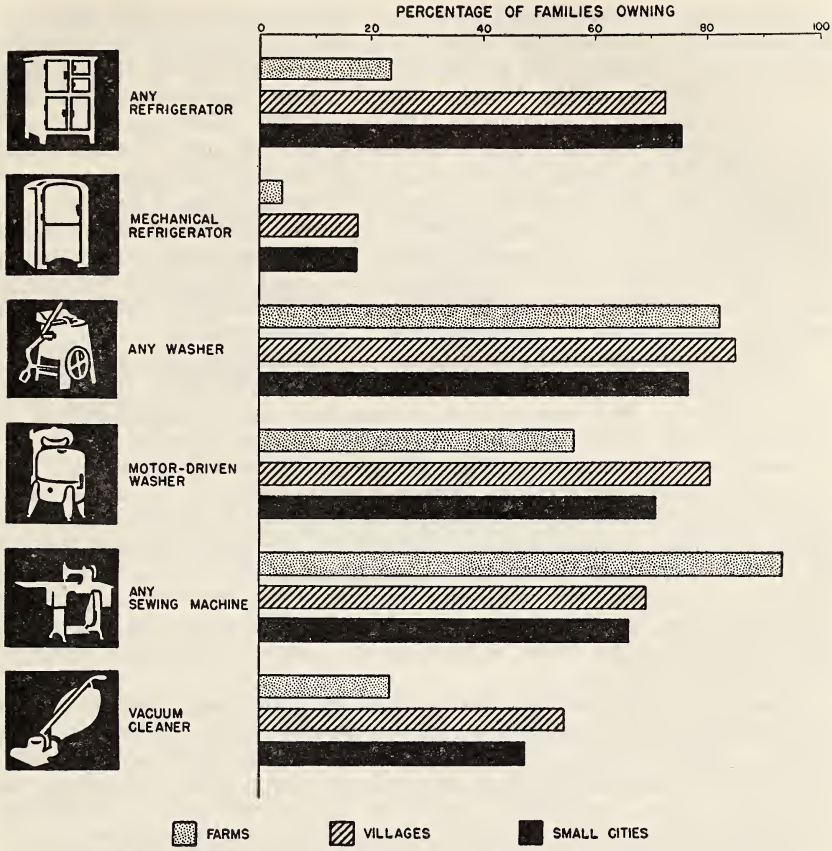

FIGURE 2.—Household equipment: Percentage of families owning specified household equipment in the income class $1,000–$1,249, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units and Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section, 1935–36.

the farm dwellings are heated by stoves; coal or wood must be brought in and ashes carried out. More of the farm families do their own laundry; fewer have running water for such work. On the basis of need, therefore, it is to be expected that ownership of the labor-saving household equipment which technology has brought to our markets would be far more widespread in farm than in city homes. For some articles, this was true; but for others, the proportion of owners was greater in the urban communities. That farm homes were not consistently better equipped for lightening household tasks than urban homes at the same income level may be due in large part to the greater pressure upon money income in the former households. A farm family has a smaller net cash income than a city family at the same level, since a greater part of the total receipts of the former is in kind—farm-furnished food and fuel. The desire to build up the farm enterprise and to become a landowner also affects expenditures for living; farm families tend to put aside more for getting ahead financially than do urban groups. Then, too, the more widespread availability of electricity in cities makes ownership of motor-driven equipment more practicable.

Refrigerators were owned by two or three times as many families, proportionally, in the small cities as in the farm sections at most income levels. At the level $1,000–$1,249, three-fourths of the families in the small cities of the North Central region were owners and only one-fourth in the Pennsylvania–Ohio and the Michigan–Wisconsin farm sections. In the Pacific Northwest, at this same income level, 42 percent of the small-city families were owners compared with 15 percent of the farm families in the Washington–Oregon section. In the Southeast, in the income class cited above, 89 percent of the white urban families were owners, 47 percent of the farm-operator group in the North Carolina–South Carolina section, and 58 percent of those in the cotton counties studied in Georgia and Mississippi (table 15 and fig. 2).

Ice for nonmechanical refrigerators and electricity and gas for the usual mechanical types are more generally available to urban than farm families. Deliveries of ice are made in many farm sections to families on the main road; but in sparsely settled counties where distances between farms are great, such route service is not given. The more urbanized farm sections, however, provided evidence of the probable increase in ownership of refrigerators by farm groups, when local situations make it practicable. Families in the truck-growing section of New Jersey, near the metropolitan areas of New York and Philadelphia, outstripped the small-city families of the more westerly North Central region in refrigerator ownership; families on the fruit farms in the urbanized farm areas of California, those in the small cities of Washington and Oregon.

Mechanical refrigerators were owned by a far larger proportion of the families in small cities than in the nearby farm sections in each region. However, the New Jersey and California farm sections (distant from the small-city units studied) and the part-time section near Portland, Oreg., resembled the cities in prevalence of ownership, probably in large part because of the availability of electricity.

Farm families generally outranked urban with respect to proportion owning a washing machine, reflecting, perhaps, the smaller relative number using the services of commercial laundries. Such equipment also may have seemed more necessary to the farm homemaker faced with washing work clothes for the men than to the city woman in a white-collar family. At the income level $1,000–$1,249, 82 percent of the farm families in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section owned such equipment; 77 percent of the families in the small cities of the North Central region. Relatively fewer of the former group, however, had motor-driven machines, 56 percent as compared with 71 percent. Only in the Southeast, where at most income levels washing machines were owned by fewer than 5 percent of the native-white families in small cities or operating farms, were differences between the rural and urban groups small and not consistent in direction.

Nonelectric mechanical washing machines, often operated by a gasoline motor, were far more widely used in farm areas than were mechanical refrigerators that did not use electricity. Families having electricity, however, were more likely to have power-driven washing machines than were those not served by electricity. Thus, in the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section, at the income level $1,000–$1,249 cited above, 83 percent of the families with electricity, as compared

with 40 percent of those without, had power-driven machines (fig. 3). This may reflect a real difference in the economic status of the families with and without electricity; the former may have had fewer debts and greater assets, even though incomes for the year were the same.

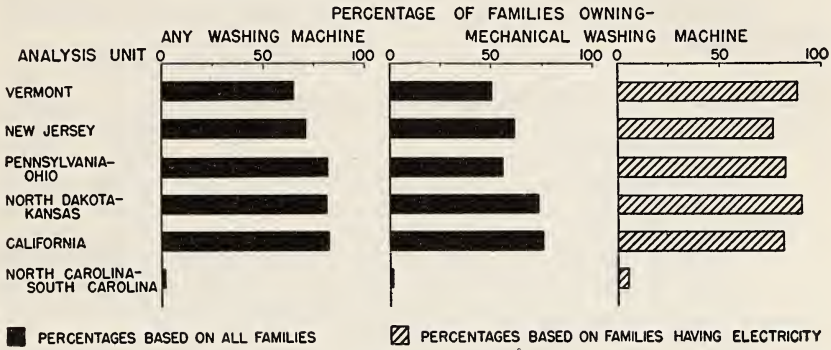

FIGURE 3.—Washing machines: Percentage of all families owning any washing machines and mechanical washing machines and percentage of families having electricity that owned mechanical washing machines, income class $1,000–$1,249, selected farm sections, 1935–36.

Sewing machines, also, were owned by comparatively more farm than urban families at most income levels. But the reverse was generally true of vacuum cleaners. For example, at the income level $1,000–$1,249, sewing machines were owned by 93 percent of the families in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section as compared with 66 percent of those in the small cities of the North Central region; vacuum cleaners by 23 percent and 48 percent, respectively, of the two groups.

Financing Expensive Purchases of Furnishings and Equipment

The purchase of furnishings and equipment costing in the neighborhood of $100 or more would mean a readjustment in the financial plans of a moderate-income family accustomed to spending less than half this sum for all such articles during a year. If the outlay were made from current income, the family might adjust its budget by reducing savings, thus maintaining its usual level of living; or it might reverse this procedure, keeping savings at the customary level and reducing outlays for various items of living as for food, dress, recreation, the automobile. Savings of previous years might be drawn upon or the family might go into debt, using installment or other forms of credit. Or the adjustment might be a combination of these procedures.

That families in the middle of the income range tended to adjust by reducing both current living expenditures and savings and by "going in the red" is indicated by a study of two groups in the villages of the North and West—families whose expenditures for furnishings and equipment approximated the average for their income level and families whose expenditures for furnishings and equipment were high, relatively. (Families with large outlays for other consumption

categories, as for medical care or car purchase, were excluded from both groups.[2]) Families with extraordinarily large outlays for furnish ngs and equipment economized on other items of living, spending less than the families whose outlays for furnishings might be called normal; in addition, the former group "went in the red," ending the year with an average net deficit, as is shown below by data for selected income classes:

Level of expenditures for furnishings and equipment, and income class:	Average expenditures for— Furnishings and equipment	Other items of family living	Average net surplus or deficit[1]
Moderate expenditures:			
$750–$999	$20	$836	$28
$1,000–$1,249	48	1, 088	4
$1,250–$1,499	48	1, 280	51
High expenditures:			
$750–$999	136	775	−62
$1,000–$1,249	202	953	−51
$1,250–$1,499	284	1, 140	−52

[1] A deficit is indicated by a minus sign.

The families that had unusually high outlays for furnishings and equipment, as a group, spent more than their incomes, going into debt or drawing upon savings of other years. Thus, at the income level $1,250–$1,499, their average net deficit for the year was $52 while the families with so-called normal outlays for furnishings had average savings of $51—a difference of more than $100. This does not necessarily mean that every family buying expensive articles of furnishings or equipment had living expenditures in excess of income; but the group, as a whole, had a net deficit.

The families spending an extraordinary amount for furnishings and equipment tended to economize on other items of living, spending $140 less than the average for the so-called normal group at the income level discussed above. Such economies, if carefully planned, may not have brought any sense of deprivation even though they must have meant a change in customary ways; instead the families may have felt that any disadvantages were more than outweighed by the increased satisfactions from using the furniture or equipment purchased. The family whose purchase of a new stove made the living room more comfortable throughout the winter may have been happier than if it had spent as usual for other items of living. Nor is "going in the red" to be deplored if the family's financial situation permits—if it does not have other debts or has adequate resources.

Comparatively few families in small communities used installment credit for purchases of furnishings and equipment. For example, in the Illinois–Iowa farm section only 7 of the 1,642 operators' families studied had higher balances due on installment purchases of furnishings and equipment at the end of the report year than at the beginning. Some, of course, may have bought articles the early part of the year and paid off all installments due before the year ended, hence the above proportion (7 out of 1,642) does not tell the complete story of the use of this type of credit. However, if installment purchases had been widespread in these counties and in the other farm sections, villages, and small cities surveyed, the percentage of families that increased

[2] Whether the patterns of adjustment indicated by the village families of this region are typical of village families in other regions or of families on farms or in cities cannot be stated with certainty at the time of writing this report, since the study of family financial management practices has not been completed.

their debts of this sort during the report year could not have been so low as was found.

The Organization of This Report

Details of the ownership of and expenditures for furnishings and equipment by farm families in the sections surveyed in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central region are discussed in the succeeding chapters of this report. While the place of expenditures for furnishings and equipment in the pattern of consumption follows much the same general pattern, income class by income class, in the different analysis groups of families of native-white farm operators, details differ somewhat with differences in customs and climatic conditions. For example, relatively fewer of the families in the Southeast than in the other regions owned washing machines, while ownership of refrigerators was more widespread than in some other areas. Such interregional differences can be traced by study of the tables presented in Appendix B. With few exceptions, every detailed table shown for the farm sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region is duplicated for the others. Similar tables are shown, also, for the white sharecroppers and the Negro operators and sharecroppers of the Southeast.

The major points of difference between the farm and urban groups with respect to ownership and purchases of furnishings and equipment have been sketched in this summary. Patterns of expenditures are sufficiently similar at different degrees of urbanization that a detailed description of the ways of spending of the village and small-city families would repeat much that has been said in the discussion of the farm groups. The person interested in such details for the villages or small cities will find them in the appendix. Tables similar to those for the farm counties are presented for each of the six village analysis units—the native-white families in New England, in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, the Plains and Mountain region, the Pacific Coast, and the Southeast, and the native-Negro families of the Southeast—and for each of the five small-city analysis units (groupings similar to those for the villages, with New England omitted). Tables showing ownership and expenditures by the two occupational groups—the wage-earner and the clerical, business and professional—are presented for the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region only.

SECTION 2. FARM FAMILIES' EXPENDITURES FOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Total Expenditures

Pennsylvania–Ohio Farm Section

Year-to-year expenditures for household furnishings and equipment are made up largely of outlays for replacement of inexpensive articles, as for brooms, mops, paring knives, glass tumblers, towels, bedding, and electric light bulbs. Purchases of costly articles, such as mechanical refrigerators, power-driven washing machines, vacuum cleaners, or suites of furniture are made infrequently by the great majority of families. Average amounts spent for furnishings and equipment by a group of families, therefore, tend to be small compared with outlays for the major consumption categories. In the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section, amounts spent for clothing, the automobile, and household operation were two to three times as great as amounts spent for furnishings and equipment at most income levels; amounts spent for food, from three to six times as great in most classes (table 2).

Average outlays for furnishings and equipment by the group of farm families surveyed in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section ranged from a low of $15 at the income level $500–$749 to a high of $82 at the level $3,000–$3,999 during a 12-month period in 1935–36 (table 3). This increase with income reflects both the larger proportion of buyers among the more well-to-do groups and the tendency for such families to spend more than those at lower income levels. The two lowest income classes (i. e., those below $500) are omitted from this and from most other discussions of trends of expenditure patterns with rising income. Some of the families at these two levels were atypical; apparently, they had suffered temporary income reverses but had credit or assets sufficient to permit a level of living higher than is usual for a low-income family (see Methodology and Appraisal, p. 200).

Amounts spent for furnishings and equipment varied widely within a given income class. A few families made purchases amounting to many times the average for the group whereas a relatively large number spent amounts far below the average (tables 3 and 18). For example, average outlays of families in the income class $500–$749 were $15. However, two-thirds of the families at this level spent nothing or amounts less than $10; 2 percent, amounts of $100 or more. As income increased, the relative number of families that bought only inexpensive articles, such as paring knives and brooms, decreased while the proportion buying the more costly items, such as refrigerators and suites of furniture, increased. In the income class $3,000–$3,999, where expenditures averaged $82, only 18 percent of the families made no purchases or spent less than $10; 28 percent spent $100 or more.

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION AS DISTRIBUTED AMONG MAJOR GROUPS OF GOODS AND SERVICES: *Average [1] value of consumption, both purchased and farm-furnished, and distribution of value of consumption among major groups of goods and services, by income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,[2] 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Value of consumption			Food			Housing			Household operation			Expenditures for—											
	Total [3]	Expenditures for family living [4]	Value of farm-furnished goods [5]	Total	Expenditures	Farm-furnished	Total	Expenditures [6]	Farm-furnished	Total	Expenditures	Farm-furnished fuel and ice	Furnishings and equipment	Clothing	Automobile	Other travel and transportation	Personal care	Medical care	Recreation	Tobacco	Reading	Formal education	Gifts, welfare, and selected taxes [7]	Other items
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	1,278	712	566	503	182	321	240	22	218	121	94	27	39	108	113	4	14	48	18	12	8	7	37	6
0–249	927	588	339	323	140	183	170	37	133	119	96	23	31	91	39	16	10	33	4	11	6	0	71	3
250–499	731	409	322	311	129	182	132	12	120	80	60	20	25	46	45	1	9	34	8	11	5	3	18	3
500–749	805	418	387	365	134	231	138	10	128	88	60	28	15	54	58	2	10	29	8	10	5	1	17	5
750–999	935	489	446	419	153	266	164	11	153	92	65	27	19	70	71	2	11	32	10	12	6	3	22	2
1,000–1,249	1,101	582	519	474	166	308	201	18	183	103	75	28	26	87	82	1	13	45	13	12	7	4	26	7
1,250–1,499	1,260	692	568	517	181	336	224	21	203	122	93	29	39	103	104	3	15	47	19	11	8	5	37	6
1,500–1,749	1,365	764	601	539	189	350	247	24	223	121	93	28	45	117	140	3	16	46	21	13	8	6	39	4
1,750–1,999	1,464	836	628	544	198	346	284	27	257	134	109	25	52	130	143	7	15	58	22	13	8	9	39	6
2,000–2,499	1,617	917	700	600	215	385	320	30	290	148	123	25	54	144	151	5	18	57	26	13	9	12	50	10
2,500–2,999	1,788	1,040	748	624	233	391	359	28	331	163	137	26	62	166	162	13	18	74	29	15	10	18	63	12
3,000–3,999	1,888	1,102	786	639	234	405	404	48	356	172	147	25	82	174	188	6	19	67	30	11	10	14	65	7
4,000–4,999	2,168	1,390	778	700	289	411	416	67	349	185	167	18	76	237	267	6	21	73	28	11	12	35	92	9
5,000–9,999	2,082	1,273	809	644	240	404	415	38	377	218	190	28	79	201	219	11	18	82	20	26	12	8	127	2

[1] All averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had expenditures or farm-furnished goods of the specified types.

[2] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

[3] The sum of columns 3 and 4.

[4] The sum of columns 6, 9, 12, 14–25.

[5] The sum of columns 7, 10, and 13.

[6] Expenditures for repairs, replacements and insurance on family dwelling, and for lodging away from home.

[7] Includes poll and income taxes only.

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TABLE 3.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Average expenditures for all furnishings and equipment, expenditures for furnishings and equipment as a percentage of total income and of total value of consumption, and percentage distribution of families by amount of such expenditures, by income, Pennsylvania–Ohio farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Expenditures for all furnishings and equipment [2]			Families having furnishings and equipment expenditures of [2]—								
		Average amount	Percentage of income	Percentage of total value of consumption	$0	Under $10	$10–$19	$20–$29	$30–$49	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300 or over
	No.	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	2,254	39.45	2.5	3.1	4	30	19	11	11	13	9	2	1
0–249	21	30.71	19.0	3.3	[3] 10	[3] 57	[3] 10	[3] 9	[3] 0	[3] 9	[3] 0	[3] 0	[3] 5
250–499	100	25.02	6.2	3.4	11	61	7	7	3	4	4	0	3
500–749	209	15.32	2.4	1.9	8	60	16	6	5	3	1	0	1
750–999	304	18.89	2.1	2.0	6	46	25	9	5	5	3	1	0
1,000–1,249	294	26.15	2.3	2.4	4	36	24	11	11	8	5	1	0
1,250–1,499	312	38.60	2.8	3.1	2	25	24	13	12	12	10	2	(4)
1,500–1,749	267	44.58	2.7	3.3	3	20	19	12	15	19	9	3	0
1,750–1,999	197	51.60	2.8	3.6	2	20	18	9	20	15	12	3	1
2,000–2,499	254	53.63	2.4	3.3	(4)	16	22	13	13	19	13	4	(4)
2,500–2,999	135	62.36	2.3	3.5	2	10	16	18	11	21	16	4	2
3,000–3,999	116	82.03	2.4	4.3	4	14	12	9	9	24	17	8	3
4,000–4,999	26	75.81	1.7	3.5	[3] 0	[3] 4	[3] 12	[3] 4	[3] 15	[3] 38	[3] 23	[3] 4	[3] 0
5,000–9,999	19	78.74	1.4	3.8	[3] 0	[3] 10	[3] 16	[3] 10	[3] 10	[3] 22	[3] 22	[3] 10	[3] 0

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.
[2] Based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment. See Methodology for discussion of underrepresentation of families having expenditures.
[3] Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.
[4] 0.50 percent or less.

For the majority of families, as these distributions indicate, outlays for furnishings and equipment were a comparatively small share of the total value of consumption during a given year. (The value of consumption is the sum of expenditures for family living plus the money value of food, housing, and other products provided by the farm for the household. See Glossary, Value of Consumption.) In the income class $500–$749, only 2 percent of the total value of consumption of the group was absorbed by such outlays; at levels above $1,250, 3 or 4 percent.

Expenditures for Subgroups of Furnishings and Equipment

Pennsylvania-Ohio Farm Section

To provide a better picture of where the money went that was spent for household furnishings and equipment, articles have been grouped into six subgroups, as follows: Kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; household textiles; furniture; floor coverings; tableware; and miscellaneous articles, such as clocks, baby carriages, and luggage. (See Glossary for a list of items included in each subgroup.) Each of these six subgroups includes a wide variety of items, some inexpensive and frequently purchased as replacements, others costly, durable, and seldom replaced. For example, the subgroup kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment includes paring knives, dishcloths,

dish mops, brooms, brushes, and washboards as well as mechanical refrigerators, electric stoves, vacuum cleaners, and electric washers. Furniture includes living-room, dining-room, and bedroom suites as well as inexpensive things such as canvas porch chairs and footstools. Floor coverings range from matting and floor pads to costly oriental rugs.

Owing to the wide variation in the purchase price of articles within each subgroup, average expenditures do not follow a consistent pattern of increase with rising income. Purchases of expensive articles by a few families in a comparatively small group may make the average at that income level higher than would be customary year in and year out. On the other hand, a small group may include no families making large outlays in a given year and the average may, therefore, be lower than usual. For example, average expenditures at the two highest income levels, $4,000–$4,999 and $5,000–$9,999, are below those for the level $3,000–$3,999, perhaps because the two former averages are unduly small, perhaps because the latter is unduly large.

Outlays for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment averaged less than $15 for all families at income levels below $1,250; $30 or more at levels above $2,500. They accounted for approximately 40 to 45 percent of the total expenditures for furnishings and equipment at most income levels—a share larger than that taken by any one of the remaining five subgroups (table 4). Relatively more families spent for this subgroup than for any of the five others. Many of these articles are needed by the housewife in everyday housekeeping, and must be replaced when worn out or broken. Rare is the family that during a year does not replenish its stock of kitchen cutlery, dish mops, scouring brushes, brooms, dustpans, mixing bowls, jar rubbers and lids, or pots and pans for cooking.

The subgroup, household textiles, includes towels of all kinds (hand, bath, and kitchen), bedding (such as blankets, sheets, pillowcases, quilts, and bedspreads), napkins, tablecloths and other table linen, and curtains. Since such articles wear out, most families make some replacements during a year—more than three-fourths of the families with incomes above $1,000, for example, and more than half of those with lower incomes purchased some of these articles. Expenditures for the subgroup, however, averaged less than $10 for all families at levels below $3,000 and generally accounted for about one-sixth of all outlays for furnishings and equipment. That average outlays for this subgroup were appreciably below those for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment is due to the fact that the latter subgroup included expensive articles such as cook stoves, refrigerators, and washing machines, and these accounted for about one-half or more of the outlays at most income levels.

Expenditures for furniture, like those for household textiles, were about one-sixth of total outlays for furnishings and equipment at most income levels; but the proportion of families buying was only one-fourth as great—18 percent compared with 72 percent. At the lower income levels, not more than 1 family in 10 bought any furniture; replacements may not have been necessary and funds were too limited to permit purchases that satisfied the family's less urgent wants. The proportion of buyers, increasing as income rose, reached 42 percent at the level $5,000–$9,999.

TABLE 4.—SUBGROUPS OF FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Percentage of families having expenditures for specified subgroups of articles of furnishings and equipment, average amounts spent, and percentage distribution of total expenditures among the specified subgroups, by income, Pennsylvania–Ohio farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born

Family-income class (dollars)	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	Household textiles	Furniture	Floor coverings	Tableware	Other	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	Household textiles	Furniture	Floor coverings	Tableware	Other
	Percentage of families having expenditures [2]							Average expenditures, based on the number of families spending for the specified subgroup [3]					
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	96	88	72	18	28	34	56	18.98	8.74	33.60	18.99	2.89	6.82
0–249	90	81	57	5	24	24	33	13.71	3.50	[4] 12.00	32.20	1.80	26.86
250–499	89	80	49	10	14	17	36	12.16	5.96	62.70	28.86	1.65	4.94
500–749	92	80	59	5	15	27	40	8.39	5.35	19.55	13.47	1.41	4.96
750–999	94	84	60	13	19	24	46	8.65	5.08	23.95	13.34	2.89	4.67
1,000–1,249	96	87	76	12	29	30	54	12.90	7.50	15.25	15.21	2.11	4.35
1,250–1,499	98	90	76	17	27	31	60	18.33	7.71	37.69	18.28	2.51	7.26
1,500–1,749	97	92	78	22	38	39	60	22.27	8.93	25.10	17.20	2.54	6.52
1,750–1,999	98	93	79	22	32	35	62	21.38	9.87	41.35	25.45	3.28	8.62
2,000–2,499	100	94	83	28	33	42	67	21.82	11.33	39.67	20.01	3.69	7.06
2,500–2,999	98	93	82	28	36	47	73	34.25	11.21	23.63	20.50	3.09	8.30
3,000–3,999	96	85	80	28	36	53	66	42.18	14.47	61.21	24.76	4.77	8.27
4,000–4,999	100	96	81	31	38	58	73	30.84	18.62	25.12	26.00	3.20	15.79
5,000–9,999	100	100	68	42	58	58	63	36.79	11.23	34.62	18.00	3.45	11.50
	Average expenditures, based on all families [2]							Percentage distribution of total expenditures [5]					
	Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	39.45	16.78	6.34	6.11	5.38	0.99	3.85	43	16	15	14	2	10
0–249	30.71	11.09	2.00	.57	7.67	.43	8.95	36	7	2	25	1	29
250–499	25.02	9.73	2.92	6.27	4.04	.28	1.78	39	12	25	16	1	7
500–749	15.32	6.70	3.15	1.03	2.06	.38	2.00	44	21	7	13	2	13
750–999	18.89	7.26	3.02	3.16	2.59	.70	2.16	38	16	17	14	4	11
1,000–1,249	26.15	11.19	5.66	1.87	4.45	.63	2.35	43	22	7	17	2	9
1,250–1,499	38.60	16.51	5.83	6.28	4.86	.79	4.33	43	15	16	13	2	11
1,500–1,749	44.58	20.60	6.92	5.64	6.51	.98	3.93	46	15	13	15	2	9
1,750–1,999	51.60	19.97	7.81	9.02	8.27	1.15	5.38	39	15	18	16	2	10
2,000–2,499	53.63	20.45	9.37	10.93	6.62	1.54	4.72	38	18	20	12	3	9
2,500–2,999	62.36	31.72	9.21	6.65	7.29	1.47	6.02	50	15	11	12	2	10
3,000–3,999	82.03	36.00	11.60	17.42	8.97	2.55	5.49	44	14	21	11	3	7
4,000–4,999	75.81	29.65	15.04	7.73	10.00	1.85	11.54	40	20	10	13	2	15
5,000–9,999	78.74	36.79	7.69	14.58	10.42	2.00	7.26	46	10	19	13	3	9

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.
[2] Based on the total number of families in each class (table 3), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Based on the corresponding number of families spending for articles in the specified subgroup (table 19).
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[5] These percentages were computed from the averages based on all families (columns 2–8).

Had the amounts spent by the purchasers of furniture been distributed equally among this entire group of farm families (including those that bought nothing), each would have had expenditures of $6 during the year. Families buying furniture had outlays averaging $34—more than five times as great as the all-family average. Although the general trend was upward from the lower to the higher income levels, an increase in income did not consistently bring higher

average expenditures for furniture. Families with incomes in the range $4,000–$4,999 had smaller average outlays than those in the range $1,750–$1,999, for example, $7.73 compared with $9.02. A larger proportion of the families at the former level bought furniture but apparently fewer purchased the more expensive articles.

Outlays for all floor coverings (carpets, rugs, linoleum, matting, floor pads, and the like) accounted for 14 percent of total expenditures for furnishings and equipment—approximately the same proportion as that for household textiles or for furniture. Average amounts spent were less than $5 for all families at most levels below $1,500; they ranged between $7 and $10 at higher levels. Families that bought floor coverings made outlays averaging more than $13 at every income level.

China, glassware, silverware, and articles of copper, pewter, wood, and pottery used for serving food were classed as tableware, as were some pottery and glass articles used in the kitchen, such as glass or porcelain baking dishes often used for serving food. Tableware took a smaller share of the total outlays for furnishings and equipment throughout the income distribution than any of the other five subgroups; at no level did the average amount spent exceed $3 or account for more than 4 percent of the total. Apparently, most of these farm families restricted their tableware purchases to inexpensive articles, possibly replacements of broken dishes and water glasses.

Electric light bulbs, heating stoves, sewing machines, electric fans, clocks, mirrors, pictures, lamps and lamp shades, luggage, and baby carriages were among the items included in the miscellaneous subgroup. Average expenditures of all families for these various items ranged from about $2 to $12 in the 13 income classes but were generally less than $6.

Average expenditures for all furnishings and equipment increased appreciably as income rose, but the relative increase was greater for some of the six subgroups than for others. Average outlays for furniture increased about 10 times from the level $500–$749 to the level $2,000–$2,499; those for tableware, nearly 4 times; for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment, for household textiles, and for floor coverings, about 3 times (table 4).

Expenditures for Specific Articles of Furnishings and Equipment

Farm Sections in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central Analysis Unit

The total amount spent for furnishings and equipment and for each of the six subgroups discussed above was shown on the expenditure schedule of each family included in the consumption sample. In addition, facts as to purchases of 144 different items of furnishings and equipment were obtained on a supplementary schedule from families willing to spend time to discuss such details. About three-fifths of the farm families in the North and West and a higher proportion in the Southeast provided the additional information. However, many of the 144 articles were so infrequently purchased that the sample of families—adequate in size for analysis of total outlays—was not large enough to provide reliable averages for details of expenditures. In order to increase the number of cases, therefore,

farm families from the Pennsylvania–Ohio section that filled supplementary schedules were grouped with those from the Michigan–Wisconsin, the Illinois–Iowa, the New Jersey, and the Vermont sections, forming an analysis unit of 4,118 families. A combination of income classes was made also, intervals of $500 instead of $250 being used below $2,000 and broader intervals above this level; 7 income classes thus replaced the 13 used for the analysis of the general consumption pattern in most sections. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 196, for the method of combining 12 of the 13 farm sections into 5 analysis units for this detailed study.)

For a few articles of equipment—pressure cooker, refrigerator, washing machine, ironing machine, vacuum cleaner, and sewing machine—facts as to ownership and purchases during the year were entered on the expenditure schedule and were analyzed separately for each of the 13 farm sections. With this exception, however, the data given in this part of the report are for the large analysis unit of the North Central and Northeast.

Average expenditures for all furnishings and equipment for the 4,118 families in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central analysis unit were $42 at all income levels combined (table 23). Amounts spent were almost six times as great at the highest as at the lowest income level, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	*Average expenditures for furnishings and equipment* [1]	*Average value of furnishings and equipment received as gift or pay for—*	
		All families	*Families having*
$0–$499	$22. 79	$2. 56	$33. 04
$500–$999	21. 28	1. 50	21. 12
$1,000–$1,499	37. 22	1. 42	20. 32
$1,500–$1,999	50. 39	1. 43	23. 64
$2,000–$2,999	66. 65	1. 80	24. 87
$3,000–$4,999	85. 35	. 85	13. 73
$5,000 or over	130. 70	. 39	4. 68

[1] These averages for the broad analysis unit—New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central—exceed those for the Pennsylvania-Ohio section for the following reasons: Expenditures for the Pennsylvania-Ohio section tended to be somewhat below those for the four other sections in the combined unit (table 1); the families giving supplementary schedules probably tended to give somewhat more complete information concerning amounts spent (see Methodology and Appraisal, p. 197, for discussion of this point).

A few of these farm families received some articles of furnishings and equipment as gift or pay during the year; the proportion varied between 6 and 8 percent throughout the income range. The average value of articles received as gift or pay, on an all-family basis, also was small—less than $2 in all income classes except the lowest. However, for recipients, the average value exceeded $20 at all levels below $3,000 (table 23).

For the analysis that follows, the subgroup, kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment, discussed in the preceding section of the report, has been broken down into three groups—kitchen furniture and equipment, cleaning equipment, and laundry equipment. The five other subgroups—household textiles, furniture, floor coverings, tableware, and miscellaneous—remain the same.

Kitchen Furniture and Equipment

Refrigerators, stoves, kitchen tables, cabinets, and pressure cookers—comparatively large and expensive articles—accounted for the major share of outlays for kitchen furniture and equipment, 75 per-

cent at the lower income extreme and 90 percent at the upper. Pots and pans, cutlery, dish mops, dishcloths, canning equipment, and small electrical devices—relatively inexpensive articles—took but a small share, as is illustrated below by figures for farm families in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central analysis unit in the income class $1,500–$1,999:

Kitchen furniture and equipment:	*Average expenditures*
All articles	$11. 90
More expensive equipment	9. 96
Less expensive equipment	1. 94
Canning equipment	. 76
Utensils and cutlery	. 94
Dish mops, dishcloths	. 06
Small electrical equipment	. 06
Nonclassified items	. 12

Although the inexpensive articles of kitchen equipment are more numerous and generally are replaced more often than the expensive, many utensils of the former group last several years. As a consequence, average outlays for the less expensive articles were not high—no more than $3 at any income level (table 25). The main share of total expenditures for large equipment went for stoves and refrigerators.

Kitchen Tables

A good, substantial kitchen table is long-lived; bought when a family starts housekeeping, it may last most of the family life cycle. That only 2 tables were bought for each 100 families in this farm group during the year is evidence of a long period of use, probably 40 to 50 years in many households if these purchases are considered reasonably typical of replacement rates (table 25). The number of purchases of kitchen tables per 100 families in a given year may be considered a rough guide as to period of use since it is probable that the number of such tables owned was about the same as the number of farm families. In comparatively few farm homes have cabinets and shelves replaced tables as work surfaces. For a piece of equipment not generally owned or just coming into use, however, such as the electric refrigerator, the number bought during a year cannot be used for estimating replacement rates and period of service. The ability of farm families to buy, i. e., the general income situation in a given year, should also be considered in making estimates of replacement rates. Purchases in the years 1935 and 1936 may be considered as reasonably representative of the number of tables bought yearly over a period of time in the sections included in this analysis unit; farm income was better than in the earlier 1930's but below that of the 1920's.

The average amount spent for a table varied considerably from one income class to another and bore little relation to income, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	*Average expenditure per kitchen table*
$0–$499	$11. 32
$500–$999	5. 88
$1,000–$1,499	6. 11
$1,500–$1,999	7. 78
$2,000–$2,999	7. 83
$3,000–$4,999	4. 57
$5,000 or over	[1] 3. 06

[1] Average based on fewer than 3 families.

Some families may have purchased inexpensive, unpainted wooden tables; others, relatively costly all-metal or porcelain-topped metal tables. Variations in purchase price were considerable; of the 88 tables bought by the 4,118 families during the year, 69 cost less than $10; 13 were in the price range $10–$19; 5 in the range $20–$29; and 1 in the range $30–$39 (table 36).

Kitchen Cabinets

Kitchen cabinets were purchased by a very small proportion of these farm families—fewer than 2 percent. This also is an article infrequently replaced. Many families purchase but one in a lifetime of housekeeping; some purchase none, since a table and cupboard may be used instead, or the farm home may have a cabinet built into the kitchen.

The average amount spent for a kitchen cabinet by the families purchasing was approximately $14; but price variations were wide. Of the 75 cabinets bought during the year, 42 were priced at less than $10; 25, within the range $10–$29; 4, within the range $30–$49; and 4, within the range $50–$69 (tables 25 and 36).

Kitchen Stoves

A stove for cooking may be a small gas or electric plate or a large range. Few farm families, if any, use the former type for getting meals the year around; such equipment is more characteristic of metropolitan housekeeping. Stoves burning wood and coal were generally used by the farm group. More than one-third of the families used wood and coal as principal cooking fuels. Approximately one-half used these fuels, and kerosene in addition; probably they had two kitchen stoves—one burning coal and wood which served in the winter for heating the room as well as for cooking, and a kerosene stove for the summer.[1]

Stoves burning wood and coal—the types most generally used for cooking—were the types usually bought, as is evidenced by the following figures for purchases per 100 families at selected income levels:

Type of kitchen stove:	*Number of stoves bought per 100 families in the income class—*		
	$0–$499	*$1,000–$1,499*	*$3,000–$4,999*
Wood, coal, coke	1.1	4.4	4.8
Kerosene	.7	2.5	2.4
Gas	.7	1.1	1.9
Electric	.4	.5	2.4
Gasoline and fuel oil	.0	.2	.5

A sturdy, coal-burning stove should last many years; hence it is not surprising that only 4 such stoves were bought for every 100 farm families in this large group. The figures are only roughly indicative of replacement rates, since not all families used stoves burning coal or wood. Purchases by families in the income group under $500 numbered only 1.1 stoves per 100 families; at levels above $1,000, 4.4 stoves or more (except at the highest level where none was bought). A durable coal-burning kitchen range is not cheap; and many of the purchasers apparently bought the larger, more expensive models.

[1] Data from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 399, 223 pp., illus. 1940.

Average prices paid were more than $50 at every income level and were approximately $80 at the levels above $2,000 (table 25).

Kerosene stoves ranked second in popularity among purchases. For every 100 families, 2.4 such stoves were bought, the number varying but little with income. The average outlay per stove ranged from $19 in the income class $500–$999 to $29 at the level $3,000–$4,999.

Gas stoves were purchased by fewer families than either the kerosene or the wood-coal types. Only 1.4 such stoves were bought by every 100 families, the number increasing from 0.7 at the lowest income extreme to 2.8 at the highest. These figures cannot be used for estimating replacement rates since few farm families used gas as a cooking fuel and some of the users may have bought their first gas stoves during the year of the survey. Many of the families with incomes under $1,000 must have bought the small, relatively inexpensive models. For example, at the level $500–$999, average expenditures were only $19 a stove. Some may have bought only gas plates to use as a supplement to the coal range; some may have patronized the used-stove market. Families with incomes in the range $3,000–$4,999 bought more expensive models as would be expected; amounts paid averaged $111 (table 25).

Purchases of electric stoves were comparatively rare; at no income level were as many as 3 percent of the families buyers. All types of electric cooking units from the inexpensive, single-burner hot plate to the large, electric kitchen range were classed as electric stoves; hence prices fell within a wide range. Of the 27 stoves purchased, 6—probably hot plates or used articles—were priced at less than $10; 8 were within the range $20–$99; 10, within the range $100–$199; and 3 were $200 or more (table 36). While some of the less expensive stoves may have been purchased second-hand, it is doubtful whether many families had access to a used-stove market.

Gasoline and fuel-oil stoves were bought by only 15—0.4 percent—of the 4,118 families surveyed. Considerable variation in the amounts paid for stoves burning these fuels is indicated by the great difference in average expenditures per stove—$4.62 at one income level and $72 at another. Some of the lower priced models probably were second-hand.

Refrigerators—Mechanical and Ice

Fewer than half of the farm families studied owned refrigerators of any kind in three of the five farm sections comprising this unit—29 percent of the Pennsylvania–Ohio families, 30 percent of the Michigan–Wisconsin families, and 41 percent of those in Illinois and Iowa. On the other hand, more than one-half—52 percent—of the Vermont farm families and 82 percent of those in New Jersey had such equipment (table 15). That relatively more families in the New Jersey counties than elsewhere in this analysis unit owned refrigerators may be a reflection of the more urban character of this farming section. Two large commercial centers—New York and Philadelphia—are accessible to most of these New Jersey farm families.

Even among the well-to-do farm families refrigerator ownership was not universal though it was more widespread, of course, than at the lower income levels. For example, in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section, 54 percent of the families at the level $4,000–$4,999 were owners—a large proportion compared with 14 percent in the income

class $500–$749, but considerably smaller than the 98 percent in the North Central small cities. In New Jersey where the proportions were much higher throughout the income distribution, more than nine-tenths of the families in the class $3,000–$3,999 had such equipment; approximately seven-tenths of those at the lowest income levels (tables 5 and 15).

Ice refrigerators were more widely used than mechanical. Of the farm families having refrigerators (all income groups combined), only about 1 in 10 in the Illinois–Iowa section had electric or other mechanical refrigeration equipment. Proportions were higher in other sections—16 percent in Vermont, 26 percent in the Michigan–Wisconsin section, 35 percent in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 43 percent in New Jersey—but in no section did the percentage exceed one-half. Mechanical refrigerators were owned by relatively more of the well-to-do than the low-income families, as would be expected, but they were less prevalent than ice refrigerators even at the relatively high income level $2,500–$2,999, except in New Jersey.

The widespread ownership of mechanical refrigerators in New Jersey probably is due, in part, to the availability of electric current. More than three-fourths of these families had electricity in their farm homes as compared with fewer than one-half in the other sections (table 17). But availability of current did not necessarily mean ownership of a mechanical refrigerator—electric or another type—as is evidenced by the following figures:

Farm section and presence of electricity:	*Percentage of families in the income class $1,000–$1,499 owning a refrigerator*		
	Any	*Mechanical*	*Ice*
New Jersey:			
Families having electricity	91	39	52
Families not having electricity	62	0	62
Pennsylvania–Ohio:			
Families having electricity	36	14	22
Families not having electricity	[1] 19	1	19
Michigan–Wisconsin:			
Families having electricity	43	15	28
Families not having electricity	22	2	20

[1] Ownership of refrigerators of both types—mechanical and ice—was reported by a few families. As a consequence, the sum of the percentage of owners of the two types of refrigerators exceeded the percentage having any refrigerator.

Given the same income, the families with electricity were more likely to own refrigerators than were those without electricity. Perhaps the families that brought electricity to their farms had greater financial assets than the others or less heavy indebtedness, and thus were better able to afford refrigerators. Or there may have been a real difference in standards of living. Some families may have decided that spending for electricity and certain modern conveniences brought more satisfaction than other uses of income.

About three-fifths of the refrigerators bought during the year by the farm families in the five farm sections combined were mechanical —electric, gas, or some other motor-operated type (table 21). In only one of the sections, Illinois–Iowa, did the purchases of ice refrigerators out-number the mechanical, as is shown in the following tabulation:

Farm section:	Number of refrigerators bought during year	
	Mechanical	*Ice*
All sections	125	82
Vermont	10	4
New Jersey	21	6
Pennsylvania–Ohio	45	31
Michigan–Wisconsin	29	12
Illinois–Iowa	20	29

Most of the mechanical refrigerators used electric current—11 of every 12 purchased during the report year (table 24). Availability of electricity thus is related to purchase and ownership of such equipment, as has been seen, but is not the sole explanation of the trend of purchases. Use of electric refrigerators was increasing rapidly during this period in all communities, including those where electricity had long been generally available. For example, the proportion of families owning mechanical refrigerators that had made purchases during the year of the survey was the same—one in every five—both in the five farm sections combined and in the North Central small cities, although electricity had doubtless been available to relatively more of the urban families and for a longer period than to the farm families.

TABLE 5.—REFRIGERATOR OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning any refrigerators, ice refrigerators, or mechanical refrigerators, selected income classes, 5 New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Income class $500–$749			Income class $1,000–$1,249			Income class $1,750–$1,999			Income class $2,500–$2,999		
	Any	Mechanical	Ice	Any [2]	Mechanical	Ice	Any [2]	Mechanical	Ice	Any [2]	Mechanical	Ice
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Vermont	43.9	0.0	43.9	41.9	10.8	32.3	77.3	9.1	68.2	72.7	18.2	54.5
New Jersey	67.5	25.0	42.5	83.6	35.6	48.0	80.9	36.2	46.8	78.8	54.6	24.2
Pennsylvania-Ohio	14.5	3.4	11.1	23.4	4.1	19.7	39.3	15.3	24.5	48.9	23.0	26.7
Michigan-Wisconsin	17.9	2.7	15.2	27.3	5.7	22.2	40.5	17.7	22.8	64.0	24.0	40.0
Illinois-Iowa	23.3	1.0	22.3	40.0	1.2	39.6	50.9	5.6	45.3	66.2	10.4	55.8

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms. Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 15).

[2] Some families owned both types of refrigerators. In classes where this occurred the percentage having any refrigerator is less than the sum of the percentages for ice and mechanical refrigerators.

Electric refrigerators bought by families in the lower income group tended to be somewhat less expensive than those bought by the well-to-do, as would be expected; average expenditures at the income level $500–$999 were $125 per article; $157, at the level $2,000–$2,999. That average expenditures of families at the lower of these two income levels were as much as $125 a refrigerator—more than one-tenth of the year's income—seems to indicate a scarcity of low-priced equipment. Fewer than one-fifth of the electric re-

frigerators bought by families at all income levels were priced at less than $100, as is shown below:

Purchase price:	*Percentage of electric refrigerators bought in specified price range*
Under $60	6
$60–$99	13
$100–$139	16
$140–$179	32
$180 or more	33

Purchases of electric refrigerators for less than $60 were infrequent and probably were second-hand. Apparently, the market does not as yet meet the needs of the moderate income families for household equipment at comparatively low prices. What mass production and the used-car mart have done to make automobiles available to such families still remains to be done for electric refrigerators and many other labor-saving devices. Seven of the electric refrigerators were priced at $250 or more (table 36). Such refrigerators may have been larger than usual and may have served the farm business (as for storage of cream) as well as household needs. The price of a refrigerator depends to some extent upon the cubic content of the food compartment.

Most of the ice refrigerators owned by these farm families had been purchased prior to the report year; about 1 out of every 20 was bought during the 12-month period reported in 1935–36. The average amount spent for ice refrigerators was $18—about one-eighth as much as the average for electric refrigerators (tables 21 and 24). Even among the more well-to-do families, many of the purchases were modest, as is illustrated by the averages below:

Family-income class:	*Percentage of families owning ice refrigerators*		*Average expenditure per ice refrigerator*
	Total	*Purchasing during year*	
$500–$999	24	5	$11
$1,000–$1,499	30	4	16
$1,500–$1,999	33	5	18
$2,000–$2,999	34	6	28
$3,000–$4,999	30	6	13

Metal-lined ice chests, with no separate ice compartment, may account for some of the inexpensive models purchased; others may have been second-hand. Some families may have supplemented their principal cooling facilities such as spring houses or ice houses by the purchase of small, moderately priced ice refrigerators.

Pressure Cookers

Pressure cookers were owned by a relatively small number of farm families—fewer than 10 percent in every section except in Illinois and Iowa, where only a slightly higher proportion, 14 percent, owned this type of equipment (table 15). These proportions are surprisingly small in view of the number of families canning meats and vegetables. For example, only 6 out of every 100 families in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section owned a pressure cooker; yet 73 percent canned meat, a nonacid food which requires high temperatures for safe canning; 97 percent canned vegetables, many of which probably were nonacid

and, therefore, also require high temperatures. In the other farm sections relatively fewer families canned meats and vegetables, but the number far exceeded those owning pressure cookers, as is illustrated below:

Farm section:	Percentage of families owning pressure cookers	Percentage of families canning[1]	
		Meats and poultry	Vegetables
Vermont	5.6	45.4	93.3
New Jersey	8.6	23.7	87.9
Pennsylvania–Ohio	6.0	73.2	97.3
Michigan–Wisconsin	9.3	61.6	88.8
Illinois–Iowa	13.5	60.6	88.4

[1] Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels, Five Regions, Farm Series. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.

Apparently, the great majority of families relied upon means other than the pressure cooker for preserving home-produced food, or possibly had access to community canning centers.

Two percent or fewer of the families at most income levels purchased pressure cookers during the report year. The average amount spent per article was $8 in Pennsylvania and Ohio, $10 in Michigan and Wisconsin, and $14 in Illinois and Iowa (table 21). Retail prices of pressure cookers vary because of differences in size, in factory prices charged by different manufacturers, in retail mark-ups, and the like. Some of the more expensive models may have included special racks for canning. There is the possibility, too, that some families did not differentiate between steam cookers and pressure cookers; erroneous reports of the former as being the latter may have served to reduce average outlays, in some instances.

Cleaning Equipment

Cleaning equipment may be very simple—only a broom and dustpan; or it may include a vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper, a floor waxer, trash and garbage cans, dry and wet floor mops and pails, and a wide variety of brushes suited for cleaning radiators, corners of the ceiling, and the like. Many of these articles are relatively inexpensive and, although replaced every few months, do not require large outlays. In the large analysis unit, average expenditures of all families for all cleaning equipment were $2.67 for the year. Families at the income level $0–$499 spent amounts averaging $1.57; those with incomes of $5,000 or more, $6.94 (table 28).

Brooms, brushes, and mops accounted for about half the outlays for cleaning equipment; expenditures averaged $1.36 for all families. Four-fifths of the families bought one or more such articles during the year.

The relatively longer life of articles such as pails, dustpans, trash or garbage cans is reflected in the smaller proportion of families buying such equipment—about one in every four. Expenditures also were small, averaging only $0.37.

Only 38—fewer than 1 percent—of the 4,118 families surveyed in the combined analysis unit purchased carpet sweepers during the report year (table 28). Doubtless many more were using such equipment; replacements are not made yearly. Average expenditures of purchasers were $4.56 a sweeper.

Vacuum Cleaners

Vacuum cleaners were owned by relatively more families in New Jersey than in the four other farm sections of the combined analysis unit, as is illustrated below:

Farm section:	Percentage of families owning vacuum cleaners in the income class— $500–$749	$1,250–$1,499	$2,000–$2,499
Vermont	6.1	21.9	44.1
New Jersey	42.5	62.3	65.0
Pennsylvania–Ohio	15.5	36.7	49.8
Michigan–Wisconsin	20.5	31.3	40.2
Illinois–Iowa	5.4	11.3	16.7

The greater frequency of ownership among New Jersey families may be accounted for by the more widespread use of electricity and more urbanized standards of living in this section, reflecting proximity to New York and Philadelphia (see the discussion of refrigerator ownership, p. 19).

Whether the vacuum cleaners were hand-operated or motor-driven was not recorded on the schedules, but it would seem that most were of the latter type. Of the 773 families in the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section that owned cleaners, 698, or nine-tenths, had electricity available. Given the same income, a family having electricity was more likely to own a vacuum cleaner than the family without this service, as is illustrated by figures given below for the Pennsylvania–Ohio section:

Family-income class:	Percentage of families owning vacuum cleaners and— Having electricity	Not having electricity
$0–$499	54	4
$500–$999	45	4
$1,000–$1,499	58	8
$1,500–$1,999	67	10
$2,000–$2,999	74	7

A comparatively small number of farm families purchased vacuum cleaners during the year—approximately 3 percent in New Jersey and 2 percent or fewer in the four other sections included in the large analysis unit. Average amounts spent by purchasers ranged from $31 per cleaner in New Jersey to $66 in the Vermont section (table 21). However, these averages are based on too few cases to provide a reliable picture of what is customarily spent for this type of equipment; for example, the average for Vermont is based on only seven purchasers. Differences in average expenditures by families in the five farm sections, therefore, probably reflect sampling fluctuations rather than real differences in buying habits.

A vacuum cleaner may be inexpensive if it is of the small, hand-operated type used mainly for cleaning rugs; or it may be relatively high-priced if it is one of the more powerful motor-driven types with a number of attachments for cleaning draperies, pictures, radiators, and other furnishings. It may be new, rebuilt, or used. The range in prices paid for such equipment, shown in the following tabulation, reflects the wide variety in the market offerings:

Price range:	Percentage of vacuum cleaners in specified price range [1]
Under $10	4
$10–$19	20
$20–$29	13
$30–$39	18
$40–$49	19
$50–$69	16
$70–$89	10

[1] Data are for the five farm sections combined. See table 36.

Laundry Equipment

Laundry work was done in the homes of the great majority of the farm families in these sections. Comparatively few sent laundry out to be done and average outlays of those having bills for such work, shown below, indicate that many used this service only occasionally during the year:

Farm section:	Families having laundry work done outside the home	
	Percentage	Average expenditures
Vermont	4	$35
New Jersey	15	42
Pennsylvania–Ohio	1	18
Michigan–Wisconsin	3	24
Illinois–Iowa	3	27

Equipment for doing laundry work may include a wide variety of combinations of the following articles—washing machines, washtubs, washboards, wringers, boilers, clothesracks, reels, hampers, clothes baskets, electric irons and those of other types, ironing machines, and ironing boards and pads. Only one family in four bought new laundry equipment during the year. This comparatively small proportion reflects the durability of such articles as washing machines, tubs, boilers, and irons, rather than infrequency of use.

Average outlays for laundry equipment were about $3 per family (all families, regardless of whether they bought) at income levels below $1,000; $5 to $8 at levels above (table 26). Included in these averages were large and small outlays—as much as $160 for a motor-driven washing machine and as little as $0.50 for a washboard. Purchases of washing machines accounted for four-fifths or more of the total outlays for laundry equipment at each income level.

About 1 family in 12 bought one or more new washtubs during the year at an average outlay of $1.10 per tub (table 27). Some families may have had stationary tubs but the majority no doubt had the galvanized iron type. The proportion of families having tubs equipped with drain and water faucets probably was no larger than the proportion having hot and cold running water—fewer than two-fifths studied in any farm section as is shown below:

Farm section:	Percentage of farm families having running water [1]	
	Any	Hot and cold
Vermont	67	32
New Jersey	56	37
Pennsylvania–Ohio	37	23
Michigan–Wisconsin	24	13
Illinois–Iowa	17	12

[1] Family Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 399, pp. 98–100. 1940.

A wash boiler was bought by only 1 family out of 30 at an average outlay of $2.55. Fewer than 3 percent of the families bought washboards; fewer than 1 percent, wringers. Outlays averaged $0.67 for the former articles and $3.24 for the latter.

An electric iron is one of the first articles of equipment bought by the farm family installing electricity, according to studies made by the Rural Electrification Administration. Of the group of farm families, members of cooperatives financed by the Administration, 84 percent had bought electric irons within 14 months after electricity was installed, according to a survey made in 1940.[2] The widespread purchases of electric irons may have been due in part to their low price compared with the cost of many other articles of electrical equipment for the household; but the woman who has ironed for a large family knows and appreciates their labor-saving value. Facts as to ownership of electric irons were not obtained for the consumer purchases survey, but it is probable that the data from studies of the Rural Electrification Administration are indicative of trends in purchases of such equipment by farm families having electricity.

Relatively few of the families in the five farm sections combined—about 3 percent—purchased electric irons during the report year (table 26). Average expenditure per iron of this type ranged between $3.55 at the lowest income level and $5.95 at the highest. Irons other than electric were purchased by only 35 of the 4,118 families; expenditures for such irons averaged $3.02 per family purchasing. Some of the irons may have been equipped with gasoline or kerosene heating units. Moreover, outlays for a few families probably were for sets of two or three flatirons of different sizes.

TABLE 6.—WASHING MACHINE OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning any washing machine and percentage of those owning machines which were motor-driven, by income, 5 New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families owning washing machines [2]					Percentage of washing-machine owners having motor-driven machines [3]				
	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa
All incomes	66.2	69.4	84.1	81.1	86.9	77.7	87.0	76.9	84.5	75.2
0–249	30.0	72.7	85.7	75.0	88.5	[4] 100.0	[4] 75.0	61.1	[4] 100.0	60.9
250–499	28.6	55.9	60.6	56.6	73.3	[4] 75.0	63.2	46.7	76.7	55.8
500–749	64.6	55.0	69.6	67.9	80.7	62.3	86.4	63.2	71.1	64.4
750–999	56.8	71.4	75.8	74.3	84.4	66.7	62.9	60.7	76.4	69.6
1,000–1,249	65.6	71.2	82.1	76.8	86.8	77.0	86.5	68.5	85.9	73.3
1,250–1,499	76.7	66.0	84.4	83.1	87.7	85.7	100.0	80.0	90.6	74.9
1,500–1,749	71.4	69.4	89.8	91.2	89.4	85.7	97.1	81.0	88.5	79.9
1,750–1,999	84.1	72.3	90.8	98.7	94.4	86.5	88.2	87.6	82.1	83.3
2,000–2,499	79.4	70.0	94.8	92.4	92.0	88.9	92.9	84.9	89.4	87.4
2,500–2,999	100.0	84.8	91.9	100.0	92.2	90.9	92.9	91.9	96.0	87.3
3,000–3,999	--------	76.3	94.7	96.3	95.2	--------	93.1	91.7	92.3	93.3
4,000–4,999	--------	--------	96.2	--------	100.0	--------	--------	100.0	--------	80.0
5,000–9,999	--------	--------	100.0	--------	90.0	--------	--------	89.5	--------	88.9

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 15).
[3] Percentages are based on the corresponding number of families owning washing machines.
[4] Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

[2] [U. S.] Rural Electrif. Admin. Rural Electrif. News 6 (2) 10. 1940.

Ironing machines were not widely used; 8 percent of the families in New Jersey had such equipment, 6 percent of those in Vermont, fewer than 3 percent in the three other sections (table 15). Purchases were rare during the report year—two by the families studied in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section and one in each of the four others. Outlays for such equipment varied; the Vermont family spent $27 while the family in the Illinois-Iowa section spent $53 for its machine (table 21).

Washing Machines

A washing machine apparently stands high in the list of wants of the farm homemaker; two-thirds or more of the families in each of the five sections of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central unit owned such equipment. Laundry work is heavy especially on the farm where overalls and work shirts must be washed as well as all other wearing apparel, bedding, and table linen. Small wonder that the washing machine was bought before the refrigerator in all sections, except in New Jersey. That New Jersey was an exception may be due in part to the greater accessibility of commercial laundries; the proportion of families having laundry done outside the home was larger than in the other four sections (p. 25). Even at the lower income levels the proportion of families that owned washing machines did not fall below half in any section except in Vermont (table 6).

Three-fourths or more of the washing machines owned by these farm families in each section were power-driven. Many of the families that were not served by electricity had machines operated by gasoline motors (table 17). A family having electricity was more likely to have a power-operated machine than was a family at the same income level that did not have electricity, as is illustrated by the following figures for farm families in Pennsylvania and Ohio in selected income classes:

Availability of electricity and type of washing machine:	*Percentage of families having specified types of washing machines at the income level—*		
	$500–$999	*$1,000–$1,499*	*$2,000–$2,999*
Families having electricity:			
Having any washing machine	[1] 93	94	97
Having motor-driven type	82	87	93
Having other type	12	7	4
Families not having electricity:			
Having any washing machine	65	[1] 75	88
Having motor-driven type	29	42	61
Having other type	36	34	27

[1] Ownership of machines of both types—motor-driven and hand-operated—was reported by a few families. As a consequence, the sum of the percentage of owners of the two types of machines exceeded the percentages having any washing machines.

Most of the families that owned washing machines had bought them before the year of the survey—90 percent in the Illinois–Iowa section and an even larger proportion in the other sections, as is illustrated in the following tabulation:

299976—41——3

Farm section:	Percentage of washing machines owned and purchased before year of survey: Any	Percentage of washing machines owned and purchased before year of survey: Motor-driven	Percentage of washing machines purchased during report year that were motor-driven
Vermont	94	75	100
New Jersey	93	86	100
Pennsylvania–Ohio	92	75	99
Michigan–Wisconsin	93	83	97
Illinois–Iowa	90	72	98

Since washing machines are durable and are comparatively expensive articles of equipment, frequent replacements would not be expected. However, some of the purchases during the year of the survey may have been made for the purpose of lightening housework by substituting power-driven for hand- or foot-operated equipment. Ninety-seven percent or more of the machines bought in the five sections were power-driven. Relatively fewer of the machines owned that were purchased prior to that year were of such types; proportions ranged from 72 percent in the Illinois–Iowa section to 86 percent in New Jersey. That motor-driven washing machines were a larger proportion of the year's purchases than of those previously bought is evidence of the increasing use of the advantages brought by technology to lessen the work of the farm homemaker.

Prices paid for power-driven machines varied widely. Although the average price was about $69, 6 percent of the machines bought were priced at less than $20; 14 percent within the price range $20–$49; 69 percent within the range $50–$99; and 11 percent at $100 or over. A price of less than $20 probably indicates the purchase of rebuilt or second-hand equipment. The inexpensive, portable models in the lower price range are small and would not meet the needs of most farm families.

Household Textiles and Mattresses

Bedding—sheets, pillowcases, comforters, bedspreads, quilts, blankets, and pillows—accounted for approximately half of the total outlays for household textiles and mattresses by farm families at most income levels, as is illustrated by the following figures for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central analysis unit:

Item:	Expenditures for household textiles by families in the income class $1,000–$1,499: Average expenditures	Expenditures for household textiles by families in the income class $1,000–$1,499: Percentage distribution of expenditures
All household textiles and mattresses	$6.29	100
Bedding	3.27	52
Draperies, curtains, slip covers	.95	15
Mattresses	.90	14
Towels, all types	.86	14
Table coverings and napkins	.31	5

At the level $0–$499, average outlays for bedding were $1.72 while total expenditures for all household textiles and mattresses were $3.38; at the upper income level $3,000–$4,999, the two averages were $6.62 and $13.98 (table 30).

About 1 farm family in every 4 (all income levels combined) replenished its supply of sheets during the year, but the proportion of buyers differed appreciably with income. More than twice as many, relatively, of the families at the upper as at the lower income extreme were purchasers, 42 percent as compared with 18 percent. Apparently the homemaker usually buys more than one sheet at a time; the average number bought by the purchasers during the year was between three and four at practically all income levels. Families at the upper income levels paid amounts averaging about $1 a sheet; those at the lower levels, between $0.80 and $0.90. Such outlays indicate that most of the sheets bought must have been muslin; relatively few, even at the upper income levels, could have been of the more expensive, finely woven percale (table 7).

TABLE 7.—BEDDING: *Percentage of families purchasing specified articles of bedding, average number of articles purchased, and average expenditure per article, by income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families purchasing [2]—				Average number of articles purchased (based on families purchasing [4])				Average expenditure per article [5]			
	Sheets	Pillowcases	Blankets		Sheets	Pillowcases	Blankets		Sheets	Pillowcases	Blankets	
			Wool [3]	Other			Wool [3]	Other			Wool [3]	Other
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	27.8	18.8	12.0	22.8	3.42	5.27	1.86	2.18	0.93	0.31	3.41	1.80
0–499	17.7	10.0	6.3	15.1	2.85	4.74	1.94	1.76	.84	.31	3.22	1.81
500–999	18.4	12.7	7.4	19.0	2.98	4.71	1.76	1.97	.88	.29	2.68	1.53
1,000–1,499	27.4	18.7	11.4	23.6	3.37	4.92	1.91	2.22	.89	.32	3.12	1.72
1,500–1,999	31.7	20.2	16.1	25.1	3.43	5.67	1.90	2.25	.93	.31	3.34	1.74
2,000–2,999	37.8	27.0	14.3	28.0	3.68	5.50	1.87	2.24	.97	.32	3.92	2.08
3,000–4,999	42.4	29.0	21.0	25.7	3.85	6.15	1.61	2.60	1.02	.32	4.78	2.28
5,000 or over	41.7	30.6	27.8	11.1	5.40	6.64	2.30	2.50	.98	.41	3.86	1.82

[1] This table includes only those families that gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms.
[2] Percentages are based on number of families in each class (table 30), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Blankets composed of 2 or more materials were classed as the predominant one. Thus, "wool" blankets may be part cotton.
[4] Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class purchasing the specified articles (table 30).
[5] Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

Pillowcases were bought by fewer families than were sheets—by about 10 percent of those at the lower income extreme and 31 percent at the upper. However, the number of articles bought per 100 families—those buying and those not buying—was much the same for pillowcases as for sheets, as is illustrated below by figures for selected income levels:

Article:	*Average number of articles bought per 100 families at income level—*		
	$0–$499	*$1,000–$1,499*	*$3,000–$4,999*
Sheets	50	92	163
Pillowcases	47	92	179
Wool blankets	12	22	34
Other blankets	27	52	67

The average amount spent per pillowcase varied little within the income range $0–$4,999—from 29 cents to 32 cents. At this price level pillowcases would usually be of mediumweight muslin. The average number of articles bought by families purchasing ranged from five at the lower income extreme to seven at the upper.

Blankets described as wool by the families surveyed undoubtedly were only part wool, in many instances. Labeling practices of blanket manufacturers in 1935–36 were diverse. Some manufacturers and retailers used labels that stated the proportion of wool, if less than 98 percent, following the rules of a so-called "Commercial Standard" of the National Bureau of Standards, of the United States Department of Commerce.[3] However, such labeling was not mandatory and was by no means universal. Lack of adequate labels may explain, in part, why many consumers seem to have had little idea as to the wool content of the blankets they had purchased. Average amounts spent for so-called wool blankets were $2.68 each at the income level $500–$999. Blankets made from reworked wool, generally with a cotton and rayon content of about 20 percent, could be obtained for that price in 1935–36, according to catalogs of mail-order stores. But blankets bought at lower prices—and some, of course, were priced below the average—would be likely to contain more cotton and rayon unless they were the outdoor, or camp type, usually gray or khaki-colored.

Curtains, draperies, or slip covers—ready-made articles or the materials for these furnishings—were bought by 13 percent of the families at the lower end of the income distribution, by 28 percent at the upper end. Average outlays of families purchasing such articles were $3 at the former income level, $18 at the latter.

Bedspreads and couch covers were bought by a comparatively small proportion of the families—by one in seven of the more well-to-do and by fewer at the lower income levels. Average amounts spent for such articles ranged from $1.54 at the lowest level to $4.25 at the highest.

Nine mattresses were bought for every 100 families studied. Since the majority of the families probably had more than one bed, this rate of purchase would indicate a period of use commonly exceeding 10 years. Replacement of a mattress can be deferred; the effects of humps and hollows that have come with use can be minimized by the use of comforters as pads. Purchases of inner-spring mattresses generally equalled or exceeded those of other types, even at the lowest income levels, as is illustrated below:

	Purchases of mattresses by families at the income level—		
Mattresses:			
Number bought per 100 families:	*$0–$499*	*$1,500–$1,999*	*$3,000–$4,999*
Inner-spring	5	6	12
Other	(1)	3	6
Average expenditure per article:			
Inner-spring	$11	$18	$19
Other	[2] $10	$9	$8

[1] 0.50 or less. [2] Based on fewer than 3 families.

[3] This Commercial Standard, CS 39, provided that blankets must contain at least 5 percent of wool before the word "Wool" could be used on the label. Those having less than this amount could not be labeled "Part wool." Manufacturers accepting this standard to govern their trade practices further agreed that blankets containing 5 to 25 percent of wool should be labeled "Part wool, not less than 5 percent," and those having more than 25 percent of wool should be labeled with the guaranteed (minimum) wool content given in percentage. Blankets containing more than 98 percent of wool were to be labeled "All wool." All these percentages refer to the wool content of the entire blanket and not to the amount of wool in the filling alone. Use of this commercial standard was optional—not required.

Prices paid for the inner-spring mattresses ranged from an average of $13 to $19 within the income range $500–$2,999; for the other types, from an average of $7 to $13.

Prices paid for bath towels were about half again as high at upper income levels as at lower—an average of more than 30 cents a towel at the two income levels above $3,000 compared with 21 cents at the level $0–$499. Prices of cotton hand towels increased from an average of 15 cents to 20 cents as income rose. For linen hand towels, the average price was somewhat irregular throughout the income range, reflecting perhaps the great variations in market offerings, which range from small, inexpensive guest towels to large damask towels at much higher prices (table 30).

Thirty-one tablecloths were bought per 100 families, but only 8 napkins. The reverse might have been expected because of the greater number of napkins used. However, some homemakers may have made everyday napkins from the center portions of tablecloths worn at the edges. Furthermore, napkins often outlast tablecloths. Average amounts spent for linen tablecloths were greater than for those of cotton at practically all income levels, as is illustrated below:

Family-income class:	*Average expenditure per tablecloth*	
	Linen	*Cotton*
$500–$999	$1. 14	$0. 95
$1,500–$1,999	2. 00	1. 01
$3,000–$4,999	2. 45	. 97

Towels—kitchen, hand, and bath—accounted for outlays averaging 90 cents a family or 13 percent of the total spent for household textiles and mattresses. The number bought was 448 per 100 families; but the comparatively low prices of many kinds of towels—sometimes as little as 10 cents each—are reflected in the outlays. The number of kitchen towels bought exceeded the number of hand towels or bath towels, as is illustrated by the following figures for the income level $1,000–$1,499:

Type of towel:	*Number bought per 100 families*	*Average expenditure per article*
Kitchen:		
Linen	112	$0. 20
Cotton	92	. 14
Hand:		
Linen	96	. 20
Cotton	58	. 17
Bath [1]	98	. 22

[1] Includes bath mats and washcloths.

Furniture

Purchases of furniture were classified as follows: Living-room suites; davenports, settees, day beds, couches; upholstered chairs; other chairs; desks; bookcases and bookshelves; tables of all types except those for the kitchen; dining-room suites; sideboards and buffets; bedroom suites; beds; cots and cribs; bedsprings; dressers and dressing tables; chiffoniers and chests; porch and garden furniture; benches, stools, and other furniture. Kitchen chairs and tables were classed as kitchen equipment and hence were excluded from the furniture category.

Comparatively few farm families bought any furniture during the year—18 percent of those surveyed in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section;

approximately 16 percent in the Michigan–Wisconsin and the Illinois–Iowa sections; and as few as 12 percent in Vermont and New Jersey (table 19). In most of these sections, however, there was an upward trend in the proportion of families buying furniture as income rose—evidence of the desire to make the home more comfortable and attractive when the family could afford it.

Since newly married husbands and wives that had kept house for less than a year were excluded from the survey, it may be assumed that most of the families buying furniture were adding a few articles to homes already furnished—a bed for the new baby or a chair to replace a broken one. Probably few, if any, were completely refurnishing even one room, since the average outlays of buyers were too low to include many large outlays. In the Pennsylvania–Ohio section, for example, expenditures of the buyers averaged less than $50 at every income level except two (table 4).

The amount spent for a piece of furniture provides some evidence of its market grade. True, within a given price range articles that differ considerably in quality may be found and the efficient shopper can obtain better value for her money than the inefficient; but it is possible to describe in general terms the market offerings most usual in that range.[4] Apparently most of the furniture purchased was of the lower or medium grades. Standard and higher grades cannot be produced cheaply; they require comparatively expensive materials—woods, fabrics for upholstery, glue, varnish, and stains; they are not made without expert labor for certain hand processes. But the higher prices of the better grades of furniture put them beyond the reach of many farm families. Limited cash incomes must be stretched to cover many things, some more necessary for health and well-being than furniture.

Living-room suites—usually a davenport and matching chair—accounted for two-fifths of the aggregate outlays for furniture. Expenditures by families purchasing such suites ranged from an average of $66 at the income level $500–$999 to $87 at the level $3,000–$4,999 (table 8).

One of the living-room suites, probably second-hand, was bought for less than $10 while another was in the price range $200–$249. Not quite half of the suites cost less than $70; somewhat more than one-fourth were in the range $70–$89 and the same proportion were higher priced, as is shown below:

Price range:	*Percentage of living-room suites purchased* [1]
Under $30	10
$30–$49	7
$50–$69	29
$70–$89	27
$90–$119	15
$120 or more	12

[1] Data from table 36.

During the period 1935–36, a two-piece living-room suite—upholstered davenport and chair—of medium grade would have been available in the price range $85–$120 with such characteristics as these: Good design, though more likely to be clumsy or overdecorated

[4] Descriptions of market grades of furniture were provided by Florence Wright, assistant professor of home economics, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, on the basis of research which she had done. Price ranges given for specific grades were those Miss Wright found current in New York State and in some mail-order houses during the years 1935 and 1936.

than the better grades; durable material for the outer cover; good colors and designs, if the homemaker is trained to select wisely and if the stores offer her a range of choice; a frame of hardwood (probably not the best grade) fastened together with screws; webbing of medium quality used as the foundation for the springs, often with a sagless construction; double-coil springs tied with eight knots; padding of moss (perhaps with some added hair) covered with cotton felt and muslin. Articles of better commercial grades, sold at higher prices are more comfortable and durable because of more springs more securely fastened in place, more hair used in the padding, softer cushions (probably filled with down or a mixture of down and feathers), and more reinforcements of the frame. The better furniture also is usually of more graceful design, with more attractive covering, and with more expensive woods, as walnut or mahogany, used for exposed parts of the frame.

TABLE 8.—FURNITURE: *Percentage of families purchasing specified articles or suites of furniture and average amounts spent by families purchasing, by income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families purchasing [2]—						Average expenditures (based on families purchasing)[6]—					
	Living-room suites	Davenports, day beds, couches [3]	Upholstered chairs [3]	Other chairs [4]	Tables [5]	Dining-room suites	Living-room suites	Davenports, day beds, couches [3]	Upholstered chairs [3]	Other chairs [4]	Tables [5]	Dining-room suites
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.8	77.55	25.51	15.15	6.39	5.88	75.28
0–499	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	.7	1.1	74.59	17.88	6.28	3.49	[7] 17.50	86.38
500–999	1.2	1.7	1.2	2.2	.7	.0	66.44	15.25	18.43	3.84	2.56	-------
1,000–1,499	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.0	.9	71.75	21.99	8.13	8.55	4.67	61.43
1,500–1,999	4.4	2.9	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	76.11	37.86	13.29	5.49	5.12	79.26
2,000–2,999	5.2	2.4	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.0	83.36	25.57	16.71	7.62	5.90	46.87
3,000–4,999	5.7	3.3	5.3	3.3	2.8	2.3	86.90	24.57	23.38	5.39	9.40	106.38
5,000 or over	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.8	.0	5.6	[7] 150.00	[7] 45.00	[7] 67.00	[7] 12.24	-------	[7] 126.44

[1] This table includes only those families that gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 33), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Excludes articles purchased as part of a suite.
[4] Includes all except upholstered chairs, those purchased as part of a suite, and those purchased for the kitchen, garden, or porch.
[5] Includes dining-room, living-room, bridge, and occasional tables, not purchased as part of a suite.
[6] Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class purchasing the specified articles (table 33).
[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Approximately two-thirds of the families, however, did not spend enough to obtain new two-piece suites of even medium grade unless they received exceptional values for the prices they paid. Upholstered suites of grades below the medium generally sacrifice some of the features making for durability and comfort. Frames may be of soft wood fastened together with nails instead of screws. A smaller number of springs, tied with fewer knots than in the medium grade, may be used. Webbing to support the springs may be of poor quality fastened in place only by tacks which are almost certain to pull out

with use. Padding may be of coco fiber, tow, or excelsior. The outer covering is probably less durable and of gaudy colors; the design of the covering, less carefully placed on the davenport or chair. Some of the families whose purchases were in the lower price ranges may have bought two-piece suites of fiber furniture, with seat cushions containing springs, rather than the all-upholstered articles.

Day beds, davenports, or couches were bought by about 2 families in every 100. Average expenditures for furniture of this type were as little as $15 at the income level $500–$999; as much as $36 at the level $1,500–$1,999. One family, with an income exceeding $5,000, paid $45 for one of these articles. An expenditure of $24 to $32 would probably have given the family a studio couch of medium grade, with 40 to 50 springs in the base and an inner-spring mattress having about 80 springs. Cushions probably would have been filled with kapok and covered with cotton tapestry. If a similar sum were spent for an upholstered davenport, it would have been of one of the lower market grades with the features noted above for the upholstered suites in such grades. Some of the families spending $15 to $20 may have bought rattan or fiber davenports with inner-spring cushions covered with some cotton fabric.

TABLE 9.—FURNITURE: *Percentage of families purchasing specified articles or suites of bedroom, porch, or garden furniture and average amounts spent by families purchasing, by income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families purchasing [2]—						Average expenditures (based on families purchasing [4]) [4]					
	Bedroom suites	Beds [3]	Cots, cribs [3]	Bedsprings [3]	Dressers, dressing tables [3]	Porch or garden furniture	Bedroom suites	Beds [3]	Cots, cribs [3]	Bedsprings [3]	Dressers, dressing tables [3]	Porch or garden furniture
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	1.1	2.6	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	74.91	12.04	8.33	10.09	8.88	9.93
0–499	.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	.0	.0	[5] 169.95	16.26	6.68	8.39	------	------
500–999	1.0	1.8	.7	.9	.2	.7	[5] 37.50	5.62	7.20	7.05	[5] 4.00	5.82
1,000–1,499	.7	2.6	1.1	2.2	1.1	.8	60.00	10.20	12.84	9.99	7.97	22.98
1,500–1,999	1.6	3.4	1.5	2.0	.3	1.5	80.70	15.03	6.36	11.18	[5] 2.56	4.99
2,000–2,999	2.4	3.8	.7	2.3	1.4	1.3	52.55	15.86	5.63	10.20	12.12	10.66
3,000–4,999	2.3	2.0	1.5	3.3	1.0	5.2	74.93	9.53	5.08	8.66	[5] 13.00	6.15
5,000 or over	5.6	2.8	.0	11.1	.0	11.1	[5] 235.70	[5] 9.50	------	17.42	------	8.21

[1] This table includes only those families that gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 33), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Excludes articles purchased as part of a suite.
[4] Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class purchasing the specified articles (table 33).
[5] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Upholstered chairs were bought by approximately the same number of families that bought davenports or day beds—2 in every 100. Prices paid for such chairs averaged as low as $3 in the income class $0–$499 and as high as $45 at the upper income extreme (table 33). A family spending from $3 to $10 probably obtained a chair with a padded seat, constructed with but few springs, far apart, stiff, and

held in place by metal bands rather than by tying. The cheapest chairs may have had no springs, only a padding of excelsior, tow, or sisal covered with a layer of cotton felt. The frame of such a chair would be of the less expensive woods, not well finished. Chairs in the price range $30 to $50, such as those probably bought by the two upper income families, would usually be of the all-upholstered types with the characteristics outlined above for the medium grade, two-piece, upholstered suites.

Chairs, other than upholstered, were bought with greater frequency than were upholstered chairs. Average prices paid were below $3 at every income level. Families whose purchases were within the price range $1.50 to $3 probably obtained chairs with seats of wood, cane, or artificial leather; the frame probably was of softwood or of inferior grades of hardwood. Construction of such chairs would not make for durability; nails may be used instead of screws, glue may be of low quality, and reinforcements inadequate.

Dining-room suites were bought by only 35 of the 4,118 families. Some of the separate tables that were purchased may have been for dining rooms; but it is probable that they were, for the most part, for use in living rooms. Three of the suites were priced at less than $20. These may have been second-hand; but new 5-piece suites of oak or enameled finish could have been secured for $9 to $20. The middle half of the suites were in the price range $50–$89; 9 cost more than $100 (table 36). Families whose purchases were in the middle half of the price range probably obtained a table and 6 chairs, with or without a buffet. Articles of simple, traditional design are less often shown in this price range ($50–$89) than in the more expensive grades; many of the suites are overdecorated, with elaborately turned legs, applied carving, or veneering in striking designs. Chair seats would probably be padded with cotton and covered with imitation leather or cotton tapestry.

Beds were bought by 109 of the 4,118 families in the combined analysis unit; bedsprings by 82 families; bedroom suites by 45; dressers or dressing tables by 27; and chiffoniers or chests by 18 families. Average prices paid for the beds varied from $5 to $14 at the different income levels; there was no upward trend with rising income. Beds priced at less than $5 probably were of metal. A wooden bed in the price range $6 to $12 might have been of good design but less well-made than the medium grade which probably would have been priced at $13 to $25 (tables 9 and 33).

Of the 48 bedroom suites, 1 cost less than $10; 2 were in the price range $180–$199; the middle half were in the range $40–$79, as is shown below:

Price range:	*Number of suites purchased* [1]
Less than $30	5
$30–$39	8
$40–$49	6
$50–$59	7
$60–$79	11
$80 or more	11

[1] Data from table 36.

A three-piece bedroom suite usually includes a bed, a chest of drawers, and a dressing table or dresser. Families spending less than

$50 for new (not used) furniture might have obtained articles of solid maple, or veneered articles finished, as an advertisement stated, "with rich butt walnut effects." Had the homemaker searched she might have found a good, simple design; but many of the suites of this grade offered to her would have been ornate, with the pattern of the wood overemphasized or with pieces of machine-carved wood glued on as decorations. Drawers in the chests would be less well-made than in the better grades of furniture. Woods may not be well-seasoned; finish not durable.

Floor Coverings

Some type of floor covering—a small rug or a large one, carpet, linoleum, matting, or other material—was bought during the year by one farm family in every four included in the combined analysis unit. Linoleum and similar products made with a felt base and enamel surface, sometimes called floor oilcloth, were bought by about one-tenth of the families at income levels below $1,000; by as many as 28 percent of those with incomes of $5,000 or more. These materials are used by many farm families in dining rooms and living rooms, sometimes as bordered rugs and sometimes as over-all floor coverings. That the number of families buying such products was approximately the same as the number buying rugs of other types, even at the upper income levels, is evidence of their widespread popularity, perhaps partly due to the ease with which this type of floor covering may be cleaned (table 10).

TABLE 10.—FLOOR COVERINGS: *Percentage of families purchasing specified types of floor coverings and average amounts spent by families purchasing, by income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families having expenditures for [2]—					Average expenditures (based on families purchasing [5])				
	Any floor coverings	Carpets	Rugs	Linoleum, felt-base floor coverings [3]	Other floor coverings [4]	Any floor coverings	Carpets	Rugs	Linoleum, felt-base floor coverings [3]	Other floor coverings [4]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	27.2	2.0	12.6	14.5	1.2	17.93	20.07	20.74	12.33	6.09
0–499	17.4	1.1	8.5	9.2	.7	19.11	27.50	20.73	12.31	[6] 15.50
500–999	19.0	1.6	6.9	10.9	1.4	12.84	15.85	15.88	9.40	5.24
1,000–1,499	27.8	2.1	12.9	14.8	.9	15.09	13.17	17.20	11.08	5.70
1,500–1,999	30.2	2.3	14.4	15.3	1.2	18.58	17.94	22.70	12.17	5.83
2,000–2,999	35.1	2.1	17.9	18.4	1.4	20.52	14.35	23.77	13.77	6.33
3,000–4,999	40.0	2.4	21.0	20.5	2.3	27.22	50.16	27.86	18.37	3.95
5,000 or over	38.9	2.8	16.7	27.8	2.8	45.59	[6] 200.00	25.38	27.04	[6] 15.45

[1] This table includes only those families that gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 32), regardless of whether they had expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Felt-base floor coverings refer to composition floor coverings with the pattern stamped on the surface.
[4] Includes matting, fur rugs, and nonskid floor pads for use under rugs.
[5] Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class purchasing the specified types of floor coverings (table 32).
[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Average expenditures of families buying linoleum and similar products ranged from $9 in the income class $500–$999 to $27 at the upper income extreme. Such sizable amounts may indicate purchases of floor coverings for more than one room or of the more expensive types of inlaid linoleum, or both. A family that spent $3 to $5 for such a rug, 9 by 12 feet in size, could have obtained one with a felt base and a waterproof covering of baked-on enamel in a fairly wide range of colors and patterns. For $5 to $8, the base and the enamel coating would probably be thicker than in the lower priced offerings and the design somewhat better. Rugs of this size made of inlaid linoleum would have been higher in price, probably $14 to $18.

Average expenditures for rugs by families making purchases exceeded amounts spent for linoleum and similar products at every income level except the highest. Such averages ranged from $16 at the level $500–$999 to $28 at the level $3,000–$4,999. A rug, 9 by 12 feet in size, purchased for a price within the range $14–$23 might have been woven and all wool if the homemaker chose discriminatingly. However, among the market offerings in this price range and at lower prices some rugs would be part-wool; many would be felted or needled. Rugs in a higher price range would probably have been heavier (containing more pounds of wool) and have had construction features that increased wearability. Carpets were bought by comparatively few families, only 2 percent; apparently, rugs were preferred by families buying floor coverings during this period.

Tableware

Tableware for serving meals—dishes of all sorts, glasses, silverware, and articles, such as baking dishes, used for both cooking and serving—was bought by only one of every three farm families included in the combined analysis unit. Average outlays of these purchasing families were small—less than $2 at income levels below $2,000 and less than $3.50 among the more well-to-do groups (table 11).

These comparatively small outlays probably indicate that dishes and glassware purchased were of the less expensive types; that articles were comparatively substantial to lessen replacements; and that flatware was plated, not sterling silver. There is likelihood, too, that standards of what was usable were fitted to ideas of economy, that dishes were used after they were cracked or nicked; silverware, after some of the plating was gone. Families buying new dishes probably purchased odd pieces, as cups and saucers, to replace broken articles. Even the small inexpensive sets could not have been bought by many families. Average expenditures of families buying dishes—earthenware and china—exceeded $5 only at one income level. Amounts spent for table glassware averaged less than $1.50 per family purchasing at every income level.

A relatively small number of families, fewer than 3 percent in every income class, purchased silver flatware—knives, forks, spoons, and miscellaneous serving pieces. Average outlays by families buying such silverware ranged from a low of $2.21 at the income level $500–$999 to a high of $8.91 at the level $2,000–$2,999. Such amounts would indicate that many of the purchases were replacements of various articles lost or broken, rather than complete sets of flatware, and that sterling silver is not widely used in farm homes.

TABLE 11.—TABLEWARE: *Percentage of families purchasing specified types of tableware and average amounts spent by families purchasing, by income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families purchasing [2]—						Average expenditures (based on families purchasing [6])					
	Any tableware	China, earthenware [3]	Baking dishes, ramekins [4]	Table glassware	Flatware	Other tableware [5]	All tableware	China, earthenware [3]	Baking dishes, ramekins [4]	Table glassware	Flatware	Other tableware [5]
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	33.7	16.4	11.2	8.5	1.8	6.8	2.03	3.15	1.06	1.08	4.64	1.41
0–499	24.0	7.7	8.2	3.6	.7	6.2	1.83	4.04	1.04	.45	[7] 5.75	.47
500–999	25.5	11.2	8.0	5.4	1.3	7.3	1.29	2.17	.71	.82	2.21	.73
1,000–1,499	33.2	16.9	10.7	8.0	1.6	7.0	1.68	2.68	.93	1.06	2.56	.92
1,500–1,999	38.4	18.0	12.1	10.1	2.3	7.6	1.95	2.91	1.08	1.14	5.54	1.01
2,000–2,999	41.0	21.5	16.0	11.3	2.4	6.4	2.86	3.85	1.18	1.31	8.91	4.10
3,000–4,999	48.6	28.1	15.2	17.6	2.8	3.8	3.19	5.20	1.53	1.12	3.12	4.62
5,000 or over	44.4	22.2	13.9	13.9	.0	2.8	3.40	4.65	4.24	1.11	------	[7] .62

[1] This table includes only those families that gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 29), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Includes all china, crockery, and earthenware purchased for table use.
[4] Includes all glass or porcelain baking dishes and ramekins, and other glassware used for both cooking and serving.
[5] Includes all silver, pewter, copper, wood, and pottery hollow ware; babies' bottles; and household glassware, china, and silver not elsewhere classified.
[6] Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class purchasing articles of the specified type (table 29).
[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Some families—about 1 in 14 at levels below $3,000—bought other tableware, such as articles of silver hollow ware, of pewter, copper, wood, or pottery. Average expenditures of families purchasing were as little as 47 cents among the group with incomes of less than $500 but reached $4.62 at the level $3,000–$4,999. Apparently, a few of the more well-to-do families purchased some relatively expensive articles; gifts for the homemaker may have been included here.

Miscellaneous Articles of Furnishings and Equipment

A wide variety of articles was included in the so-called miscellaneous subgroup of furnishings and equipment—heating stoves; sewing machines; electric light bulbs; electric fans; clocks; lamps and lamp shades; mirrors, pictures, vases, other ornaments; baby carriages and gocarts; hand baggage and trunks; window shades, screens, blinds, storm windows, awnings; lawn, garden, other equipment; insurance; and repairing and cleaning of furnishings and equipment. Outlays for such articles averaged less than $4 on an all-family basis at the two income levels below $1,000; as much as $17 at the level $5,000 or over (table 35).

Heating Stoves

Purchases of heating stoves accounted for about one-fourth of the aggregate expenditures for articles in this miscellaneous subgroup. Approximately two-thirds of the farm families surveyed in the five farm sections of the combined analysis unit relied upon stoves, rather than central furnaces, for heating their homes (see report on Family

Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Misc. Pub. 399). Most of these families had purchased their heating stoves prior to the report year; only about 3 percent of the group surveyed bought such equipment during the year. A few of these families spent for more than one stove—perhaps one for the living room and a portable heater. Stoves burning wood, coal, and coke were the type most generally used; of the 141 stoves bought, 82 burned these fuels; 12, kerosene; 11, gas; 11, fuel oil; only 3, electricity. The remaining 22 stoves were of unspecified type (table 35).

Average amounts paid for the stoves burning wood and coal ranged from $32 at the income level $0–$499 to $57 at the level $3,000–$4,999. Many of these probably were comparatively large stoves designed to heat more than one room. Prices of kerosene stoves also showed a wide range in average price, doubtless reflecting a similar range in type; some may have been small portable heaters and others the large models built to use kerosene or fuel oil. The three electric stoves probably were the portable units since amounts spent for them were small, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	*Average expenditure per stove using—*		
	Wood, coal	*Kerosene* [1]	*Electricity* [1]
$0–$499	$32	----	----
$500–$999	40	$53	----
$1,000–$1,499	40	5	$5
$1,500–$1,999	42	6	----
$2,000–$2,999	47	26	18
$3,000–$4,999	57	7	----

[1] Averages are based on 3 or fewer cases.

Sewing Machines

Four-fifths or more of the families surveyed in each of the five farm sections comprising this analysis unit owned sewing machines (table 15). In New Jersey the proportion of owners tended to be a little smaller than in the other sections, perhaps because families were somewhat more likely to buy ready-made clothes. Many could shop at New York and Philadelphia stores and standards of living doubtless reflected proximity to these cities. However, in the great majority of farm homes the sewing machine is probably as much used for mending clothing, bedding, and other furnishings as for making new articles. Mending has not been given over to commercial laundries as it has by many urban families using the so-called bachelor service. Ownership of sewing machines was nearly as general among families in the lowest income classes as among the more well-to-do, as is evidenced by the following figures:

Farm section:	*Percentage of families owning sewing machines of any type at the income level—*		
	$500–$749	*$1,250–$1,499*	*$2,000–$2,499*
Vermont	89	89	85
New Jersey	75	85	82
Pennsylvania–Ohio	87	93	96
Michigan–Wisconsin	84	88	91
Illinois–Iowa	88	90	94

More than 90 percent of the sewing machines owned were the nonelectric, foot-pedal type. The relatively few electric models were generally found among families at the upper income levels. For example, in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section, only 1 percent of the

families in the income class $500–$749 reported ownership of electric sewing machines, 4 percent in the class $1,250–$1,499, and 10 percent in the class $3,000–$3,999.

Nearly all of the sewing machines owned—electric or nonelectric—had been purchased prior to the survey. Only 35 of the 4,118 families in the combined analysis unit bought such equipment during the report year. Two-thirds of these 35 machines were nonelectric, bought at prices averaging $35; outlays for the electric types averaged $54. It seems probable that purchases of both types of machines included some used articles.

Other Miscellaneous Articles

Electric light bulbs were bought by about one-fourth of all families surveyed (table 35). This proportion seems small when it is remembered that about two-fifths of the families had electricity in their homes (table 17). Some that made no purchases may have been using bulbs from a supply on hand; but it seems probable that an expenditure for such an inexpensive article may have been forgotten by some families, particularly if it had been bought at a drug or grocery store and thus was not considered an item of furnishings and equipment.

The number of light bulbs bought by the families reporting purchases averaged 10. Expenditures were comparatively small at all income levels; the average for families buying rose from $1.58 at the level $0–$499 to $2.26 at the level $3,000–$4,999. This increase was due mainly to the larger number of bulbs bought; average price paid per bulb was 16 or 17 cents at every level except the highest as is shown below:

Family-income class:	*Families buying electric light bulbs—* *Average expenditures*	*Average number of bulbs bought*[1]	*Average expenditure per electric light bulb*
$0–$499	$1. 58	9. 3	$0. 17
$500–$999	1. 35	8. 3	. 16
$1,000–$1,499	1. 59	9. 4	. 17
$1,500–$1,999	1. 63	9. 5	. 17
$2,000–$2,999	2. 01	12. 5	. 16
$3,000–$4,999	2. 26	13. 8	. 16
$5,000–$9,999	2. 35	11. 4	. 21

[1] This average may be somewhat high. There may be some underrepresentation of the families that bought only one or two bulbs and forgot to report these purchases. Furthermore, there is the possibility that a few families reported purchases of electric bulbs bought for the farm yard, stable, or barn although these should have been considered a farm expense.

Window shades, screens, blinds, storm windows, or awnings were bought by about 1 family in 6. Such outlays accounted for approximately 10 percent of the aggregate amount spent for the miscellaneous subgroup by all families—average expenditures of less than $1 at levels below $3,000 and of $1.48 and $3.07 at the 2 successively higher income levels (table 35). Window shades were bought by 367 of the 673 families spending for this group of items (i. e., window shades, screens, blinds, storm windows, awnings). Apparently the families purchasing shades tended to limit themselves to replacements in 2 or 3 rooms, assuming 2 windows per room; an average of from 4 to 5 shades were purchased by the families in the income classes within the range $500–$4,999. Most of the window shades bought were medium-priced, probably painted muslin; for example, the average expenditure per shade was 44 cents in the income class $500–$999; 48 cents in the class $1,000–$1,499; and 53 cents in the class $2,000–$2,999. In the

income class $5,000 or over, the 4 families that made purchases had outlays averaging $1.28 per shade. These families could afford and apparently bought shades that were of more costly material, such as cambric, and were sunfast and washable (table 34).

Lamps or lamp shades were bought by about 1 family in 10. Some of the lamps doubtless were for the use of kerosene; others, for electricity. Average outlays of the families purchasing doubled within the income range $500–$2,999, rising from $1.80 to $3.68. Apparently, many families at these levels limited their purchases to the less costly types of lamps or shades. Not until the highest income class was reached did average expenditures indicate purchase of more expensive articles, such as floor lamps equipped with indirect lighting. Average outlays at this level for the 5 families purchasing were $14.05 (table 12).

TABLE 12.—MISCELLANEOUS FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Percentage of families having expenditures for miscellaneous subgroups of furnishings and equipment and average amounts spent by families having expense, by income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families having expenditures for [2]—						Average expenditures (based on families spending [6])					
	Window shades	Lamps and lamp shades	Clocks	Tools, coal scuttles, pokers, paints, etc.[3]	Insurance on furnishings [4]	Repairs and cleaning of furnishings [5]	Window shades	Lamps and lamp shades	Clocks	Tools, coal scuttles, pokers, paints, etc.[3]	Insurance on furnishings [4]	Repairs and cleaning of furnishings [5]
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	8.9	9.9	5.4	9.8	24.4	3.5	2.74	2.78	2.30	4.76	4.76	5.75
0–499	4.8	8.5	2.6	5.6	14.1	3.3	4.40	2.50	3.05	3.85	3.56	5.12
500–999	6.2	7.4	4.8	6.1	20.2	2.2	1.71	1.80	2.27	3.58	4.31	4.17
1,000–1,499	8.4	8.8	5.4	9.8	24.9	3.4	2.09	2.33	2.00	3.99	4.41	3.79
1,500–1,999	9.3	10.4	5.8	11.2	27.1	3.4	2.81	2.60	2.34	5.29	4.83	6.00
2,000–2,999	13.3	14.3	6.9	14.1	29.0	5.2	2.65	3.68	2.17	5.61	5.11	7.16
3,000–4,999	15.7	14.7	6.1	16.2	30.4	6.1	4.64	2.99	3.32	5.63	5.74	9.74
5,000 or over	11.1	13.9	11.1	5.6	30.6	2.8	15.02	14.05	3.74	[7] 18.62	15.51	[7] 25.00

[1] This table includes only those families that gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 35), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Includes the following: Lawn mowers, garden hose, sprayers, and tools purchased for household, lawn, or flower garden use, as distinguished from farm; fire screens, andirons, pokers, coal scuttles and shovels; wastebaskets, stepladders, and children's play pens.
[4] Includes fire and theft insurance.
[5] Includes expenditures for services of seamstress for making or repairing furnishings.
[6] Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class purchasing articles in the specified subgroup (table 35).
[7] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

About 5 out of every 100 families purchased one or more new clocks —a timepiece for the kitchen or living room, or an alarm clock. Average prices paid varied little from one income level to another, being generally about $2 or $3 (table 35).

Pokers, shovels, and coal scuttles for the coal-burning stoves, tools for use in the house, lawn mowers and other equipment for care of the yard and garden, paint and brushes, stepladders, and various other items not frequently purchased were grouped together for tabulation

of expenditures. With so many different articles included, it is not surprising that about 1 family in 10 had outlays for one or more items of the group. Some pieces of equipment, such as a lawn mower, may have been relatively expensive; but others, as a paint brush, may have come from the 10-cent store. Average outlays of the families purchasing such articles were $3.58 in the income class $500–$999 and $5.63 in the class $3,000–$4,999.

Luggage of any sort—trunks, suitcases, hat boxes, and the like—was bought by only 23 of the 4,118 families during the year; average outlays of the purchasers were $3.05. Baby carriages or gocarts were purchased by only 22 families. Such articles are frequently handed down or borrowed from friends or relatives. Average outlays of the purchasers varied considerably from one income class to another; for example, in the income class $1,500–$1,999, the average expenditure was $2.73; at the level $2,000–$2,999, $7.66. Some families probably bought second-hand equipment from relatives or neighbors while others spent a considerable amount for the carriage for the first child. Electric fans were bought by only 12 families, at an average outlay of $1.81 per fan. Mirrors, pictures, vases, and ornaments were bought by only 2 percent of the families.

Expenditures for premiums on insurance covering household furnishings and equipment were reported by approximately one-fourth of the farm families. Some may have had 2- or 3-year policies for which they had previously paid; but the number of such families probably was not large. In view of the likelihood of complete loss of furnishings if a fire gains headway in the country where fire protection is not provided, the proportion of families spending for such insurance seems small. The greater proportion of families spending for insurance at upper than at lower income levels seems to be evidence of a desire to protect against risks when a family feels it can afford to do so. Outlays of families paying premiums averaged $4.31 in the income class $500–$999; $4.83 in the class $1,500–$1,999; and $5.74 in the class $3,000–$4,999. At most income levels, expenditures for insurance were about one-fourth of the aggregate spent for this miscellaneous subgroup.

Expenditures for cleaning or repairing furnishings and equipment or for the services of a seamstress for making curtains or slip covers were reported by only 4 percent of the families. Many homemakers may have been skillful in performing such tasks. Demonstrations of ways of cleaning rugs and upholstered furniture have been widely given by members of the Extension Service, who also provide bulletins giving instructions for such housekeeping tasks. Average outlays of families spending for such services ranged from $4 to $10 in the income classes below $5,000.

SECTION 3. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES BY FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITION

The consumption pattern of a family is shaped not only by the amount of income or credit available but also by the number and age of the family members to be maintained. Accordingly, for the analysis of consumption patterns, families have been classified in seven so-called type groups on the basis of the number of family members other than husband and wife and their age—whether they were under 16 or were 16 or older. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type, p. 203, for a description of each type.) The number of members in the family-type groups ranged from two to eight, as is shown below:

Type 1, 2 members: Husband, wife, no others.
Type 2, 3 members: Husband, wife, 1 child under 16.
Type 3, 4 members: Husband, wife, 2 children under 16.
Type 4, 3 or 4 members: Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or older, with or without a fourth person of any age.
Type 5, 5 or 6 members: Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or older, 1 child under 16, 1 or 2 persons of any age.
Type 6, 5 or 6 members: Husband, wife, 3 or 4 children under 16.
Type 7, 7 or 8 members: Husband, wife, 1 child under 16, 4 or 5 others of any age.

The family-type groups differed less with respect to outlays for furnishings and equipment than for some other consumption categories, such as food. One stove, refrigerator, or davenport usually serves a family, whether there are two or eight members; but the food supply must be expanded as the number of persons to be maintained increases. A large family must have more sheets, towels, and other household textiles than a small family; but the higher expenditures for such items may be offset by economies in other purchases of furnishings and equipment so that outlays for the entire category (i. e., all furnishings and equipment) may be similar for the two households.

Furthermore, comparisons of expenditures of the family-type groups are rendered difficult by the small number of cases per cell (subdivision of the sample by family type and income) which emphasizes the effect of sampling fluctuations. It is to be expected that a certain proportion of families will spend extraordinarily large amounts for furnishings and equipment during a given year. If, by chance, two such families are included in a cell of only six cases, their outlays will raise the average beyond that usual in a large cell with proportionally fewer high-expenditure households. As a consequence, therefore, of the small number of cases and the wide range in amounts spent for furnishings and equipment, the pattern followed by average expenditures of each type group as income rose was even less consistent than the pattern followed by averages for all family-type groups combined. Differences among the type groups, therefore, are seldom clear-cut

at every income level. (See discussion of averages by income, all family types combined, p. 10.)

A family of two persons (type 1, husband and wife only) in one of the lower income classes can maintain itself with less rigid economies than must be practiced by a family of five or more members (types 5, 6, and 7) at the same level. The large families would be more likely than the small to limit their purchases of furnishings and equipment to replacements of broken dishes and worn out textiles; less likely to buy articles not needed for daily living, even though they might make the home more comfortable and attractive. It is not surprising, therefore, that at income levels below $1,500 average expenditures for all furnishings and equipment tended to be greater for the small, two-member families than for the large ones. But at the upper income levels, where all families could better afford to spend for furnishings, differences among the large and the small families were less consistent as is shown below by figures for the farm families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section:

Family type:	*Average expenditures for furnishings and equipment in the income class* [1]—		
	$750–$999	*$1,250–$1,499*	*$2,000–$2,499*
1 (2 persons)	$24	$41	$48
2 (3 persons)	25	40	56
3 (4 persons)	16	40	54
4 (3 or 4 persons)	12	42	63
5 (5 or 6 persons)	14	40	63
6 (5 or 6 persons)	20	32	44
7 (7 or 8 persons)	17	31	42

[1] For averages for other income classes, see table 20.

Expenditures for household textiles reflected differences in family composition to a more marked degree than total amounts spent for furnishings and equipment, according to the data for the North Central and Northeast farm units. The two-person families ranked below the other type groups at all income levels below $5,000 except one. For example, at the income level $500–$999 average expenditures for household textiles were $3.07 for the type 1 families, $3.43 for families of types 4 and 5 combined,[1] $4.17 for types 2 and 3, and $4.81 for the large families of types 6 and 7 (table 13).

These low average outlays reflected a smaller proportion of families spending for household textiles in the type 1 group than in the others. Thus, at the income level $500–$999 cited above, purchases of one or more articles were made by 60 percent of the type 1 families as compared with 74 percent of those of types 6 and 7 with five to eight members. The average amounts spent by the purchasers in the type 1 group were smaller also than amounts spent by the large families, but they did not always rank lowest among the four type groups.

The greater average expenditures for household textiles by large than small families is easily explained. More sheets, pillowcases, and other bedding, more towels and napkins are needed to provide for five to eight persons than for two. But such an increase (more than double) in the number of family members did not mean that expendi-

[1] For the analysis of data from the supplementary schedules, some combinations of family-type groups were made to increase the number of cases per cell. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 196. for a discussion of the need for large cells for such analyses.) Types 2 and 3 were combined, types 4 and 5, types 6 and 7. The first of these three combined groups, therefore, is made up of familes with three or four members, including one or two children under 16. The last (types 6 and 7) is made up of families of five to eight members and thus includes the largest families for which expenditure data were tabulated.

tures for these articles were twice as great. For example, at the income level $500–$999, average expenditures for bath towels were $0.12 for the two-person, type 1 families, $0.17 for those of types 6 and 7, averaging about three times as many persons. The proportion of families purchasing towels was approximately the same in the two type groups; but the average number of towels bought by the purchasers was greater for the large families—6.1 as compared with 4.4 (tables 13 and 31). That differences between average expenditures of these two type groups—type 1 and types 6 and 7, combined—were not proportional to differences in the number of persons to be maintained is to be explained, in part at least, by the greater demands upon the funds of the large families for other items of living, such as food and clothing. The large families may have extended the period of wear of towels and other textiles by mending, taking the proverbial stitch in time. Perhaps, too, their standards of what was usable were not so high as those of the small families; they may have continued to use towels even after holes appeared or edges frayed.

Expenditures for sheets also increased with family size, but not in proportion to the number of members; averages for the income level cited above ($500–$999) were $0.40 for the type 1 families, $0.50 for those of types 6 and 7, on an all-family basis (i. e., regardless of whether they purchased). The number of articles bought by the purchasers averaged 2.6 and 3.5, respectively. For blankets, the increase in average outlays was relatively greater, from an average of $0.67 to $1.35; but the average number of articles bought (by those purchasing) was 1.8 compared with 2.4.

The two type groups that were intermediate in average size (types 2 and 3, combined, and 4 and 5, combined) ranked between the large and the small families (types 6 and 7, combined, and type 1) with respect to proportion purchasing textiles. Although both of the former type groups had higher average outlays for such articles than the two-person, type 1 families at practically all income levels, their relationship to the larger families of types 6 and 7 was less consistent; sometimes they ranked above and sometimes below. The average number of persons per family was not markedly greater in the group composed of types 6 and 7 than in the group composed of types 4 and 5, since the large families of type 7 were comparatively rare. Lack of consistency between the average expenditures for textiles by these two type groups is not surprising, therefore. That families of types 2 and 3 (with but three or four members) sometimes spent more than the larger families may be due to their position in the family life cycle. These were the younger families. Some doubtless were building up their supplies of bedding and other textiles as their families increased in size or as children outgrew cribs and were given beds. Families of type 4, of about the same size but with older children, would be more likely to limit textile purchases to replacements, spending little to increase stocks.

If the number of persons in the household determined the burden of housework, large families would have greater need than small for the help of labor-saving equipment. But the homemaker's health, the presence of small children, the responsibilities carried by older daughters are but a few of the other factors that determine degree of need for such aid. Furthermore, purchases and ownership of equipment may not indicate intensity of need; instead, they may reflect

ability to pay. The fact that a family is large may serve both to encourage and to limit purchases of equipment. Hence, it is not surprising that the type groups did not show consistent differences with respect to ownership of labor-saving devices.

Washing machines were owned by more than two-thirds of the farm families at practically every income level in the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section; by more than four-fifths of those at levels above $1,000 (table 6). For the two-person families of type 1, the proportion of owners did not reach 80 percent until incomes were $1,500 or more. This type ranked below the others at most income levels. Ranks of the six other family types followed a less regular pattern, however, being high at some income levels and low at others. Differences among the groups were not great since the proportion of owners was generally between 80 and 90 percent at intermediate levels and more than 90 percent at upper levels (table 14).

TABLE 13.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES: *Percentage of families purchasing any household textiles, and percentage purchasing sheets, bath towels, and blankets; average amounts spent; and average number of articles purchased; by family type and income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families purchasing [2]				Average expenditures (based on all families [2])				Average number of articles purchased (based on families purchasing [3])			
	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7
	Any household textiles [4]											
All incomes	67.2	77.7	74.9	82.6	$5.18	$6.75	$7.61	$7.79	------	------	------	------
0–499	55.4	60.9	62.2	71.4	2.77	3.44	3.91	4.44	------	------	------	------
500–999	60.4	71.8	63.1	74.0	3.07	4.17	3.43	4.81	------	------	------	------
1,000–1,499	73.0	77.6	75.7	83.6	5.55	5.70	6.98	6.69	------	------	------	------
1,500–1,999	71.4	83.2	77.6	83.2	6.12	9.37	7.66	8.12	------	------	------	------
2,000–2,999	82.0	84.5	83.1	89.0	11.30	9.12	11.37	10.32	------	------	------	------
3,000–4,999	82.1	89.2	87.1	87.9	12.55	12.94	14.88	13.94	------	------	------	------
5,000 or over	[5] 83.3	[5] 100.0	92.8	80.0	15.68	32.72	16.10	13.79	------	------	------	------
	Sheets											
All incomes	21.1	28.0	30.2	30.9	$0.61	$0.89	$0.99	$1.00	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7
0–499	11.4	21.6	21.1	28.6	.27	.46	.56	.60	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.3
500–999	17.0	18.5	20.4	17.2	.40	.52	.54	.50	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5
1,000–1,499	22.9	26.5	29.3	29.8	.62	.71	.97	.92	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.7
1,500–1,999	23.6	36.1	34.3	29.7	.69	1.33	1.09	.84	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.3
2,000–2,999	33.8	37.8	35.8	44.1	1.49	1.17	1.25	1.61	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.1
3,000–4,999	43.0	42.4	44.1	38.3	1.49	1.85	1.64	1.61	3.4	4.0	3.7	4.4
5,000 or over	[5] 33.3	[5] 33.3	42.8	50.0	.79	3.23	2.43	2.13	[6] 3.0	[6] 11.0	5.3	4.2
	Bath towels [7]											
All incomes	14.6	20.3	21.4	22.6	$0.17	$0.29	$0.29	$0.34	4.6	5.7	5.5	6.1
0–499	7.0	17.7	15.2	14.3	.07	.22	.17	.25	3.9	7.2	5.1	7.3
500–999	12.7	16.1	13.0	12.2	.12	.16	.18	.17	4.4	5.0	5.2	6.1
1,000–1,499	15.7	16.3	16.5	19.3	.19	.23	.21	.22	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.9
1,500–1,999	18.1	25.9	26.5	24.9	.21	.43	.36	.35	3.9	5.7	5.3	5.6
2,000–2,999	24.8	26.4	27.5	33.5	.35	.41	.39	.51	5.2	5.1	6.1	5.8
3,000–4,999	11.7	40.1	37.8	33.8	.13	.66	.57	.98	5.3	4.7	4.8	8.5
5,000 or over	[5] 16.7	[5] 16.7	50.0	20.0	.25	.30	.78	.38	[6] 4.0	[6] 12.0	4.6	[6] 5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES: *Percentage of families purchasing any household textiles, and percentage purchasing sheets, bath towels, and blankets; average amounts spent; and average number of articles purchased; by family type and income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage of families purchasing [2]				Average expenditures (based on all families [2])				Average number of articles purchased (based on families purchasing [3])			
	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7
	Blankets											
All incomes	23.4	35.4	34.2	41.3	$1.01	$1.64	$1.83	$2.14	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5
0–499	15.8	25.5	22.3	28.6	.63	.98	1.09	1.06	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2
500–999	19.6	33.0	24.9	29.4	.67	1.08	.89	1.35	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4
1,000–1,499	27.2	32.5	33.5	42.5	1.05	1.45	1.75	2.05	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4
1,500–1,999	27.6	44.0	37.9	46.7	1.34	2.40	1.92	2.33	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.4
2,000–2,999	30.0	37.8	39.7	47.0	1.86	2.12	2.49	2.53	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4
3,000–4,999	27.4	40.1	50.4	40.6	1.81	2.50	3.70	3.36	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.2
5,000 or over	[5] 33.3	[5] 50.0	28.6	40.0	2.00	3.78	2.57	3.64	[6] 2.0	2.7	2.8	2.5

[1] This table includes only those families that gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.
[2] Based on the number of families in each class (table 31), regardless of whether they had expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Based on the corresponding number of families in each class purchasing the specified article (table 31).
[4] Includes mattresses.
[5] Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.
[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
[7] Includes bath mats and washcloths.

The type 4 group deviated somewhat from this pattern; owners of washing machines constituted fewer than 80 percent of the families at some of the upper income levels. The number of cases at these levels was comparatively small, however, and differences may have been due in part to sampling fluctuations. There is the possibility, too, that the tendency for type 4 families to rank in one of the three lowest positions is associated with age. These families resembled type 1 in that more than two-thirds of the husbands were 50 or older. Homemakers of this age may have been less insistent upon having labor-saving devices than were the younger women who had grown up at a later stage of the so-called machine age.

Ownership of sewing machines was even more widespread than ownership of washing machines. At most income levels above $1,000 more than nine-tenths of the families of each type group owned such equipment; at lower levels proportions ranged between 74 and 100 percent. With ownership so general, differences among the type groups were not marked or consistent in direction. The type 2 families with one child under 16 held one of the two lowest ranks at most income levels below $2,500; the large families of type 7 generally held one of the upper ranks. But at some income levels the difference between the highest and the lowest proportion was less than 10 percent.

A refrigerator usually saves steps for the farm homemaker; she does not have to go to the cellar or to the springhouse with food to be kept cool. But its energy-saving virtues seem to have been less appreciated than those of the washing machine and sewing machine.

Ownership of refrigerators was less widespread and differences among the family-type groups tended to be the reverse of those noted for the two latter types of equipment. The large families of types 6 and 7 generally ranked below the small families of types 1 and 2 with respect to proportion of owners. Under pressure to economize, a large family may have been less willing than a small one to purchase equipment which would usually mean increased outlays for household operation in addition to the initial purchase price. Furthermore, the effort saved by the use of a sewing or washing machine may be more directly proportional to family size—to the number of garments to be washed and mended—than that saved by the use of a refrigerator.

TABLE 14.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage* [1] *of families owning refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and sewing machines, by family type and income, Pennsylvania–Ohio farm analysis unit,*[2] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
	Refrigerators							Washing machines						
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	28	30	32	30	30	27	29	71	85	87	84	90	88	92
0–249	23	[3] 100	-----	[3] 25	[3] 100	[3] 0	[3] 0	77	[3] 100	-----	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100
250–499	16	21	[3] 0	16	[3] 0	[3] 25	[3] 0	55	68	[3] 62	58	[3] 75	[3] 75	[3] 100
500–749	13	6	23	22	17	12	7	57	74	77	78	67	76	71
750–999	16	12	11	23	38	14	11	64	84	78	72	79	86	93
1,000–1,249	26	36	28	19	13	16	25	64	81	79	90	90	86	88
1,250–1,499	33	41	26	27	21	29	34	76	82	87	87	85	84	89
1,500–1,749	27	35	33	36	19	32	24	87	95	93	86	88	89	93
1,750–1,999	65	25	50	38	33	33	31	87	94	93	88	92	94	92
2,000–2,499	61	43	42	30	37	34	40	96	93	96	95	98	90	96
2,500–2,999	67	[3] 43	73	54	39	47	35	92	[3] 100	93	79	97	95	96
3,000–3,999	[3] 38	[3] 80	50	46	43	[3] 33	38	[3] 75	[3] 100	100	88	100	[3] 100	97
4,000–4,999	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 40	[3] 67	[3] 57	[3] 33	[3] 50	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 67	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100
5,000–9,999	[3] 0	[3] 0	-----	[3] 60	[3] 50	[3] 33	[3] 0	[3] 100	[3] 100	-----	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100
	Vacuum cleaners							Sewing machines						
All incomes	30	34	32	40	39	35	31	88	90	93	93	95	95	96
0–249	23	[3] 100	-----	[3] 25	[3] 100	[3] 0	[3] 0	77	[3] 100	-----	[3] 100	[3] 0	[3] 100	[3] 100
250–499	14	21	[3] 12	21	[3] 0	[3] 25	[3] 0	84	74	[3] 100	84	[3] 75	[3] 75	[3] 100
500–749	15	9	23	26	11	6	7	80	85	100	90	94	94	86
750–999	12	22	11	27	14	22	11	93	88	85	94	90	97	96
1,000–1,249	30	26	13	32	16	24	12	90	90	92	95	94	97	97
1,250–1,499	52	38	22	43	36	29	31	93	85	91	96	97	90	94
1,500–1,749	40	51	33	52	33	43	38	87	100	93	89	93	95	100
1,750–1,999	52	31	64	40	42	45	31	84	94	93	98	96	97	100
2,000–2,499	48	60	50	59	49	45	38	100	93	100	91	100	100	94
2,500–2,999	67	[3] 29	80	50	52	42	43	83	[3] 100	93	96	97	90	96
3,000–3,999	[3] 50	[3] 100	58	42	70	[3] 83	38	[3] 100	[3] 100	100	96	100	[3] 100	97
4,000–4,999	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 40	[3] 67	[3] 86	[3] 100	[3] 83	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 100
5,000–9,999	[3] 100	[3] 0	-----	[3] 80	[3] 83	[3] 67	[3] 67	[3] 100	[3] 100	-----	[3] 100	[3] 100	[3] 67	[3] 100

[1] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class that reported on all articles included in the tabulation of equipment ownership. See table 15, footnote 1.

[2] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

[3] Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

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Appendix B. Tables

In using data from the following tables for comparisons of the small-city and village families in the different regions and comparisons of the farm families in the 13 type-of-farming sections, attention should be given to the points raised in pages 202–203.

The counts of families as shown in the tables of this volume differ, in a few instances, from those shown for the same cells in the reports summarizing total expenditures for living. Reasons for these minor differences are discussed on pages 201–202.

In tables giving the breakdown of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one point in order to have the sum of the various categories comprising the total agree with the total. In a few instances, therefore, discrepancies of one point may appear between figures as given on different tables.

TABLE 15.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage [2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator [3]			Washing machine [3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine [3]		
			Any	Mechanical [4]	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES													
North Central													
	No.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	3,068	9.4	82.7	35.9	47.5	73.7	69.8	4.2	8.2	63.1	73.2	17.9	55.9
250–499	59	3.4	55.9	3.4	52.5	57.6	42.3	15.3	3.4	16.9	78.0	5.1	72.9
500–749	228	2.2	59.6	3.9	56.1	58.3	50.8	7.5	2.6	27.6	68.0	7.0	61.4
750–999	401	5.7	68.3	10.7	57.9	69.8	66.3	3.5	7.7	40.6	68.3	9.7	58.9
1,000–1,249	462	7.4	75.5	17.7	58.0	76.8	71.0	6.1	5.2	47.8	66.2	9.7	56.9
1,250–1,499	419	7.2	83.3	30.3	54.4	76.8	73.7	3.3	7.9	60.9	75.4	16.7	58.7
1,500–1,749	336	9.5	88.4	39.3	49.4	82.7	78.3	5.1	9.8	72.6	71.1	15.8	55.7
1,750–1,999	278	9.0	91.0	45.3	46.8	78.1	75.2	2.9	7.9	75.9	75.9	21.6	56.1
2,000–2,249	211	12.8	91.5	57.3	35.1	73.9	71.6	2.8	10.4	83.9	75.8	26.1	49.7
2,250–2,499	162	13.6	95.1	59.9	36.4	80.9	77.2	3.7	10.5	82.1	77.2	27.2	50.6
2,500–2,999	194	12.9	95.4	63.9	33.0	70.1	69.1	1.5	6.7	87.1	80.4	24.7	56.7
3,000–3,999	194	17.5	99.0	71.6	27.8	71.6	71.1	1.5	13.9	91.8	82.0	33.0	49.5
4,000–4,999	63	30.2	98.4	77.8	22.2	68.3	65.1	3.2	25.4	93.7	82.5	39.7	42.8
5,000–9,999	61	18.0	98.4	82.0	16.4	60.7	57.4	3.3	11.5	88.5	78.7	42.6	37.7
Plains and Mountain													
All incomes	1,300	14.4	76.2	43.6	33.6	74.6	72.7	2.6	7.9	60.5	68.2	25.4	43.5
250–499	16	12.5	37.5	.0	37.5	37.5	31.3	6.2	.0	12.5	37.5	.0	37.5
500–749	72	4.2	47.2	11.1	36.1	62.5	59.7	2.8	.0	26.4	62.5	6.9	55.6
750–999	121	11.6	56.2	14.0	42.2	68.6	66.1	2.5	3.3	26.4	53.7	14.0	40.5
1,000–1,249	170	14.1	67.1	25.3	41.8	70.0	67.1	3.5	3.5	41.2	61.8	18.8	44.1
1,250–1,499	163	9.8	69.9	33.7	36.8	74.8	74.2	1.2	4.9	50.9	68.1	25.8	42.0
1,500–1,749	180	13.3	81.1	45.0	39.4	80.6	77.8	5.0	6.7	60.6	68.3	24.4	45.0
1,750–1,999	155	12.9	83.9	45.2	39.4	80.0	77.4	3.9	7.7	72.9	72.3	30.3	41.9
2,000–2,249	112	14.3	88.4	50.9	39.3	75.9	73.2	2.7	9.8	72.3	74.1	30.4	44.6
2,250–2,499	80	28.8	87.5	72.5	16.2	75.0	73.8	1.2	7.5	83.8	76.2	35.0	43.8
2,500–2,999	110	17.3	86.4	70.0	17.3	82.7	82.7	.9	15.5	88.2	80.0	34.5	46.4
3,000–3,999	90	23.3	94.4	80.0	15.6	74.4	74.4	.0	23.3	91.1	67.8	32.2	35.6
4,000–4,999	31	16.1	96.8	93.6	3.2	74.2	74.2	.0	19.4	100.0	83.9	45.2	38.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 30 analysis units in 26 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage[2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator[3]			Washing machine[3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine[3]		
			Any	Mechanical[4]	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—con.													
Pacific													
	No.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	1,490	14.9	61.1	40.3	21.7	72.4	71.1	1.9	12.1	55.8	69.5	32.6	38.2
250–499	12	8.3	25.0	8.3	16.7	25.0	25.0	.0	16.7	16.7	50.0	16.7	33.3
500–749	62	3.2	33.9	11.3	22.6	69.4	64.6	4.8	.0	35.5	74.2	21.0	53.2
750–999	113	10.6	32.7	16.8	15.9	61.1	59.3	1.8	1.8	31.9	55.8	15.9	41.6
1,000–1,249	190	11.6	42.1	19.5	23.7	64.2	63.7	1.6	9.5	31.1	62.6	23.2	41.6
1,250–1,499	179	13.4	50.8	27.4	24.0	72.6	70.9	1.7	6.1	38.5	64.2	25.1	40.2
1,500–1,749	172	12.8	59.9	35.5	25.6	72.1	70.4	1.7	9.9	50.6	68.6	34.9	33.7
1,750–1,999	174	14.4	60.9	43.1	18.4	81.6	81.0	1.7	9.2	51.7	74.7	31.6	44.8
2,000–2,249	142	23.2	71.1	45.1	26.8	70.4	69.7	2.1	15.5	66.9	68.3	35.9	33.8
2,250–2,499	109	16.5	74.3	50.4	23.9	87.2	86.3	.9	15.6	74.3	76.1	45.0	32.1
2,500–2,999	141	19.9	81.6	63.8	18.4	75.2	73.8	3.5	21.3	83.7	75.2	40.4	36.9
3,000–3,999	128	15.6	87.5	70.3	19.5	74.2	72.6	1.6	21.9	85.9	75.8	45.3	31.2
4,000–4,999	44	20.5	93.2	79.6	13.6	72.7	72.7	2.3	29.5	97.7	86.4	50.0	38.6
5,000–9,999	24	25.0	83.3	75.0	16.7	75.0	75.0	.0	20.8	83.3	75.0	50.0	25.0
Southeast—white families													
All incomes	1,085	5.3	93.4	46.6	48.4	2.4	2.2	.3	2.0	19.3	69.1	9.1	60.3
250–499	32	.0	53.1	3.1	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	43.8	.0	43.8
500–749	83	1.2	88.0	3.6	84.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	57.8	3.6	55.4
750–999	113	2.7	90.3	12.4	78.8	1.8	1.8	.0	.9	1.8	68.1	6.2	61.9
1,000–1,249	153	3.9	88.9	20.3	69.9	.7	.7	.0	2.6	4.6	69.3	5.9	63.4
1,250–1,499	135	4.4	95.6	49.6	48.9	2.2	1.5	.7	1.5	7.4	69.6	5.2	64.4
1,500–1,749	126	5.6	97.6	53.2	45.2	6.3	6.3	.8	4.0	20.6	75.4	9.5	65.9
1,750–1,999	136	5.1	97.8	62.5	39.0	2.2	2.2	.0	.7	20.6	72.1	10.3	62.5
2,000–2,249	102	7.8	98.0	70.6	31.4	3.9	3.9	.0	3.9	31.4	78.4	14.7	63.7
2,250–2,499	63	3.2	95.2	71.4	25.4	1.6	1.6	.0	4.8	46.0	71.4	9.5	61.9
2,500–2,999	62	9.7	98.4	79.0	19.4	6.5	4.9	1.6	.0	35.5	62.9	16.1	46.8
3,000 or over	80	13.8	98.8	90.0	8.8	.0	.0	.0	2.5	66.2	67.5	20.0	48.8
Southeast—Negro families													
All incomes	469	.0	71.4	4.5	67.2	.4	.0	.4	.2	.4	45.8	1.1	44.7
0–249	46	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	30.4	.0	30.4
250–499	158	.0	57.6	.0	57.6	.6	.0	.6	.0	.0	34.2	.0	34.2
500–749	107	.0	76.6	3.7	72.9	.9	.0	.9	.9	.0	53.3	.0	53.3
750–999	89	.0	85.4	6.7	78.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	52.8	2.2	50.6
1,000–1,249	50	.0	90.0	10.0	80.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	58.0	2.0	56.0
1,250–1,499	10	.0	100.0	20.0	80.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	70.0	.0	70.0
1,500–1,749	[5] 5	.0	80.0	60.0	40.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	40.0
1,750–1,999	[5] 4	.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	25.0	75.0
VILLAGES													
New England													
All incomes	733	8.5	87.7	33.4	55.0	56.9	54.7	2.6	4.2	57.2	71.1	20.2	51.4
250–499	[5] 7	.0	57.1	14.3	42.8	28.6	14.3	14.3	.0	42.9	57.1	.0	57.1
500–749	42	2.4	69.0	7.1	64.3	40.5	35.7	4.8	.0	21.4	64.3	2.4	61.9
750–999	95	5.3	81.1	8.4	72.7	38.9	34.7	5.3	.0	30.5	69.5	8.4	61.1
1,000–1,249	124	5.6	80.6	14.5	66.1	59.7	58.1	1.6	2.4	37.9	64.5	10.5	54.8
1,250–1,499	118	5.9	87.3	26.3	61.9	58.5	56.8	2.5	2.5	51.7	68.6	20.3	48.3
1,500–1,749	98	11.2	92.9	37.8	55.1	63.3	61.2	3.1	6.1	70.4	68.4	23.5	48.0
1,750–1,999	87	12.6	94.3	49.4	46.0	60.9	59.8	1.1	4.6	73.6	77.0	24.1	52.9
2,000–2,499	106	8.5	97.2	59.4	39.6	65.1	63.2	1.9	9.4	84.9	81.1	32.1	49.0
2,500–2,999	30	20.0	93.3	73.3	20.0	60.0	60.0	.0	6.7	76.7	80.0	43.3	36.7
3,000–3,999	26	19.2	100.0	73.1	26.9	61.5	61.5	.0	11.5	92.3	73.1	42.3	30.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage [2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator [3]			Washing machine [3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine [3]		
			Any	Mechanical [4]	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—con.													
Middle Atlantic and North Central													
All incomes	No. 3,007	Pct. 7.5	Pct. 74.5	Pct. 26.9	Pct. 48.2	Pct. 82.1	Pct. 77.0	Pct. 5.7	Pct. 5.1	Pct. 60.1	Pct. 70.7	Pct. 14.8	Pct. 56.2
250–499	83	4.8	39.8	3.6	36.2	66.3	47.0	19.3	2.4	28.9	72.3	2.4	69.9
500–749	357	3.6	53.8	7.8	46.2	71.4	61.9	10.6	2.5	34.7	63.0	7.3	55.7
750–999	569	5.4	64.7	11.2	54.1	80.0	73.3	7.2	3.0	43.6	65.4	10.2	55.2
1,000–1,249	566	5.8	72.8	17.8	55.3	85.0	80.7	4.6	3.2	54.6	69.3	11.8	58.1
1,250–1,499	454	6.6	79.3	28.9	50.9	85.5	82.2	4.0	5.3	64.8	73.3	14.3	59.3
1,500–1,749	281	8.5	84.7	34.2	51.2	86.8	82.9	3.9	5.3	75.4	73.3	19.6	54.1
1,750–1,999	231	14.3	92.2	44.2	48.9	86.1	82.6	3.5	6.5	81.8	75.8	20.8	55.4
2,000–2,999	250	10.4	90.4	56.0	35.2	84.8	83.2	2.8	8.8	84.0	76.0	24.4	52.4
2,500–2,999	116	14.7	90.5	62.1	30.2	84.5	81.9	2.6	6.9	89.7	82.8	31.0	52.6
3,000–3,999	70	12.9	91.4	68.5	22.9	80.0	77.1	2.9	20.0	91.4	80.0	27.1	52.9
4,000–4,999	20	25.0	100.0	90.0	15.0	90.0	90.0	.0	30.0	95.0	70.0	25.0	45.0
5,000–9,999	10	10.0	100.0	70.0	30.0	80.0	80.0	.0	30.0	100.0	80.0	40.0	40.0
Plains and Mountain													
All incomes	1,079	15.2	63.1	36.2	27.2	77.2	74.0	3.6	5.6	46.3	69.4	20.7	49.3
250–499	31	6.5	9.7	3.2	6.5	32.3	29.1	3.2	.0	.0	54.8	9.7	45.1
500–749	122	6.6	32.8	9.0	23.8	59.0	53.3	5.7	3.3	13.1	62.3	6.6	55.7
750–999	173	6.9	49.1	14.5	35.3	75.7	72.8	4.0	2.3	22.0	64.7	11.6	53.8
1,000–1,249	154	14.3	59.7	26.0	34.4	80.5	76.6	3.9	6.5	44.2	65.6	18.8	47.4
1,250–1,499	171	16.4	67.3	37.5	29.8	82.5	78.4	4.7	2.3	50.3	70.2	19.9	50.3
1,500–1,749	129	17.1	73.6	51.9	21.7	83.7	79.8	3.9	5.4	54.3	72.1	20.9	51.9
1,750–1,999	86	17.4	84.9	52.3	32.6	81.4	77.9	3.5	5.8	69.9	73.3	32.6	41.9
2,000–2,499	120	23.3	75.8	56.7	20.0	83.3	83.3	.8	10.0	69.2	74.2	30.0	44.2
2,500–2,999	38	26.3	97.4	73.7	23.7	97.4	94.8	2.6	7.9	86.8	86.8	31.6	57.9
3,000–3,999	34	26.5	91.2	73.6	17.6	76.5	76.5	.0	26.5	85.3	76.5	32.4	47.1
4,000–4,999	12	41.7	100.0	100.0	.0	75.0	75.0	.0	8.3	96.7	83.3	58.3	25.0
5,000–9,999	[5] 9	33.3	77.8	55.6	22.2	55.6	55.6	.0	11.1	66.7	100.0	88.9	11.1
Pacific													
All incomes	1,457	8.8	67.9	39.4	29.5	78.0	75.0	3.3	11.1	53.9	70.8	29.9	41.2
250–499	27	.0	29.6	3.7	25.9	51.9	40.8	11.1	3.7	14.8	81.5	18.5	63.0
500–749	107	4.7	31.8	8.4	23.4	57.9	54.2	4.7	2.8	29.0	71.0	16.8	55.1
750–999	183	4.4	49.7	18.0	32.2	69.4	65.0	4.4	5.5	31.7	69.4	16.9	52.5
1,000–1,249	208	5.8	55.8	21.6	34.2	74.5	71.6	2.9	7.2	36.5	63.5	23.1	40.9
1,250–1,499	203	9.4	66.5	37.9	30.5	80.3	77.3	3.0	13.8	50.7	67.5	26.1	41.4
1,500–1,749	202	6.9	75.2	41.6	35.1	85.6	82.2	3.4	9.9	62.4	69.8	33.2	37.1
1,750–1,999	172	9.3	79.7	55.2	27.9	87.2	86.0	1.7	12.8	65.7	73.8	37.8	36.0
2,000–2,499	205	14.1	85.4	60.5	25.4	81.0	78.5	2.9	14.1	69.3	75.1	43.4	32.7
2,500–2,999	99	15.2	92.9	65.7	27.2	87.9	85.9	3.0	20.2	82.8	77.8	37.4	40.4
3,000–3,999	51	19.6	96.1	80.4	15.7	78.4	76.4	2.0	27.5	100.0	76.5	45.1	31.4
Southeast—white families													
All incomes	2,055	5.2	84.4	47.4	37.4	2.0	1.6	.4	1.4	17.0	66.5	9.7	57.1
250–499	59	.0	45.8	.0	45.8	.0	.0	.0	1.7	.0	59.3	1.7	59.3
500–749	232	.9	58.6	9.9	48.7	.4	.0	.4	1.3	1.3	62.5	3.4	59.5
750–999	253	2.8	71.1	9.0	52.6	.8	.8	.0	1.2	2.0	61.3	4.3	57.3
1,000–1,249	268	3.0	84.3	31.0	53.3	1.9	1.2	.7	.7	5.2	66.0	5.6	60.4
1,250–1,499	280	6.4	85.7	46.1	40.4	1.1	.7	.4	.7	8.2	62.5	8.2	54.3
1,500–1,749	249	5.2	93.6	58.6	35.3	2.8	2.4	.4	1.6	16.5	68.3	10.8	57.8
1,750–1,999	170	5.3	97.1	64.1	33.5	3.5	2.9	.6	4.1	21.2	71.8	11.8	60.0
2,000–2,499	237	7.6	95.8	74.7	21.5	3.8	3.4	.4	.8	28.7	67.5	15.6	51.9
2,500–2,999	123	7.3	97.6	77.3	20.3	2.4	1.6	.8	3.3	40.7	72.4	16.3	56.9
3,000–3,999	113	12.4	98.2	86.7	12.4	3.5	3.5	.0	.9	56.6	77.9	18.6	60.2
4,000–4,999	37	8.1	97.3	94.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	.0	54.1	70.3	29.7	40.6
5,000–9,999	34	17.6	100.0	91.2	11.8	2.9	2.9	.0	.0	76.5	70.6	14.7	55.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage [2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator [3]			Washing machine [3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine [3]		
			Any	Mechanical [4]	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—con.													
Southeast—Negro families													
	No.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	962	0.3	38.6	2.3	36.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	37.5	0.9	36.7
0–249	145	.0	10.3	.0	10.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	24.8	.7	24.1
250–499	400	.0	26.2	.5	25.7	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	32.5	.2	32.3
500–749	264	.8	53.4	1.1	52.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	40.9	1.5	39.8
750–999	99	.0	66.7	6.1	60.6	1.0	.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	56.6	3.0	53.6
1,000–1,249	44	2.3	84.1	18.2	65.9	2.3	2.3	.0	2.3	6.8	54.5	.0	54.5
1,250–1,499	10	.0	70.0	30.0	40.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	70.0	.0	70.0
FARMS													
Vermont													
All incomes	535	5.6	52.3	8.6	44.1	66.2	51.4	15.5	6.5	17.9	90.3	5.6	85.2
0–249	10	10.0	40.0	.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	.0	.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	80.0
250–499	28	3.6	35.7	3.6	32.1	28.6	21.5	7.1	.0	10.7	89.3	.0	89.3
500–749	82	3.7	43.9	.0	43.9	64.6	40.2	25.6	3.7	6.1	89.0	3.7	85.3
750–999	111	6.3	43.2	4.5	39.6	56.8	37.8	19.8	5.4	9.0	91.9	4.5	88.3
1,000–1,249	93	.0	41.9	10.8	32.3	65.6	50.5	15.1	7.5	17.2	83.9	6.5	78.5
1,250–1,499	73	4.1	57.5	11.0	46.5	76.7	65.7	11.0	9.6	21.9	89.0	4.1	84.9
1,500–1,749	49	10.2	59.2	14.3	44.9	71.4	61.2	10.2	6.1	24.5	95.9	6.1	89.8
1,750–1,999	44	13.6	77.3	9.1	68.2	84.1	72.7	11.4	6.8	29.5	100.0	9.1	90.9
2,000–2,499	34	5.9	88.2	26.5	61.7	79.4	70.6	11.8	11.8	44.1	85.3	8.8	76.5
2,500–2,999	11	18.2	72.7	18.2	54.5	100.0	90.9	18.2	18.2	45.5	100.0	18.2	90.9
New Jersey													
All incomes	487	8.6	82.5	35.7	47.4	69.4	60.4	9.0	8.0	62.6	79.5	6.2	73.5
0–249	11	9.1	72.7	9.1	63.6	72.7	54.5	18.2	18.2	63.6	72.7	.0	72.7
250–499	34	11.8	70.6	17.6	53.0	55.9	35.3	20.6	5.9	38.2	76.5	5.9	70.6
500–749	40	5.0	67.5	25.0	42.5	55.0	47.5	7.5	5.0	42.5	75.0	.0	75.0
750–999	49	2.0	83.7	28.6	57.1	71.4	44.9	26.5	2.0	51.0	79.6	6.1	73.5
1,000–1,249	73	6.8	83.6	35.6	48.0	71.2	61.6	9.6	4.1	65.8	84.9	8.2	78.1
1,250–1,499	53	3.8	84.9	20.8	64.1	66.0	66.0	.0	7.5	62.3	84.9	.0	84.9
1,500–1,749	49	6.1	85.7	40.8	46.9	69.4	67.4	2.0	2.0	77.6	85.7	10.2	75.5
1,750–1,999	47	8.5	80.9	36.2	46.8	72.3	63.8	8.5	8.5	61.7	76.6	.0	76.6
2,000–2,499	60	8.3	90.0	45.0	45.0	70.0	65.0	5.0	15.0	65.0	81.7	10.0	71.7
2,500–2,999	33	18.2	78.8	54.6	24.2	84.8	78.7	6.1	9.1	72.7	69.7	6.1	63.6
3,000–3,999	38	23.7	94.7	63.1	31.6	76.3	71.0	5.3	21.1	84.2	71.1	15.8	55.3
Pennsylvania–Ohio													
All incomes	2,232	6.0	29.3	10.3	19.2	84.1	64.7	19.8	1.5	34.6	92.8	3.7	89.3
0–249	21	4.8	28.6	19.1	9.5	85.7	52.4	33.3	.0	28.6	81.0	4.8	76.2
250–499	99	2.0	15.2	2.0	13.2	60.6	28.3	32.3	1.0	16.2	82.8	3.0	79.8
500–749	207	2.9	14.5	3.4	11.1	69.6	44.0	25.6	.5	15.5	87.4	1.0	86.4
750–999	302	6.3	18.2	2.6	15.6	75.8	46.0	30.1	.7	17.2	92.4	1.7	90.7
1,000–1,249	290	4.1	23.4	4.1	19.7	82.1	56.2	26.9	.7	23.4	93.4	.0	93.4
1,250–1,499	308	5.8	29.5	9.1	20.4	84.4	67.5	17.2	1.0	36.7	92.9	4.2	89.3
1,500–1,749	264	7.6	29.5	8.7	20.8	89.8	72.7	17.8	2.7	42.0	93.2	5.7	87.9
1,750–1,999	196	8.7	39.3	15.3	24.5	90.8	79.6	12.2	2.0	42.3	94.9	3.6	91.3
2,000–2,499	251	8.0	39.0	15.5	23.5	94.8	80.5	14.3	1.6	49.8	96.0	3.2	92.8
2,500–2,999	135	8.9	48.9	23.0	26.7	91.9	84.5	7.4	3.0	51.9	94.1	5.9	88.2
3,000–3,999	114	1.8	43.9	28.1	15.8	94.7	86.8	7.9	1.8	55.3	98.2	9.6	88.6
4,000–4,999	26	11.5	53.8	30.7	23.1	96.2	96.2	.0	3.8	76.9	100.0	26.9	73.1
5,000–9,999	19	5.3	36.8	36.8	5.3	100.0	89.5	10.5	10.5	73.7	94.7	10.5	84.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage [2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator [3]			Washing machine [3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine [3]		
			Any	Mechanical [4]	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS—continued													
Michigan-Wisconsin	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	1,045	9.3	30.0	7.8	22.4	81.1	68.5	13.2	2.4	27.0	86.7	5.2	81.8
0–249	12	8.3	25.0	.0	25.0	75.0	75.0	.0	.0	41.7	100.0	25.0	75.0
250–499	53	7.5	9.4	.0	9.4	56.6	43.4	13.2	.0	7.5	84.9	1.9	83.0
500–749	112	4.5	17.9	2.7	15.2	67.9	48.3	19.6	1.8	20.5	83.9	2.7	81.2
750–999	171	5.3	27.5	2.9	24.6	74.3	56.7	18.7	2.3	19.3	86.0	1.8	84.2
1,000–1,249	194	7.7	27.3	5.7	22.2	76.8	66.0	11.9	1.5	17.5	84.0	4.1	79.9
1,250–1,499	166	9.6	36.7	10.8	25.9	83.1	75.3	7.8	2.4	31.3	88.0	4.8	83.2
1,500–1,749	114	10.5	26.3	2.6	23.7	91.2	80.7	12.3	4.4	34.2	89.5	4.4	85.1
1,750–1,999	79	11.4	40.5	17.7	22.8	98.7	81.0	19.0	1.3	34.2	86.1	6.3	79.8
2,000–2,499	92	15.2	37.0	17.4	20.7	92.4	82.6	9.8	4.3	40.2	91.3	13.0	81.5
2,500–2,999	25	24.0	64.0	24.0	40.0	100.0	96.0	4.0	4.0	48.0	84.0	8.0	76.0
3,000–3,999	27	22.2	48.1	22.2	25.9	96.3	88.9	7.4	3.7	59.3	88.9	14.8	74.1
Illinois-Iowa													
All incomes	1,626	13.5	40.8	4.6	36.7	86.9	65.4	22.0	2.0	13.5	89.1	1.6	87.8
0–249	26	11.5	11.5	.0	11.5	88.5	53.9	34.6	.0	7.7	96.2	.0	96.2
250–499	105	6.7	20.0	1.0	19.0	73.3	40.9	32.4	1.0	4.8	81.0	1.0	80.0
500–749	202	8.4	23.3	1.0	22.3	80.7	52.0	29.2	.5	5.4	87.6	.5	87.1
750–999	257	7.8	30.7	3.9	27.2	84.4	58.7	25.7	.8	8.6	90.3	1.9	88.7
1,000–1,249	250	13.6	40.0	1.2	39.6	86.8	63.6	24.0	2.4	9.6	86.4	.8	86.0
1,250–1,499	204	16.2	40.7	3.9	37.3	87.7	65.7	22.5	2.5	11.3	89.7	1.0	88.7
1,500–1,749	161	15.5	51.6	3.7	48.4	89.4	71.4	18.0	1.2	14.9	87.6	.6	87.0
1,750–1,999	108	16.7	50.9	5.6	45.3	94.4	78.7	15.7	3.7	25.0	92.6	1.9	90.7
2,000–2,499	138	11.6	51.4	8.7	44.2	92.0	80.4	13.8	2.2	16.7	94.2	1.4	92.8
2,500–2,999	77	24.7	66.2	10.4	55.8	92.2	80.5	11.7	7.8	23.4	92.2	3.9	88.3
3,000–3,999	63	23.8	65.1	14.3	50.8	95.2	88.9	6.3	3.2	34.9	85.7	6.3	82.5
4,000–4,999	15	33.3	93.3	26.7	73.3	100.0	80.0	20.0	.0	53.3	100.0	13.3	86.7
5,000–9,999	20	35.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	90.0	80.0	10.0	5.0	55.0	100.0	5.0	95.0
North Dakota-Kansas													
All income classes	1,070	15.6	28.6	5.0	24.1	77.2	65.6	11.9	1.0	5.6	87.9	1.2	86.7
Net losses	104	17.3	20.2	3.8	17.3	79.8	68.3	11.5	1.9	7.7	79.8	1.0	78.8
Net incomes	966	15.4	29.5	5.1	24.8	76.9	65.3	11.9	.9	5.4	88.7	1.2	87.5
0–249	88	9.1	23.9	4.5	21.6	67.0	57.9	9.1	.0	2.3	93.2	1.1	92.1
250–499	161	14.3	20.5	1.2	19.3	75.8	57.2	18.6	.6	2.5	86.3	1.2	85.1
500–749	181	9.9	18.8	3.3	16.0	67.4	53.0	14.4	.6	2.8	81.2	.6	80.6
750–999	174	12.6	24.1	2.9	21.8	77.0	68.4	9.8	1.1	5.2	89.1	1.1	88.0
1,000–1,249	105	17.1	30.5	3.8	26.7	81.9	73.3	8.6	1.9	5.7	87.6	1.9	85.7
1,250–1,499	88	27.3	37.5	10.2	27.3	85.2	77.2	8.0	1.1	9.1	93.2	.0	93.2
1,500–1,749	58	15.5	50.0	3.4	46.6	86.2	74.1	13.8	.0	8.6	98.3	1.7	96.6
1,750–1,999	39	35.9	46.2	10.3	35.9	82.1	77.0	5.1	2.6	10.3	89.7	.0	89.7
2,000–2,499	33	24.2	51.5	9.1	42.4	90.9	75.7	15.2	.0	18.2	90.9	3.0	87.9
2,500–2,999	23	13.0	65.2	17.4	47.8	82.6	73.9	8.7	4.3	8.7	100.0	8.7	91.3
3,000–3,999	16	12.5	68.8	37.6	31.2	87.5	81.3	6.2	.0	6.2	93.8	.0	93.8
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado													
All incomes	443	26.9	29.3	4.3	25.3	72.5	47.6	25.5	1.6	5.0	86.0	.5	85.5
0–249	31	6.5	22.6	6.5	16.1	71.0	35.5	35.5	3.2	6.5	83.9	.0	83.9
250–499	60	28.3	33.3	1.7	31.6	60.0	30.0	30.0	5.0	5.0	86.7	.0	86.7
500–749	75	22.7	24.0	2.7	21.3	64.0	42.7	24.0	.0	2.7	85.3	.0	85.3
750–999	82	24.4	29.3	2.4	26.9	72.0	46.4	25.6	1.2	2.4	82.9	1.2	81.7
1,000–1,249	56	26.8	25.0	7.1	17.9	73.2	39.3	33.9	1.8	7.1	89.3	1.8	87.5
1,250–1,499	43	32.6	41.9	7.0	37.2	90.7	67.4	23.3	.0	4.7	88.4	.0	88.4
1,500–1,749	23	34.8	30.4	4.3	26.1	82.6	69.6	13.0	.0	13.0	87.0	.0	87.0
1,750–1,999	25	24.0	32.0	8.0	24.0	60.0	48.0	16.0	.0	.0	84.0	.0	84.0
2,000–2,499	26	38.5	19.2	.0	19.2	88.5	61.6	26.9	.0	7.7	84.6	.0	84.6
2,500–2,999	13	38.5	30.8	.0	30.8	92.3	76.9	15.4	7.7	7.7	92.3	.0	92.3
3,000–3,999	[5] 9	55.6	55.6	22.2	33.4	77.8	44.5	33.3	.0	11.1	88.9	.0	88.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 30 analysis untis in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage [2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator [3]			Washing machine [3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine [3]		
			Any	Mechanical [4]	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS—continued													
Washin ton-Oregon	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All incomes	938	18.7	20.1	12.8	7.5	75.8	66.5	9.6	3.2	24.3	88.2	15.2	73.5
0–249	17	5.9	5.9	.0	5.9	70.6	58.8	11.8	5.9	11.8	64.7	5.9	58.8
250–499	63	11.1	6.3	3.1	3.2	58.7	44.4	14.3	1.6	11.1	85.7	6.3	79.4
500–749	140	12.1	6.4	2.1	4.3	63.6	49.3	14.3	1.4	7.9	83.6	9.3	75.0
750–999	115	14.8	14.8	9.6	5.2	73.0	60.8	12.2	2.6	16.5	87.8	13.0	76.5
1,000–1,249	119	18.5	15.1	10.9	4.2	73.1	63.9	10.9	4.2	20.2	89.9	14.3	76.5
1,250–1,499	113	18.6	23.9	14.2	10.6	82.3	74.3	8.8	4.4	27.4	90.3	10.6	79.7
1,500–1,749	96	21.9	21.9	10.4	11.5	84.4	77.1	7.3	4.2	32.3	86.5	16.7	69.8
1,750–1,999	72	18.1	23.6	11.1	12.5	77.8	69.5	8.3	2.8	23.6	86.1	19.4	66.7
2,000–2,499	102	21.6	31.4	20.6	10.8	84.3	80.4	3.9	1.0	39.2	91.2	24.5	67.6
2,500–2,999	41	36.6	43.9	29.3	14.6	90.2	87.8	2.4	12.2	34.1	97.6	36.6	61.0
3,000–3,999	46	34.8	43.5	41.3	2.2	80.4	71.7	8.7	2.2	52.2	93.5	17.4	76.1
4,000–4,999	14	21.4	35.7	35.7	.0	85.7	85.7	.0	.0	57.1	100.0	21.4	78.6
Oregon—part-time													
All incomes	383	25.6	52.5	31.1	21.9	77.0	75.4	1.6	5.5	47.5	85.9	30.3	56.7
250–499	[5] 2	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0
500–749	17	11.8	11.8	11.8	.0	41.2	41.2	.0	.0	11.8	82.4	11.8	70.6
750–999	44	13.6	22.7	13.6	9.1	63.6	61.3	2.3	4.5	27.3	79.5	18.2	63.6
1,000–1,249	50	12.0	34.0	14.0	20.0	74.0	72.0	2.0	.0	28.0	76.0	14.0	62.0
1,250–1,499	63	19.0	55.6	28.6	28.6	73.0	71.4	1.6	3.2	34.9	87.3	27.0	60.3
1,500–1,749	62	27.4	53.2	33.8	19.4	80.6	80.6	.0	1.6	50.0	90.3	30.6	61.3
1,750–1,999	44	31.8	65.9	36.4	29.5	86.4	81.9	4.5	4.5	68.2	90.9	38.6	54.5
2,000–2,499	55	34.5	60.0	36.4	23.6	81.8	80.0	1.8	9.1	58.2	89.1	41.8	49.1
2,500–2,999	29	41.4	89.7	62.1	31.0	93.1	93.1	.0	17.2	79.3	89.7	55.2	34.5
3,000–3,999	17	58.8	88.2	64.7	23.5	94.1	94.1	.0	17.6	88.2	94.1	41.2	52.9
California													
All incomes	869	13.3	89.1	51.9	38.2	85.8	81.6	4.8	10.9	69.5	85.8	31.9	54.8
0–249	20	10.0	70.0	25.0	50.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	.0	50.0	85.0	5.0	80.0
250–499	51	3.9	70.6	27.5	43.1	72.5	66.6	5.9	.0	45.1	92.2	7.9	84.3
500–749	73	5.5	79.5	39.8	39.7	84.9	82.2	2.7	9.6	54.8	82.2	21.9	60.3
750–999	86	10.5	82.6	41.9	41.9	74.4	65.1	11.6	5.8	58.1	81.4	29.1	53.5
1,000–1,249	70	11.4	85.7	44.3	41.4	82.9	75.8	7.1	11.4	67.1	81.4	28.6	52.8
1,250–1,499	91	13.2	91.2	53.8	37.4	85.7	84.6	1.1	5.5	69.2	91.2	36.3	54.9
1,500–1,749	90	16.7	92.2	45.6	47.8	88.9	85.6	4.4	5.6	74.4	83.3	35.6	48.9
1,750–1,999	74	14.9	95.9	59.5	39.2	91.9	83.8	9.5	12.2	75.7	86.5	35.1	52.7
2,000–2,499	134	18.7	94.0	59.7	35.1	90.3	86.6	3.7	14.2	74.6	82.8	44.8	39.6
2,500–2,999	75	20.0	93.3	62.7	32.0	96.0	94.7	1.3	14.7	68.0	84.0	30.7	53.3
3,000–3,999	62	14.5	96.8	72.6	25.8	88.7	87.1	1.6	16.1	88.7	90.3	33.9	59.7
4,000–4,999	24	4.2	95.8	66.7	33.3	87.5	87.5	4.2	33.3	95.8	100.0	29.2	70.8
5,000–9,999	19	15.8	100.0	73.7	26.3	84.2	84.2	.0	42.1	100.0	100.0	47.4	52.6
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators													
All incomes	601	2.8	1.5	.3	1.2	3.3	2.1	1.2	.3	.3	75.4	.5	74.9
0–249	10	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0
250–499	78	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	56.4	.0	56.4
500–749	137	1.5	.7	.7	.0	1.5	1.5	.0	.0	.0	78.1	.7	77.4
750–999	153	.7	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	1.3	.7	.7	71.2	.0	71.2
1,000–1,249	107	3.7	.9	.0	.9	2.8	.9	1.9	.0	.0	83.2	.0	83.2
1,250–1,499	61	1.6	4.9	1.6	3.3	8.2	6.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	86.9	1.6	85.3
1,500–1,749	39	10.3	5.1	.0	5.1	12.8	7.7	5.1	.0	.0	87.2	2.6	84.6
1,750–1,999	16	31.2	12.5	.0	12.5	18.8	18.8	.0	.0	.0	93.8	.0	93.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage [2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator [3]			Washing machine [3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine [3]		
			Any	Mechanical [4]	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS—continued													
N. C.-S. C.—white operators													
All incomes	*No.* 1,921	*Pct.* 8.5	*Pct.* 47.7	*Pct.* 7.9	*Pct.* 40.5	*Pct.* 2.1	*Pct.* 1.2	*Pct.* 1.0	*Pct.* 0.3	*Pct.* 1.4	*Pct.* 85.5	*Pct.* 0.6	*Pct.* 84.9
0–249	22	.0	18.2	.0	18.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	68.2	.0	68.2
250–499	123	3.3	12.2	.0	12.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.2	.0	77.2
500–749	236	2.5	21.6	.0	21.6	.8	.0	.8	.0	.4	75.8	.0	75.8
750–999	282	2.5	27.0	2.1	25.2	.4	.4	.0	.0	.4	79.4	.0	79.4
1,000–1,249	269	3.7	47.2	4.8	42.4	1.9	1.2	.7	.0	.7	84.4	.7	83.7
1,250–1,499	233	7.7	48.9	5.2	44.6	1.3	.4	.9	1.3	.9	88.4	.4	88.0
1,500–1,749	173	8.7	59.5	5.8	55.5	1.7	1.1	.6	.0	.6	89.0	.6	88.4
1,750–1,999	119	10.9	67.2	11.8	56.3	.8	.0	.8	.0	2.5	94.1	.0	94.1
2,000–2,499	200	15.0	68.5	12.5	56.5	4.5	3.0	2.0	.0	2.0	93.5	1.0	92.5
2,500–2,999	104	18.3	74.0	17.3	57.7	7.6	3.8	3.8	1.0	1.9	93.3	1.9	91.4
3,000–3,999	93	26.9	80.6	29.0	53.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	7.5	88.2	2.2	86.0
4,000–4,999	41	19.5	80.5	34.1	48.8	7.3	4.9	2.4	.0	2.4	95.1	4.9	92.7
5,000–9,999	26	30.8	96.2	50.0	50.0	11.5	7.7	3.8	3.8	11.5	96.2	.0	96.2
Ga.-Miss.—white operators													
All incomes	1,236	6.1	52.3	7.2	45.5	1.1	.5	.6	.1	1.9	80.8	.7	80.1
0–249	[5] 8	.0	37.5	12.5	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	87.5	.0	87.5
250–499	165	1.2	17.6	.0	17.6	.6	.0	.6	.0	.0	70.3	.0	70.3
500–749	293	2.7	34.5	1.0	33.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	76.5	.0	76.5
750–999	235	2.1	47.7	1.3	46.4	.9	.0	.9	.4	.0	83.0	.4	82.6
1,000–1,249	141	6.4	58.2	2.1	56.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	85.1	.0	85.1
1,250–1,499	101	6.9	73.3	3.0	70.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89.1	.0	89.1
1,500–1,749	61	13.1	65.6	8.2	57.4	3.2	1.6	1.6	.0	.0	88.5	1.6	86.9
1,750–1,999	45	6.7	73.3	11.1	62.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	.0	.0	84.4	2.2	82.2
2,000–2,499	41	17.1	87.8	24.4	63.4	4.9	4.9	.0	.0	4.9	95.1	2.4	92.7
2,500–2,999	45	17.8	91.1	24.4	68.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80.0	.0	80.0
3,000–3,999	38	15.8	89.5	28.9	63.2	2.6	.0	2.6	.0	10.5	81.6	2.6	79.0
4,000–4,999	24	37.5	95.8	50.0	50.0	8.3	8.3	.0	.0	12.5	70.8	4.2	66.6
5,000–9,999	25	8.0	96.0	48.0	48.0	4.0	.0	4.0	.0	20.0	84.0	8.0	76.0
10,000–19,999	14	14.3	100.0	71.4	35.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	64.3	78.6	7.1	71.5
N. C.-S. C.—white sharecroppers													
All incomes	627	3.5	20.9	.5	20.4	1.1	.3	.8	.0	.0	72.6	.0	72.6
0–249	[5] 7	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	57.1	.0	57.1
250–499	83	.0	8.4	.0	8.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.6	.0	50.6
500–749	152	.7	10.5	.6	9.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	57.2	.0	57.2
750–999	149	1.3	22.2	.7	21.5	.7	.0	.7	.0	.0	81.2	.0	81.2
1,000–1,249	105	6.7	25.7	1.0	24.7	3.8	1.0	2.8	.0	.0	85.7	.0	85.7
1,250–1,499	69	8.7	37.7	.0	37.7	1.4	.0	1.4	.0	.0	84.1	.0	84.1
1,500–1,999	62	9.7	33.9	.0	33.9	1.6	1.6	.0	.0	.0	85.5	.0	85.5
Ga.-Miss.—white sharecroppers													
All incomes	474	2.1	23.0	.0	23.0	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	66.2	.0	66.2
0–249	15	.0	6.7	.0	6.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	33.3
250–499	185	.5	16.2	.0	16.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	56.8	.0	56.8
500–749	199	3.0	26.6	.0	26.6	.5	.0	.5	.0	.0	70.4	.0	70.4
750–999	75	4.0	33.3	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3	.0	85.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage[2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator[3]			Washing machine[3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine[3]		
			Any	Mechanical[4]	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS—continued													
N. C.-S. C.—Negro operators													
	No.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	429	0.2	18.0	0.5	17.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	0.0	68.5
0–249	28	.0	3.6	.0	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0
250–499	110	.0	8.2	.0	8.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	58.2	.0	58.2
500–749	107	.9	13.1	.9	12.2	.9	.9	.0	.0	.0	65.4	.0	65.4
750–999	84	.0	22.6	.0	22.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.4	.0	77.4
1,000–1,249	53	.0	24.5	.0	24.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.4	.0	77.4
1,250–1,499	24	.0	41.7	.0	41.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	79.2	.0	79.2
1,500–1,999	23	.0	47.8	4.3	43.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	91.3	.0	91.3
Ga.-Miss.—Negro operators													
All incomes	505	.0	22.0	.6	21.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	63.6	.0	63.6
0–249	30	.0	3.3	.0	3.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	43.3	.0	43.3
250–499	176	.0	13.1	.6	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	55.7	.0	55.7
500–749	146	.0	15.1	.7	14.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	63.7	.0	63.7
750–999	90	.0	33.3	1.1	32.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.8	.0	77.8
1,000–1,249	46	.0	47.8	.0	47.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	71.7	.0	71.7
1,250–1,499	17	.0	76.5	.0	76.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	82.4	.0	82.4
N. C.-S. C.—Negro sharecroppers													
All incomes	634	1.1	7.7	.0	7.7	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	53.5	.0	53.5
0–249	42	.0	4.8	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	19.0	.0	19.0
250–499	194	.5	5.7	.0	5.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.2	.0	40.2
500–749	205	2.0	4.9	.0	4.9	.5	.5	.0	.0	.0	51.2	.0	51.2
750–999	116	1.7	10.3	.0	10.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	74.1	.0	74.1
1,000–1,249	56	.0	17.9	.0	17.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80.4	.0	80.4
1,250–1,499	21	.0	19.0	.0	19.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	81.0	.0	81.0
Ga.-Miss.—Negro sharecroppers													
All incomes	624	.2	4.8	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	35.3	.0	35.3
0–249	126	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	18.3	.0	18.3
250–499	307	.3	3.9	.0	3.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.6	.0	29.6
500–749	144	.0	6.2	.0	6.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	52.8	.0	52.8
750–999	47	.0	19.1	.0	19.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	63.8	.0	63.8

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See Methodology (tables 37 and 38) for the small cities, villages, or farm counties included in each analysis unit. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. See Glossary for description of the classifications and for definition of terms such as family type, income, analysis unit. See p. 202 before using these data for regional comparisons.

[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class that reported on all articles (column 2). Families that failed to report whether or not they owned any one of these articles are excluded throughout the entire table. The number of families thus excluded (fewer than 2 percent of the total in any analysis unit) may be obtained by subtracting the counts in column 2 from those in column 2 of table 19.

[3] A few families owned both types of the specified equipment. The percentage of such families may be approximated by subtracting the "Any" column from the sum of the 2 following columns.

[4] See table 24 to determine what proportion of mechanical refrigerators purchased by families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules was electric.

[5] Note that all percentages in this class are based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 16.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP: *Percentage of families owning specified articles of household equipment at the end of the report year, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group and family-income class (dollars)	Families reporting on all articles	Percentage[2] of families owning—											
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator[3]			Washing machine[3]			Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine[3]		
			Any	Mechanical	Ice	Any	Motor-driven	Other			Any	Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	No.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Wage-earner	1,635	4.8	67.3	15.7	52.1	81.5	75.4	6.4	4.1	49.1	68.0	10.6	57.6
250–499	83	4.8	39.8	3.6	36.2	66.3	47.0	19.3	2.4	28.9	72.3	2.4	69.9
500–749	252	2.8	52.0	5.6	46.8	70.6	61.5	10.3	2.0	29.4	59.9	5.6	54.3
750–999	407	4.9	63.6	9.3	54.8	79.1	71.7	7.6	3.2	39.6	63.1	9.1	54.0
1,000–1,249	368	5.2	69.0	12.8	56.8	86.1	80.9	5.2	4.1	51.9	69.3	10.9	58.7
1,250–1,499	243	5.8	76.1	21.8	54.7	86.8	84.0	3.3	4.5	60.9	74.1	11.9	62.6
1,500–1,749	129	3.9	82.2	31.0	51.2	83.7	81.4	2.3	7.8	67.4	71.3	20.2	51.1
1,750–1,999	72	2.8	88.9	34.7	55.6	90.3	88.9	1.4	4.2	79.2	72.2	13.9	58.3
2,000–2,499	57	7.0	86.0	42.1	45.6	91.2	91.2	.0	8.8	75.4	75.4	21.1	56.1
2,500–2,999	19	15.8	84.2	57.9	31.6	100.0	94.7	5.3	10.5	84.2	89.5	15.8	73.7
3,000–3,999	[4] 5	20.0	60.0	40.0	20.0	100.0	100.0	.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	20.0	80.0
Clerical, business, and professional	1,372	10.7	83.2	40.3	43.5	82.9	78.9	4.7	6.3	73.2	74.0	19.8	54.7
500–749	105	5.7	58.1	13.3	44.8	73.3	62.9	11.4	3.8	47.6	70.5	11.4	59.1
750–999	162	6.8	67.3	16.0	52.5	82.1	77.2	6.2	2.5	53.7	71.0	13.0	58.0
1,000–1,249	198	7.1	79.8	27.3	52.5	82.8	80.3	3.5	1.5	59.6	69.2	13.6	57.1
1,250–1,499	211	7.6	82.9	37.0	46.4	83.9	80.1	4.7	6.2	69.2	72.5	17.1	55.4
1,500–1,749	152	12.5	86.8	36.8	51.3	89.5	84.2	5.3	3.3	82.2	75.0	19.1	56.6
1,750–1,999	159	19.5	93.7	48.4	45.9	84.3	79.9	4.4	7.5	83.0	77.4	23.9	54.1
2,000–2,249	117	11.1	88.9	60.7	28.2	82.1	80.3	3.4	6.8	82.9	73.5	25.6	47.9
2,250–2,499	76	11.8	96.1	59.2	38.2	84.2	81.6	3.9	11.8	92.1	80.3	25.0	56.6
2,500–2,999	97	14.4	91.8	62.9	29.9	81.4	79.3	2.1	6.2	90.7	81.4	34.0	48.5
3,000–3,999	65	12.3	93.8	70.7	23.1	78.5	75.4	3.1	20.0	95.4	78.5	27.7	50.8
4,000–4,999	20	25.0	100.0	90.0	15.0	90.0	90.0	.0	30.0	95.0	70.0	25.0	45.0
5,000–9,999	10	10.0	100.0	70.0	30.0	80.0	80.0	.0	30.0	100.0	80.0	40.0	40.0

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 15, footnote 1.

[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class that reported on all articles (column 2). Families that failed to report whether or not they owned any 1 of these articles are excluded throughout the entire table. The number of families thus excluded may be obtained for the occupational group by subtracting the counts in column 2 from those in column 2 of table 20.

[3] A few families owned both types of the specified equipment. The percentage of such families may be approximated by subtracting the "Any" column from the sum of the 2 following columns.

[4] Note that all percentages in this class are based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 17.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP AND ELECTRICITY: *Percentage of families having electricity, percentage not having electricity, and percentage of each group owning specified household equipment, by income, selected white farm-operator analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families			Families having electricity and owning [3]—					Families not having electricity and owning [4]—				
	All	Having electricity [2]	Not having electricity [2]	Motor-driven washing machine	Other washing machine	Mechanical refrigerator	Ice refrigerator	Vacuum cleaner	Motor-driven washing machine	Other washing machine	Mechanical refrigerator	Ice refrigerator	Vacuum cleaner
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VERMONT	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	537	44.1	55.9	78.5	7.6	17.7	54.9	37.1	29.9	21.8	1.3	35.6	2.7
0–499	38	23.7	76.3	[5] 55.6	[5] .0	[5] 11.1	[5] 33.3	[5] 33.3	13.8	6.9	.0	34.5	3.4
500–999	193	36.3	63.7	67.1	15.7	5.7	61.4	20.0	22.8	26.0	.8	30.1	.8
1,000–1,499	168	44.0	56.0	82.4	5.4	23.0	45.9	35.1	37.0	19.6	1.1	32.6	6.5
1,500–1,999	93	53.8	46.2	84.0	2.0	18.0	62.0	50.0	46.5	20.9	4.7	48.8	.0
2,000–2,999 [6]	45	75.6	24.4	91.2	5.9	32.4	55.9	58.8	27.3	36.4	.0	72.7	.0
NEW JERSEY													
All incomes	497	77.7	22.3	71.2	4.0	46.0	43.1	77.8	22.9	26.6	.0	62.4	10.1
0–499	47	70.2	29.8	50.0	12.5	21.9	56.2	56.2	15.4	38.5	.0	53.8	15.4
500–999	90	63.3	36.7	69.6	5.4	42.9	42.9	73.2	6.1	39.4	.0	63.6	3.0
1,000–1,499	126	74.6	25.4	75.5	2.1	39.4	52.1	80.9	28.1	15.6	.0	62.5	15.6
1,500–1,999	101	82.2	17.8	70.9	1.3	46.8	44.3	81.0	41.2	23.5	.0	58.8	17.6
2,000–2,999	95	87.4	12.6	74.1	3.7	55.6	33.3	77.8	41.7	16.7	.0	66.7	.0
3,000 or over [6]	38	94.7	5.3	75.0	5.6	66.7	27.8	88.9	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] 100.0	[5] .0
PENNSYLVANIA–OHIO													
All incomes	2,254	49.2	50.8	88.8	6.6	20.2	22.3	63.6	41.5	32.6	.8	16.1	6.6
0–499	121	29.8	70.2	71.4	14.3	17.1	20.0	54.3	16.5	40.0	.0	9.4	3.5
500–999	513	30.6	69.4	81.5	12.1	9.6	21.0	44.6	29.0	35.5	.0	10.5	4.0
1,000–1,499	606	44.9	55.1	86.6	7.1	13.8	21.7	57.5	42.1	33.9	.9	18.8	8.2
1,500–1,999	464	56.5	43.5	91.5	5.8	19.7	25.9	66.8	55.2	27.9	1.0	17.9	10.4
2,000–2,999	389	65.0	35.0	93.2	4.0	26.3	24.7	73.7	60.8	26.7	3.0	24.4	7.4
3,000 or over [6]	161	80.1	19.9	92.9	3.1	37.0	14.2	76.4	71.9	21.9	.0	21.9	.0
MICHIGAN–WISCONSIN													
All incomes	1,067	46.9	52.9	88.9	6.2	15.8	25.5	47.6	50.8	19.3	.9	19.6	8.8
0–499	66	34.8	65.2	77.3	9.1	.0	22.7	36.4	34.9	11.6	.0	7.0	2.3
500–999	291	33.7	66.3	79.8	9.6	7.4	26.6	41.5	40.2	23.8	.5	18.0	9.0
1,000–1,499	[7] 365	45.2	54.5	91.4	3.7	15.3	28.2	44.8	53.1	15.3	2.0	20.4	6.6
1,500–1,999	[8] 195	56.9	42.1	90.9	8.2	15.5	24.5	50.0	67.9	23.5	.0	21.0	12.3
2,000–2,999	120	65.0	35.0	93.3	4.0	29.3	22.7	56.0	71.4	16.7	.0	28.6	16.7
3,000 or over [6]	30	83.3	16.7	95.7	4.3	26.1	17.4	65.2	[5] 50.0	[5] 25.0	[5] .0	[5] 75.0	[5] 25.0
ILLINOIS–IOWA													
All incomes	1,642	16.3	83.7	89.0	7.2	20.2	42.6	46.0	60.8	24.8	1.5	35.6	7.3
0–499	132	8.3	91.7	90.9	9.1	.0	63.6	45.5	39.2	35.0	.8	13.3	1.7
500–999	464	12.5	87.5	75.4	14.0	14.0	26.3	33.3	53.0	29.1	1.0	24.9	3.5
1,000–1,499	459	10.9	89.1	91.8	8.2	12.2	44.9	36.7	61.2	25.2	1.2	37.8	7.2
1,500–1,999	271	18.5	81.5	87.5	10.4	20.8	50.0	39.6	71.5	18.6	.9	46.6	14.5
2,000–2,999	217	23.5	76.5	100.0	.0	27.5	45.1	52.9	74.4	17.1	3.7	49.4	8.5
3,000 or over [6]	99	48.5	51.5	91.5	2.1	31.9	44.7	70.2	80.4	15.7	5.9	62.7	15.7
NORTH DAKOTA–KANSAS													
All income classes	1,088	20.2	79.8	85.0	7.0	14.5	30.4	23.4	60.7	13.1	2.6	22.5	1.2
Net losses	104	18.3	81.7	89.5	10.5	5.3	10.5	36.8	63.5	11.8	3.5	18.8	1.2
Net incomes	984	20.4	79.6	84.6	6.7	15.4	32.3	22.1	60.4	13.2	2.5	23.0	1.2
0–499	254	9.1	90.9	95.5	4.5	18.2	45.5	13.6	53.7	16.3	.9	17.6	1.3
500–999	362	18.5	81.5	81.2	7.8	6.2	17.2	18.8	56.0	13.1	2.4	19.2	.7
1,000–1,499	195	23.1	76.9	88.9	2.2	17.8	28.9	24.4	70.9	10.1	3.4	26.4	2.0
1,500–1,999	101	33.7	66.3	84.4	9.4	12.5	53.1	25.0	70.8	10.8	3.1	36.9	1.5
2,000–2,999	56	44.6	55.4	80.0	12.0	24.0	40.0	32.0	71.0	12.9	3.2	48.4	.0
3,000 or over [6]	16	43.8	56.2	[5] 71.4	[5] .0	[5] 57.1	[5] 28.6	[5] 14.3	[5] 88.9	[5] 11.1	[5] 22.2	[5] 33.3	[5] .0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP AND ELECTRICITY: *Percentage of families having electricity, percentage not having electricity, and percentage of each group owning specified household equipment, by income, selected white farm-operator analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families			Families having electricity and owning [3]—					Families not having electricity and owning [4]—				
	All	Having electricity [2]	Not having electricity [2]	Motor-driven washing machine	Other washing machine	Mechanical refrigerator	Ice refrigerator	Vacuum cleaner	Motor-driven washing machine	Other washing machine	Mechanical refrigerator	Ice refrigerator	Vacuum cleaner
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
WASHINGTON–OREGON	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	948	78.8	21.2	76.9	7.5	16.1	6.6	30.4	28.4	17.4	0.5	10.4	2.0
0–499	80	71.2	28.8	57.9	15.8	3.5	3.5	15.8	21.7	8.7	.0	4.3	.0
500–999	259	77.6	22.4	66.0	10.7	7.1	5.1	15.2	15.5	22.4	.0	3.4	.0
1,000–1,499	233	79.8	20.2	79.5	7.0	15.1	6.5	29.2	27.7	21.3	2.1	10.6	2.1
1,500–1,999	172	72.1	27.9	87.5	5.0	15.0	9.2	37.5	39.6	14.6	.0	18.8	6.2
2,000–2,999	144	84.0	16.0	89.2	2.5	27.5	10.8	45.0	47.8	8.7	.0	17.4	.0
3,000 or over [6]	60	96.7	3.3	77.6	5.2	41.4	1.7	55.2	[5] .0	[5] 50.0	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] .0
CALIFORNIA													
All incomes	888	95.3	4.7	84.0	4.1	54.3	36.6	72.3	32.5	20.0	2.5	72.5	12.5
0–499	71	87.3	12.7	71.0	6.5	29.0	43.5	50.0	[5] 22.2	[5] 11.1	[5] 11.1	[5] 55.6	[5] 22.2
500–999	161	91.9	8.1	76.0	6.2	44.5	39.0	60.3	38.5	23.1	.0	61.5	15.4
1,000–1,499	164	95.1	4.9	84.3	2.6	52.3	35.9	71.9	[5] 12.5	[5] 25.0	[5] .0	[5] 100.0	[5] .0
1,500–1,999	167	97.6	2.4	86.2	5.6	53.1	42.5	76.9	[5] 25.0	[5] 50.0	[5] .0	[5] 100.0	[5] .0
2,000–2,999	216	96.8	3.2	90.2	2.9	62.3	32.8	73.5	[5] 60.0	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] 80.0	[5] 20.0
3,000 or over [6]	109	99.1	.9	86.5	1.9	72.1	27.9	93.3	[5] 100.0	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] .0
NORTH CAROLINA–SOUTH CAROLINA													
All incomes	1,944	11.3	88.7	6.1	1.9	45.1	42.7	10.8	.6	.9	3.3	40.2	.2
0–499	145	1.4	98.6	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] .0	[5] .0	.0	.0	.0	13.3	.0
500–999	521	1.3	89.7	[5] 14.3	[5] .0	[5] 28.6	[5] 57.1	[5] 14.3	.0	.4	.8	23.1	.2
1,000–1,499	508	8.7	91.3	2.3	2.3	36.4	38.6	9.1	.7	.7	2.0	43.9	.0
1,500–1,999	298	10.4	89.6	3.3	.0	46.7	46.7	10.0	.4	.8	3.8	56.9	.4
2,000–2,999	309	19.7	80.3	8.5	1.7	40.7	47.5	8.5	2.0	2.9	7.8	59.2	.4
3,000 or over [6]	163	45.4	54.6	7.0	2.8	56.3	39.4	14.1	1.1	1.1	15.7	61.8	1.1

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 15, footnote 1. Because of the relatively small number of families having electricity and the infrequency of ownership of power-driven equipment among the group not having electricity, the income levels have been combined into the broader levels used in the tabulation of data from supplementary schedules. An additional combination of all families with incomes of $3,000 or over has been made. It should be noted that this class includes no families with incomes higher than those shown in table 15. See footnote 6.

[2] Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2).

[3] Percentages are based on the number of families having electricity and reporting on all items included in the tabulation of equipment ownership. This tabulation includes pressure cookers, ironing machines, and sewing machines in addition to the articles selected for presentation in this table. The number of families having electricity but not reporting on 1 or more of these items was as follows: Vermont, 0; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania–Ohio, 12; Michigan–Wisconsin, 13; Illinois–Iowa, 5; North Dakota–Kansas, 6; Washington–Oregon, 10; California, 17; North Carolina–South Carolina, 6.

[4] Percentages are based on the number of families not having electricity and reporting on ownership for all items included in the tabulation on equipment ownership. (See footnote 3.) The number of families that did not have electricity and did not report on 1 or more of these items was as follows: Vermont, 2; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania–Ohio, 10; Michigan–Wisconsin, 9; Illinois–Iowa, 11; North Dakota–Kansas, 12; Washington–Oregon, 0; California, 2; North Carolina–South Carolina, 17.

[5] Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

[6] In Vermont there were no families included in the expenditure schedule analysis with incomes over $2,999; in New Jersey, Michigan–Wisconsin, and North Dakota–Kansas, no families with incomes over $3,999; in Washington–Oregon, no families with incomes over $4,999; all other units include families within the income range $5,000–$9,999.

[7] Includes 1 family that did not report whether they had electricity.

[8] Includes 2 families that did not report whether they had electricity.

TABLE 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY EXPENDITURES FOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Percentage distribution of families by amount of expenditures for furnishings and equipment, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having specified amounts of expenditures for furnishings and equipment [2]									
		None	Under $10	$10–$19	$20–$29	$30–$49	$50–$99	$100–$199	$200–$299	$300–$499	$500 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES											
	No.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	3,118	11.9	21.3	13.9	8.4	9.7	14.5	13.6	3.5	2.4	0.8
250–499	61	39.4	52.5	4.9	1.6	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
500–749	229	21.3	46.7	11.4	5.2	8.3	3.1	3.1	.9	.0	.0
750–999	408	17.9	31.6	16.4	7.1	9.1	11.3	4.7	1.2	.7	.0
1,000–1,249	467	11.3	30.9	14.1	6.6	9.9	13.9	11.6	1.3	.4	.0
1,250–1,499	425	11.1	17.5	15.3	9.6	10.1	13.6	15.5	4.0	2.8	.5
1,500–1,749	343	11.1	16.3	14.9	10.2	10.5	14.0	16.3	3.5	2.6	.6
1,750–1,999	282	7.4	12.1	17.0	8.9	10.6	16.7	18.1	4.3	3.5	1.4
2,000–2,249	215	10.2	14.4	13.5	11.6	9.8	13.0	18.6	4.2	4.2	.5
2,250–2,499	163	9.2	6.7	9.2	9.2	8.6	26.4	17.8	7.4	3.7	1.8
2,500–2,999	198	3.0	9.6	15.7	8.6	10.1	17.7	20.2	7.6	4.0	3.5
3,000–3,999	201	8.5	8.5	10.0	10.4	10.0	23.3	20.3	5.5	3.0	.5
4,000–4,999	64	4.7	1.6	9.4	9.4	7.8	28.1	17.1	10.9	9.4	1.6
5,000–9,999	62	4.8	11.3	9.7	6.5	16.1	16.1	17.7	3.2	6.5	8.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES											
All incomes	3,042	12.9	27.7	14.6	7.8	9.3	13.0	9.5	3.3	1.4	.5
250–499	84	40.4	46.4	6.0	1.2	3.6	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
500–749	360	23.6	42.8	12.8	3.9	7.2	4.7	3.6	.3	.8	.3
750–999	572	13.1	36.9	15.2	8.0	7.7	12.6	5.1	1.4	.0	.0
1,000–1,249	575	10.4	32.0	16.9	8.3	8.9	11.8	9.2	1.6	.4	.5
1,250–1,499	461	11.1	20.2	20.2	9.5	10.6	12.4	10.4	4.3	.9	.4
1,500–1,749	283	9.9	23.3	13.4	6.7	11.7	18.4	12.4	2.1	2.1	.0
1,750–1,999	235	12.3	17.9	14.0	9.8	11.9	14.5	12.3	4.3	1.3	1.7
2,000–2,499	253	9.9	13.4	9.9	9.5	11.5	18.9	17.8	5.5	3.2	.4
2,500–2,999	118	4.2	7.6	11.1	10.2	5.9	23.8	17.8	14.4	4.2	.8
3,000–3,999	70	1.4	14.3	5.7	10.0	10.0	18.6	17.2	10.0	11.4	1.4
4,000–4,999	[3] 21	.0	4.8	4.8	.0	9.5	14.3	14.3	28.5	14.3	9.5
5,000–9,999	[3] 10	.0	.0	10.0	.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	.0	.0
PENNSYLVANIA–OHIO FARMS											
All incomes	2,254	3.9	30.3	19.8	10.7	10.9	12.9	8.6	2.2	.6	.1
0–249	[3] 21	9.5	57.2	9.5	9.5	.0	9.5	.0	.0	4.8	.0
250–499	100	11.0	61.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	.0	3.0	.0
500–749	209	8.1	59.3	16.3	5.7	5.3	3.3	1.0	.0	1.0	.0
750–999	304	6.2	46.0	24.6	8.6	5.3	5.3	3.0	1.0	.0	.0
1,000–1,249	294	3.7	35.8	24.5	10.9	10.5	8.5	5.4	.7	.0	.0
1,250–1,499	312	2.2	24.7	23.1	13.1	12.5	12.5	10.0	1.6	.3	.0
1,500–1,749	267	3.0	19.4	19.1	12.4	15.4	18.7	9.4	2.6	.0	.0
1,750–1,999	197	2.0	20.4	17.8	9.1	19.8	15.2	11.7	3.0	1.0	.0
2,000–2,499	254	.4	15.7	22.1	13.0	13.4	18.5	12.6	3.9	.4	.0
2,500–2,999	135	2.2	10.4	15.6	17.8	11.1	21.4	15.6	3.7	2.2	.0
3,000–3,999	116	4.3	13.8	12.1	9.5	9.5	23.2	17.2	7.8	.9	1.7
4,000–4,999	[3] 26	.0	3.8	11.6	3.8	15.4	38.5	23.1	3.8	.0	.0
5,000–9,999	[3] 19	.0	10.5	15.8	10.5	10.5	21.1	21.1	10.5	.0	.0

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 15, footnote 1.
[2] Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[3] Note that all percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 19.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 28 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] [2] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [6] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
SMALL CITIES															
North Central	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	3,118	2,747	2,226	820	2,014	906	793	1,314	60.80	23.52	1.56	7.77	7.76	15.35	4.84
250–499	61	37	26	3	22	8	3	8	3.75	.70	.08	1.27	.87	.49	.34
500–749	229	180	137	32	102	39	31	67	15.50	4.85	.36	2.53	2.16	4.23	1.37
750–999	408	335	282	71	223	98	65	165	28.91	11.88	.52	3.72	3.66	6.35	2.78
1,000–1,249	467	414	341	112	284	115	94	207	41.08	16.36	.71	5.27	5.92	9.31	3.51
1,250–1,499	425	378	298	122	290	147	115	193	62.65	26.09	1.50	7.46	8.04	15.21	4.35
1,500–1,749	343	305	242	97	222	116	101	169	63.22	26.63	1.71	7.36	8.45	14.27	4.80
1,750–1,999	282	261	214	88	202	87	87	127	79.58	32.48	1.62	8.82	8.96	22.41	5.29
2,000–2,249	215	193	162	62	149	61	60	84	73.74	33.49	1.40	9.28	7.99	17.10	4.48
2,250–2,499	163	148	118	58	111	59	49	72	95.14	35.46	3.21	13.30	12.04	21.96	9.17
2,500–2,999	198	192	151	63	154	72	74	90	105.05	35.71	2.33	13.77	14.20	29.67	9.37
3,000–3,999	201	184	151	67	148	65	57	80	81.70	25.70	2.76	12.69	12.07	20.56	7.92
4,000–4,999	64	61	54	21	55	17	34	26	119.53	45.38	4.19	16.26	6.83	37.76	9.11
5,000–9,999	62	59	50	24	52	22	23	26	126.50	35.45	7.14	15.03	19.39	41.31	8.18
Plains and Mountain [2]															
All incomes	1,311	1,206	1,034	504	890	389	417	824	86.04	37.05	2.11	9.51	11.50	17.54	8.33
250–499	16	11	10	1	3	5	1	7	8.31	4.75	.12	.69	2.25	.31	.19
500–749	73	64	53	10	35	17	12	39	27.86	11.63	.20	3.59	4.67	5.25	2.52
750–999	122	105	86	41	65	28	34	66	43.84	20.84	.94	4.03	3.14	9.02	5.87
1,000–1,249	171	151	127	64	107	52	57	95	65.65	32.58	1.30	6.42	6.12	14.48	4.75
1,250–1,499	164	149	126	56	102	44	54	101	72.93	29.60	1.15	6.87	7.30	20.65	7.36
1,500–1,749	181	170	153	79	134	63	52	119	88.83	46.13	1.84	8.65	10.57	15.22	6.42
1,750–1,999	155	145	122	63	112	46	49	100	78.99	38.83	1.50	8.87	9.78	13.62	6.39
2,000–2,249	116	109	100	49	91	32	43	86	95.03	48.93	2.71	10.16	6.39	15.25	11.59
2,250–2,499	82	77	69	40	61	33	30	61	126.36	46.05	4.01	14.11	14.93	30.63	16.63
2,500–2,999	110	105	90	38	81	35	32	68	98.81	40.92	2.42	11.29	15.75	18.87	9.56
3,000–3,999	90	90	74	43	70	26	37	61	141.16	47.80	4.76	19.27	33.82	22.93	12.58
4,000–4,999	31	30	24	20	29	8	16	21	284.52	66.45	10.52	39.55	61.55	75.90	30.55

Pacific															
All incomes	1,500	1,412	1,163	527	1,073	373	498	903	91.67	42.00	2.72	9.59	7.52	20.27	9.57
250–499	12	11	9	1	7	3	1	8	24.67	17.59	(7)	2.50	1.42	.83	2.33
500–749	63	51	39	9	31	9	8	31	19.63	10.11	.94	3.14	.89	2.98	1.57
750–999	115	105	81	31	73	17	23	69	39.98	19.88	.84	3.44	1.93	9.68	4.21
1,000–1,249	191	179	137	55	124	47	53	106	59.90	30.93	1.00	5.84	3.65	13.88	4.60
1,250–1,499	181	171	148	63	138	37	56	102	78.70	37.98	1.83	8.56	6.17	15.30	8.86
1,500–1,749	172	164	135	64	128	40	67	97	85.66	42.21	2.76	8.52	5.16	19.40	7.61
1,750–1,999	174	166	137	70	127	44	57	105	88.52	40.97	1.89	8.85	5.36	20.58	10.87
2,000–2,249	144	135	116	55	108	43	51	84	114.78	59.12	2.67	10.67	9.71	22.76	9.85
2,250–2,499	109	106	99	36	84	26	44	74	122.61	61.71	2.33	12.28	8.73	24.45	13.11
2,500–2,999	142	136	111	51	100	43	52	88	114.64	44.54	4.60	11.88	14.94	25.64	13.04
3,000–3,999	128	122	101	62	103	46	57	89	147.99	54.78	5.16	18.97	14.29	38.30	16.49
4,000–4,999	44	43	35	19	31	12	16	35	135.70	56.89	7.25	14.68	12.70	30.09	14.09
5,000–9,999	25	23	15	11	19	6	13	15	179.36	65.40	12.84	18.04	19.80	37.96	25.32
VILLAGES															
New England															
All incomes	743	643	501	235	447	180	127	311	40.83	16.05	1.50	5.98	4.73	8.28	4.29
250–499	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	29.43	.57	.14	(7)	7.14	19.29	2.29
500–749	42	29	28	11	16	8	3	14	12.90	6.88	.24	2.14	1.97	.31	1.36
750–999	95	80	60	21	51	15	12	39	16.36	5.11	.28	4.15	2.40	2.76	1.66
1,000–1,249	126	106	75	31	66	30	21	51	23.90	9.98	.94	3.75	3.16	4.22	1.85
1,250–1,499	120	105	80	47	71	25	18	58	40.72	17.42	1.68	5.92	4.41	7.45	3.84
1,500–1,749	98	82	66	28	57	23	23	37	49.02	13.48	1.55	4.87	6.30	17.51	5.31
1,750–1,999	89	83	69	28	62	25	15	36	54.60	18.45	1.67	8.73	5.04	14.75	5.96
2,000–2,499	109	100	77	42	78	29	21	47	52.81	25.37	2.12	8.12	5.62	6.41	5.17
2,500–2,999	31	29	23	12	24	15	8	16	54.90	20.51	2.77	9.10	11.26	3.87	7.39
3,000–3,999	26	24	20	14	21	9	5	11	115.88	54.92	5.42	13.65	7.54	18.08	16.27
Middle Atlantic and North Central															
All incomes	3,042	2,649	2,135	770	1,802	816	663	1,346	47.39	18.56	1.13	5.90	5.98	11.46	4.36
250–499	84	50	35	8	25	6	4	17	5.67	2.93	.15	1.09	.95	.26	.29
500–749	360	275	214	56	158	69	36	126	20.58	8.79	.43	2.06	2.51	4.62	2.17
750–999	572	497	406	115	299	126	90	222	27.63	12.57	.60	3.25	3.00	5.58	2.63
1,000–1,249	575	515	408	144	353	147	121	233	39.16	14.76	.63	4.83	4.51	10.59	3.84
1,250–1,499	461	410	336	144	311	129	116	238	49.16	19.70	.91	6.98	6.37	10.69	4.51
1,500–1,749	283	255	207	70	169	90	74	145	52.64	20.89	1.25	6.66	7.32	11.97	4.55
1,750–1,999	235	206	175	78	157	77	56	113	62.68	26.38	1.65	7.09	8.52	13.87	5.17
2,000–2,499	253	228	187	71	175	88	78	133	75.18	26.86	2.21	10.65	9.77	19.16	6.53
2,500–2,999	118	113	86	43	84	38	42	65	105.90	42.38	3.40	10.10	10.77	29.21	10.04
3,000–3,999	70	69	55	27	49	33	31	33	125.97	39.80	3.26	15.27	20.90	38.54	8.20
4,000–4,999	21	21	18	8	14	8	11	15	213.52	69.47	5.19	27.00	28.67	57.05	26.14
5,000–9,999	10	10	8	6	8	5	4	6	84.30	14.40	9.60	20.00	8.50	12.00	19.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 28 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] [2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [6] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
VILLAGES—continued															
Plains and Mountain															
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,103	1,011	847	354	743	334	286	455	59.71	26.15	2.03	7.20	6.21	13.08	5.04
250–499	31	24	17	8	14	6	6	6	13.55	7.91	.32	2.13	.74	2.35	.10
500–749	126	107	88	20	72	27	19	54	25.89	11.24	.47	3.23	2.19	4.28	4.48
750–999	182	170	142	40	125	47	38	84	35.13	14.76	.79	4.70	2.31	7.61	4.96
1,000–1,249	155	144	129	57	107	42	33	73	50.48	22.69	1.58	5.79	3.91	11.60	4.91
1,250–1,499	171	156	124	54	105	59	44	68	54.43	23.52	1.67	5.78	5.50	14.91	3.05
1,500–1,749	131	123	103	51	91	43	43	48	72.37	33.16	2.19	7.89	7.09	16.60	5.44
1,750–1,999	87	82	74	36	67	30	32	33	89.46	42.89	3.74	11.72	10.86	16.45	3.80
2,000–2,499	125	113	92	50	91	46	37	51	77.87	31.36	3.70	9.86	10.04	15.85	7.06
2,500–2,999	38	37	31	11	28	12	17	20	95.79	32.26	2.58	14.11	13.42	20.18	13.24
3,000–3,999	36	34	27	17	28	16	12	13	148.36	62.00	5.61	14.78	20.86	39.61	5.50
4,000–4,999	12	12	12	6	10	5	4	5	180.25	101.00	4.08	19.42	15.83	24.59	15.33
5,000–9,999	9	9	8	4	5	1	1	0	57.22	32.22	8.00	15.66	.67	.67	.00
Pacific															
All incomes	1,471	1,282	1,012	439	889	335	411	608	70.54	35.54	1.99	6.38	5.55	14.86	6.22
250–499	28	19	17	2	7	4	1	5	9.43	4.25	.07	1.64	2.50	.43	.54
500–749	107	83	60	15	41	15	12	34	21.83	11.22	.23	2.12	1.76	5.03	1.47
750–999	186	140	111	33	95	40	53	68	36.55	17.74	.49	3.32	2.94	9.73	2.33
1,000–1,249	211	185	145	51	123	49	61	78	49.00	22.50	.96	4.84	3.04	13.50	4.16
1,250–1,499	204	181	140	61	122	46	59	90	63.41	33.39	1.77	5.41	4.68	12.77	5.39
1,500–1,749	202	182	149	67	124	42	45	90	68.70	36.85	1.89	5.65	4.37	12.82	7.12
1,750–1,999	174	156	127	63	118	38	52	71	99.79	55.88	2.07	8.77	5.18	18.01	9.88
2,000–2,499	208	194	152	79	156	57	71	93	105.77	52.85	3.06	9.19	11.62	19.19	9.86
2,500–2,999	100	93	78	44	63	28	34	56	104.56	51.83	4.53	8.25	7.43	23.50	9.02
3,000–3,999	51	49	33	24	40	16	23	23	144.95	54.09	8.02	18.88	15.88	39.06	9.02

Southeast—white families															
All incomes	2,100	1,944	1,707	830	1,573	544	580	1,413	64.15	25.95	2.03	9.21	4.47	15.49	7.00
250–499	63	44	38	15	32	7	9	20	12.87	4.50	1.35	1.84	1.19	2.97	1.02
500–749	236	206	175	76	153	43	33	109	21.88	10.68	.52	3.23	1.40	3.78	2.27
750–999	257	237	206	89	189	58	58	156	33.98	14.60	.81	5.07	2.70	7.92	2.88
1,000–1,249	274	252	222	95	207	68	81	189	48.70	18.72	.99	6.72	3.87	14.83	3.57
1,250–1,499	286	258	234	112	207	84	82	186	59.51	23.82	1.43	7.79	4.38	16.30	5.79
1,500–1,749	249	239	205	97	190	75	70	185	70.56	32.32	1.45	8.80	4.48	16.33	7.18
1,750–1,999	173	168	157	90	140	49	51	128	83.88	40.07	3.47	10.12	4.13	17.19	8.90
2,000–2,499	245	236	206	108	191	68	84	189	82.76	32.46	2.59	11.35	5.99	19.73	10.64
2,500–2,999	124	121	103	59	102	35	45	96	103.38	36.50	3.48	16.15	6.52	28.61	11.12
3,000–3,999	117	109	94	57	95	38	39	88	110.48	36.61	5.69	18.96	10.02	24.55	14.65
4,000–4,999	40	38	33	16	36	12	10	33	119.48	47.80	7.48	19.98	7.25	19.85	17.12
5,000–9,999	36	36	34	16	31	7	18	34	188.72	65.44	5.00	37.80	11.17	41.14	28.17
Southeast—Negro families															
All incomes	972	817	652	328	556	98	154	355	15.67	4.09	.39	3.56	1.20	5.26	1.17
0–249	146	100	63	41	51	0	9	29	3.53	.77	.10	1.23	.00	1.32	.11
250–499	403	321	245	123	214	30	43	126	8.23	2.28	.17	2.16	.68	2.33	.61
500–749	268	245	202	96	174	35	63	107	17.38	3.83	.39	4.14	1.53	6.17	1.32
750–999	100	97	91	44	74	16	20	53	32.16	10.36	.99	7.42	1.76	9.24	2.39
1,000–1,249	44	43	41	17	35	14	13	32	49.75	10.45	1.07	10.93	5.41	16.66	5.23
1,250–1,499	11	11	10	7	8	3	6	8	121.73	38.64	3.82	6.64	6.18	61.45	5.00
FARMS															
Vermont															
All incomes	537	517	470	182	307	98	66	319	25.20	11.10	.83	3.91	2.53	3.62	3.21
0–249	10	9	9	2	4	2	0	5	8.80	2.00	.80	3.50	.70	.00	1.80
250–499	28	23	19	2	12	5	1	8	5.93	1.32	.04	1.36	1.46	.36	1.39
500–749	82	76	66	23	36	12	9	44	19.26	6.91	.44	2.22	2.63	3.99	3.07
750–999	111	107	96	36	66	21	11	66	15.59	6.24	.39	3.44	1.68	1.26	2.58
1,000–1,249	94	92	88	33	52	13	14	52	28.44	16.15	.69	3.69	1.27	3.45	3.19
1,250–1,499	74	73	65	28	49	16	9	52	24.04	7.78	.84	3.65	3.07	4.74	3.96
1,500–1,749	49	49	45	17	29	8	4	31	29.98	16.90	1.18	4.02	2.29	2.18	3.41
1,750–1,999	44	44	42	19	27	8	7	32	31.07	14.34	1.09	4.77	4.07	3.14	3.66
2,000–2,499	34	34	31	15	24	8	8	21	51.41	24.67	2.59	7.94	3.65	9.32	3.24
2,500–2,999	11	10	9	7	8	5	3	8	84.91	23.00	3.45	15.09	13.55	21.09	8.73
New Jersey															
All incomes	497	431	362	141	304	139	62	185	43.61	21.20	1.19	5.75	6.10	5.44	3.93
0–249	11	11	8	4	7	1	1	6	46.36	24.36	4.64	4.82	.09	4.45	8.00
250–499	36	26	24	5	13	11	3	8	16.28	6.63	.17	2.39	4.39	1.06	1.64
500–749	41	33	27	9	22	9	2	12	22.24	4.90	.59	4.68	3.54	2.73	5.80
750–999	49	38	29	6	22	11	4	14	30.55	15.65	.10	2.33	7.12	2.80	2.55
1,000–1,249	73	65	52	18	44	20	10	23	42.14	21.61	.41	4.99	5.16	7.33	2.64
1,250–1,499	53	43	36	20	31	12	8	19	17.70	6.47	.51	3.36	4.02	1.40	1.94
1,500–1,749	51	47	40	13	33	11	9	20	36.72	16.00	.41	6.08	2.92	7.15	4.16
1,750–1,999	50	46	40	21	37	14	6	23	44.14	21.68	.74	6.74	6.74	5.46	2.78
2,000–2,499	62	56	49	20	42	18	5	28	55.24	27.86	3.15	6.95	5.48	4.27	7.53
2,500–2,999	33	29	23	8	23	14	5	13	94.09	57.94	1.36	9.73	17.21	5.27	2.58
3,000–3,999	38	37	34	17	30	18	9	19	93.34	42.18	3.95	12.37	10.50	17.89	6.45

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 28 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] [2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [6] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
FARMS—continued															
Pennsylvania–Ohio															
All incomes	*Number* 2,254	*Number* 2,166	*Number* 1,992	*Number* 768	*Number* 1,634	*Number* 639	*Number* 410	*Number* 1,273	*Dollars* 39.45	*Dollars* 16.78	*Dollars* 0.99	*Dollars* 6.34	*Dollars* 5.38	*Dollars* 6.11	*Dollars* 3.85
0–249	21	19	17	5	12	5	1	7	30.71	11.09	.43	2.00	7.67	.57	8.95
250–499	100	89	80	17	49	14	10	36	25.02	9.73	.28	2.92	4.04	6.27	1.78
500–749	209	192	167	56	123	32	11	84	15.32	6.70	.38	3.15	2.06	1.03	2.00
750–999	304	285	255	74	181	59	40	141	18.89	7.26	.70	3.02	2.59	3.16	2.16
1,000–1,249	294	283	255	88	222	86	36	159	26.15	11.19	.63	5.66	4.45	1.87	2.35
1,250–1,499	312	305	281	98	236	83	52	186	38.60	16.51	.79	5.83	4.86	6.28	4.33
1,500–1,749	267	259	247	103	207	101	60	161	44.58	20.60	.98	6.92	6.51	5.64	3.93
1,750–1,999	197	193	184	69	156	64	43	123	51.60	19.97	1.15	7.81	8.27	9.02	5.38
2,000–2,499	254	253	238	106	210	84	70	170	53.63	20.45	1.54	9.37	6.62	10.93	4.72
2,500–2,999	135	132	125	64	111	48	38	98	62.36	31.72	1.47	9.21	7.29	6.65	6.02
3,000–3,999	116	111	99	62	93	42	33	77	82.03	36.00	2.55	11.60	8.97	17.42	5.49
4,000–4,999	26	26	25	15	21	10	8	19	75.81	29.65	1.85	15.04	10.00	7.73	11.54
5,000–9,999	19	19	19	11	13	11	8	12	78.74	36.79	2.00	7.69	10.42	14.58	7.26
Michigan–Wisconsin															
All incomes	1,067	966	823	343	748	281	174	508	38.36	16.10	1.16	6.61	5.08	5.24	4.17
0–249	13	12	10	3	10	3	3	7	31.38	9.15	1.23	6.46	3.85	4.23	6.46
250–499	53	46	41	13	27	6	9	14	25.00	11.58	.70	2.79	2.23	5.02	2.68
500–749	115	88	79	29	59	14	14	37	19.30	8.19	.35	2.87	1.81	3.07	3.01
750–999	176	157	130	42	123	35	20	69	23.59	10.34	.59	4.35	2.65	3.55	2.11
1,000–1,249	196	178	148	62	144	60	38	97	29.93	11.48	.90	6.37	3.25	4.17	3.76
1,250–1,499	169	159	136	63	126	50	21	90	43.65	20.63	1.21	6.25	7.37	4.00	4.19
1,500–1,749	115	108	88	42	88	36	17	62	35.32	13.14	1.08	7.62	5.14	5.09	3.25
1,750–1,999	80	75	66	28	57	24	21	45	63.71	26.31	1.19	8.06	8.10	11.24	8.81
2,000–2,499	95	90	80	36	74	35	17	57	64.89	25.87	2.90	13.41	9.17	7.40	6.14
2,500–2,999	25	24	20	10	16	5	3	11	59.12	35.00	2.52	6.60	6.36	3.56	5.08
3,000–3,999	30	29	25	15	24	13	11	19	92.57	33.16	3.30	15.37	14.27	17.40	9.07

Illinois-Iowa															
All incomes	1,642	1,526	1,387	517	1,211	473	273	774	41.99	18.22	.98	6.64	4.37	7.08	4.70
0-249	26	22	19	5	18	3	2	13	15.42	1.73	.46	4.31	1.73	5.19	2.00
250-499	106	96	87	27	62	22	9	36	15.79	8.97	.23	2.55	2.03	.71	1.30
500-749	206	179	163	42	130	45	21	81	23.70	11.43	.49	3.66	2.13	3.21	2.78
750-999	258	237	209	63	179	56	31	103	26.98	13.95	.60	4.20	2.51	3.01	2.71
1,000-1,249	252	232	212	84	175	69	39	110	34.47	16.60	.82	5.28	3.04	4.94	3.79
1,250-1,499	207	190	174	68	162	67	29	98	42.43	18.16	1.14	7.39	4.61	6.05	5.08
1,500-1,749	161	151	139	62	123	52	30	90	54.41	21.76	1.24	8.39	5.58	11.10	6.34
1,750-1,999	110	107	95	45	89	40	26	54	60.00	24.02	1.59	8.10	5.00	16.79	4.50
2,000-2,499	139	136	121	50	113	54	33	75	56.04	23.04	1.09	9.12	6.04	8.30	8.45
2,500-2,999	78	77	72	29	71	27	24	50	88.15	42.29	1.82	12.00	8.46	14.99	8.59
3,000-3,999	63	63	61	32	57	27	22	42	75.32	21.85	2.06	12.60	12.25	17.04	9.52
4,000-4,999	16	16	15	4	13	5	1	10	56.44	5.19	2.50	13.69	15.50	11.00	8.56
5,000-9,999	20	20	20	6	19	6	6	12	94.35	45.50	2.05	18.50	7.40	13.65	7.25
North Dakota-Kansas															
All income classes	1,088	1,019	917	397	838	285	177	334	30.33	10.96	1.16	7.07	2.59	6.08	2.47
Net losses	104	96	83	37	72	27	15	25	35.53	12.56	2.00	8.72	3.62	7.51	1.12
Net incomes	984	923	834	360	766	258	162	309	29.78	10.78	1.08	6.90	2.48	5.92	2.62
0-249	89	85	77	29	60	22	12	23	20.22	5.34	.62	5.86	2.11	3.56	2.73
250-499	165	152	138	50	121	44	24	41	26.29	9.63	.81	5.67	2.44	6.16	1.58
500-749	185	170	151	57	135	51	30	44	21.74	8.92	.78	5.02	2.02	3.58	1.42
750-999	177	164	146	70	139	35	25	50	25.33	11.27	1.18	5.95	1.74	3.49	1.70
1,000-1,249	106	98	92	42	85	27	18	34	31.99	10.95	1.26	7.68	2.24	8.09	1.77
1,250-1,499	89	86	74	35	71	29	15	30	35.40	14.19	.98	7.89	4.21	5.10	3.03
1,500-1,749	62	60	52	28	55	17	15	27	42.63	14.01	1.47	8.55	1.76	14.50	2.34
1,750-1,999	39	37	36	14	33	8	8	16	33.31	12.11	1.28	7.41	2.23	7.00	3.28
2,000-2,499	33	32	31	15	30	11	5	22	57.24	19.06	1.30	14.33	5.61	3.42	13.52
2,500-2,999	23	23	21	9	21	9	4	12	35.35	7.78	1.48	11.17	3.48	3.57	7.87
3,000-3,999	16	16	16	11	16	5	6	10	92.31	20.62	4.94	17.56	6.31	33.63	9.25
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado															
All incomes	447	392	316	130	293	90	78	83	27.31	11.70	1.07	6.53	2.79	3.81	1.41
0-249	31	26	22	7	18	4	5	3	15.71	7.49	.84	4.90	1.06	1.23	.19
250-499	60	49	41	17	30	12	11	11	25.77	9.98	1.50	3.97	2.97	6.73	.62
500-749	75	66	52	20	48	11	7	11	15.80	6.70	.68	5.31	1.48	1.32	.31
750-999	84	67	52	18	52	14	12	14	22.27	8.90	.61	6.02	2.35	2.51	1.88
1,000-1,249	56	54	38	15	41	13	9	12	25.61	9.64	1.16	6.98	3.02	3.88	.93
1,250-1,499	45	41	34	19	34	9	9	5	32.62	15.38	1.51	8.40	2.84	2.96	1.53
1,500-1,749	23	20	18	7	16	6	5	6	43.78	26.96	.96	4.78	3.56	6.87	.65
1,750-1,999	25	25	22	5	20	5	5	8	41.20	22.44	1.32	7.36	3.76	3.60	2.72
2,000-2,499	26	24	20	15	18	11	10	8	52.58	15.24	2.31	11.73	6.92	10.19	6.19
2,500-2,999	13	12	10	4	11	2	2	5	32.54	14.31	.38	12.38	.85	1.31	3.31
3,000-3,999	9	8	7	3	5	3	3	0	43.22	16.77	.89	10.78	6.89	7.89	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 28 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] [2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [6] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
FARMS—continued															
Washington–Oregon															
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	948	872	763	252	600	186	191	460	38.11	17.00	1.28	5.92	2.98	7.64	3.29
0–249	17	15	11	2	11	1	1	8	17.82	9.70	.24	4.17	.24	.82	2.65
250–499	63	48	44	13	24	3	4	21	9.28	5.25	.56	2.08	.33	.79	.27
500–749	142	122	105	34	70	22	20	56	19.97	9.38	.87	2.52	1.55	3.85	1.80
750–999	117	104	83	25	64	20	15	46	21.32	11.62	.50	3.82	2.23	2.09	1.06
1,000–1,249	120	114	102	26	70	24	27	62	33.01	12.65	1.02	6.34	3.32	7.52	2.16
1,250–1,499	113	105	97	30	69	28	21	52	37.87	20.04	1.04	5.26	3.16	5.53	2.84
1,500–1,749	100	95	82	38	72	28	28	56	46.94	14.91	2.31	7.19	4.22	12.91	5.40
1,750–1,999	72	70	59	23	52	18	21	42	50.90	23.00	1.65	7.69	4.11	10.80	3.65
2,000–2,499	102	99	85	33	83	18	25	57	57.03	26.46	2.24	8.05	2.27	11.74	6.27
2,500–2,999	42	42	40	7	35	10	7	26	73.02	36.36	.98	11.74	5.45	14.09	4.40
3,000–3,999	46	44	42	17	37	12	17	25	68.85	29.26	2.24	10.13	4.00	15.72	7.50
4,000–4,999	14	14	13	4	13	2	5	9	90.07	30.71	2.00	14.00	14.43	20.29	8.64
Oregon—part-time															
All incomes	383	355	302	100	254	85	75	150	55.73	27.63	1.32	6.50	4.02	11.20	5.06
250–499	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	[8] 5.25	[8] .25	[8] .00	[8] 5.00	[8] .00	[8] .00	[8] .00
500–749	17	15	14	4	12	6	3	7	63.94	29.77	.35	4.12	3.06	21.29	5.35
750–999	44	39	33	8	25	5	8	10	32.59	20.82	.52	2.91	.68	5.59	2.07
1,000–1,249	50	46	40	6	32	8	7	23	25.46	14.08	.72	5.10	2.12	2.38	1.06
1,250–1,499	63	59	51	19	44	15	8	25	43.60	19.73	1.27	5.03	5.29	7.49	4.79
1,500–1,749	62	58	49	19	40	10	12	24	47.21	22.33	1.73	6.08	1.23	10.44	5.40
1,750–1,999	44	42	36	16	28	9	7	19	56.95	34.34	1.32	5.77	2.80	8.79	3.93
2,000–2,499	55	50	42	14	39	16	13	23	86.34	44.01	1.65	8.40	7.13	16.51	8.64
2,500–2,999	29	28	22	9	18	11	9	12	97.31	43.35	1.31	13.31	11.24	18.31	9.79
3,000–3,999	17	16	14	5	15	5	8	7	105.29	37.59	3.94	13.53	6.00	36.23	8.00

California															
All incomes	888	796	664	234	500	188	156	524	55.23	24.30	2.14	7.54	7.52	8.09	5.64
0–249	20	16	12	3	8	3	3	8	19.55	5.60	.35	1.70	5.00	5.25	1.65
250–499	51	40	33	8	20	7	4	26	25.16	12.35	2.98	3.49	1.67	1.61	3.06
500–749	74	62	51	9	30	10	6	42	17.24	5.79	.43	2.34	1.62	2.26	4.80
750–999	87	76	63	19	38	15	9	40	25.30	13.70	1.07	4.14	2.13	3.13	1.13
1,000–1,249	71	65	52	16	41	14	9	45	42.34	20.55	.66	5.70	6.28	6.43	2.72
1,250–1,499	93	83	68	20	49	17	18	57	57.40	28.85	1.45	8.26	8.04	5.68	5.12
1,500–1,749	91	80	67	20	52	16	14	56	49.87	26.51	1.37	6.72	3.81	6.19	5.27
1,750–1,999	76	69	58	21	46	20	13	50	51.44	27.51	1.20	5.43	4.34	7.30	5.66
2,000–2,499	137	128	113	39	90	37	32	86	67.19	30.05	1.47	8.74	8.93	10.94	7.06
2,500–2,999	79	76	67	30	50	17	16	51	90.64	46.19	4.05	8.62	13.73	10.48	7.57
3,000–3,999	66	61	48	24	43	22	18	38	97.97	32.87	6.27	13.89	16.32	20.91	7.71
4,000–4,999	24	23	19	13	20	7	8	14	103.21	18.54	5.96	23.75	26.21	23.71	5.04
5,000–9,999	19	17	13	12	13	3	6	11	94.58	10.21	7.32	20.58	15.79	9.32	31.36
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators															
All incomes	607	466	365	200	401	45	95	82	14.47	4.23	.79	4.14	.80	3.62	.89
0–249	10	4	3	2	4	1	0	0	1.60	.30	.10	.90	.30	.00	.00
250–499	78	54	38	17	43	3	8	8	5.51	.91	.26	1.66	.32	2.19	.17
500–749	138	105	73	43	86	11	13	13	8.41	2.08	.43	2.43	.97	1.95	.55
750–999	156	113	86	49	93	6	24	20	8.72	1.67	.44	3.37	.39	2.27	.58
1,000–1,249	107	88	75	38	78	8	19	13	18.37	4.50	.84	5.25	.80	5.86	1.12
1,250–1,499	63	52	44	28	49	6	20	17	33.19	11.37	2.63	7.94	.89	8.84	1.52
1,500–1,749	39	35	31	17	33	5	9	7	26.69	8.29	.97	8.62	1.15	4.69	2.97
1,750–1,999	16	15	15	6	15	5	2	4	44.94	26.56	2.25	7.44	4.56	2.38	1.75
N. C.-S. C.—white operators															
All incomes	1,944	1,833	1,446	1,357	1,590	577	549	726	42.55	15.49	1.51	7.73	3.62	10.63	3.57
0–249	22	19	12	15	14	1	4	5	5.36	.64	.14	2.77	.18	1.31	.32
250–499	123	111	73	77	78	16	15	24	9.58	3.84	.65	2.59	.64	1.18	.68
500–749	237	208	159	152	173	36	43	59	13.46	4.05	.88	3.33	.89	2.34	1.97
750–999	284	265	204	198	228	70	72	94	21.21	6.64	.87	4.69	1.97	5.23	1.81
1,000–1,249	271	260	195	182	228	74	86	111	32.88	10.63	1.19	6.77	2.35	8.04	3.90
1,250–1,499	237	222	178	174	186	72	68	94	37.50	15.37	1.36	6.30	2.48	8.91	3.08
1,500–1,749	177	172	147	135	159	65	51	71	44.95	17.04	1.48	7.89	3.54	12.08	2.92
1,750–1,999	121	117	96	86	109	44	34	55	57.89	24.20	1.33	10.51	5.19	13.82	2.84
2,000–2,499	204	197	164	149	174	85	82	82	65.53	22.08	2.54	11.75	5.26	19.21	4.69
2,500–2,999	105	103	86	71	95	43	29	46	78.90	32.79	2.18	13.90	6.32	17.64	6.07
3,000–3,999	95	93	79	68	85	47	38	44	104.03	43.68	2.88	15.22	11.28	22.99	7.98
4,000–4,999	42	40	31	29	36	13	15	27	107.50	24.72	3.21	15.76	12.95	36.27	14.59
5,000–9,999	26	26	22	21	25	11	12	14	130.58	45.20	6.92	21.54	13.65	33.42	9.85

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 28 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] [2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [6] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
FARMS—continued															
Ga.-Miss.—white operators															
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,257	1,190	1,081	654	990	196	238	420	28.52	9.95	1.17	6.88	1.88	6.39	2.25
0–249	8	8	7	6	5	1	0	0	5.12	1.50	.88	2.12	.62	.00	.00
250–499	168	149	123	75	103	14	16	24	7.93	3.10	.42	2.32	.45	1.26	.38
500–749	300	280	245	154	221	28	38	76	9.21	2.94	.48	3.12	.63	1.50	.54
750–999	240	231	213	129	200	30	44	80	18.34	7.35	.85	5.38	.74	2.95	1.07
1,000–1,249	142	135	122	65	114	27	29	55	22.56	8.30	.71	5.64	1.68	4.35	1.88
1,250–1,499	102	97	93	60	88	20	20	40	28.32	8.96	.93	7.39	2.04	7.64	1.36
1,500–1,749	62	59	56	34	51	16	20	31	41.31	17.74	1.15	8.84	2.24	8.34	3.00
1,750–1,999	45	45	43	30	37	10	5	19	27.82	11.78	1.02	7.44	1.67	4.07	1.84
2,000–2,499	41	40	39	26	36	7	15	14	40.88	12.52	2.80	9.20	2.83	12.41	1.12
2,500–2,999	45	44	41	25	37	12	15	19	73.31	33.80	1.53	9.38	5.31	19.18	4.11
3,000–3,999	38	37	36	19	36	10	13	23	88.68	32.81	4.08	14.97	4.16	25.16	7.50
4,000–4,999	24	23	23	10	22	6	6	13	85.92	29.88	9.54	19.08	7.75	15.25	4.42
5,000–9,999	28	28	26	13	26	11	12	14	137.57	34.65	3.14	31.21	13.68	34.57	20.32
10,000–19,999	14	14	14	8	14	4	5	12	225.14	45.92	5.86	62.50	12.36	64.64	33.86
N. C.-S. C.—white sharecroppers															
All incomes	630	592	431	421	492	145	186	203	25.90	7.07	.91	5.49	1.86	8.14	2.43
0–249	7	7	5	5	4	1	1	1	5.42	1.30	.16	1.66	.86	1.43	.01
250–499	84	75	55	61	53	11	19	25	12.25	4.36	.70	3.11	.63	2.37	1.08
500–749	153	141	100	101	123	29	34	50	18.22	4.67	.74	5.20	1.00	4.94	1.67
750–999	149	141	103	93	118	39	49	49	26.76	8.45	.75	4.76	1.83	8.40	2.57
1,000–1,249	105	102	78	68	86	24	36	30	28.72	6.58	1.20	6.39	1.77	8.58	4.20
1,250–1,499	69	66	48	48	55	20	21	27	33.50	7.82	1.39	6.74	3.61	11.68	2.26
1,500–1,999	63	60	42	45	53	21	26	21	49.97	13.94	1.08	8.60	3.97	19.11	3.27

Ga.-Miss.—white sharecroppers															
All incomes	481	450	411	225	346	32	53	159	10.32	3.01	.39	3.26	.29	2.09	1.28
0–249	16	14	13	7	6	1	3	2	4.69	1.06	.12	.56	.12	2.39	.44
250–499	187	164	149	74	118	12	16	59	5.66	1.65	.17	2.01	.28	1.13	.42
500–749	201	195	175	102	161	16	19	67	11.09	3.50	.52	3.39	.30	1.61	1.77
750–999	77	77	74	42	61	3	15	31	20.78	5.42	.62	6.53	.29	5.62	2.30
N. C.-S. C.—Negro operators															
All incomes	433	400	303	292	325	61	83	134	14.94	4.81	.62	3.94	.97	3.25	1.35
0–249	28	25	16	17	19	4	6	5	10.39	2.04	.39	2.71	.32	.93	4.00
250–499	112	101	80	78	73	10	17	30	7.73	1.87	.41	1.89	.38	2.85	.33
500–749	108	99	74	74	83	15	18	36	14.87	5.92	.56	4.13	.81	2.53	.92
750–999	84	78	64	55	70	14	16	28	13.44	5.12	.71	4.51	.68	1.92	.50
1,000–1,249	54	51	33	37	41	6	12	16	17.17	5.17	.94	4.67	.74	1.69	3.96
1,250–1,499	24	23	20	15	17	7	8	11	34.08	10.54	.87	6.75	3.37	10.88	1.67
1,500–1,999	23	23	16	16	22	5	6	8	36.13	9.26	.87	7.87	4.52	11.96	1.65
Ga.-Miss.—Negro operators															
All incomes	511	468	414	270	356	24	60	174	9.13	2.67	.40	3.10	.20	1.81	.95
0–249	31	27	24	10	12	0	0	6	3.74	.65	.06	.84	.00	.00	2.19
250–499	178	156	130	87	112	0	11	52	3.99	1.34	.17	1.45	.00	.30	.73
500–749	147	133	121	81	105	5	16	55	8.33	3.21	.43	2.96	.12	1.22	.39
750–999	91	90	81	54	74	9	15	35	15.67	4.04	.64	4.68	.38	4.13	1.80
1,000–1,249	47	45	42	30	37	8	12	18	17.91	4.36	.89	6.71	.85	4.38	.72
1,250–1,499	17	17	16	8	16	2	6	8	20.47	3.59	.41	7.47	.59	6.47	1.94
N. C.-S. C.—Negro sharecroppers															
All incomes	640	569	401	384	455	92	126	193	13.36	3.37	.53	3.56	.98	3.94	.98
0–249	42	31	20	16	20	1	6	6	3.05	.84	.07	1.10	.05	.78	.21
250–499	196	172	119	116	126	14	33	55	7.43	1.93	.34	2.35	.43	1.93	.45
500–749	208	189	131	131	166	33	44	75	15.67	4.03	.60	4.09	1.46	3.95	1.54
750–999	116	108	81	69	91	25	23	36	19.59	4.59	.50	4.90	1.10	7.58	.92
1,000–1,249	56	51	36	35	38	10	16	15	17.30	4.09	.80	4.73	.87	5.64	1.77
1,250–1,499	22	18	14	17	14	9	4	6	21.14	6.45	2.05	4.05	2.64	5.72	.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 28 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] [2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [6] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [3]	Tableware [4]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [5]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
FARMS—continued															
Ga.-Miss.—Negro sharecroppers															
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	624	536	455	301	394	16	73	164	5.45	1.71	0.29	1.88	0.24	1.05	0.28
0–249	126	104	84	50	63	0	4	26	2.30	1.16	.09	.75	.00	.15	.15
250–499	307	256	218	145	187	5	36	79	4.20	1.47	.28	1.48	.16	.64	.17
500–749	144	133	111	77	107	8	25	43	8.57	2.06	.38	2.95	.47	2.26	.45
750–999	47	43	42	29	37	3	8	16	12.47	3.71	.60	4.32	.70	2.40	.74

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 15, footnote 1.

[2] The expenditure schedule used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics did not provide for a break-down of furnishings and equipment expenditures into the subgroups shown in this table. Only total expenditures were included. For Billings, Mont., surveyed by that agency but included in the Plains and Mountain small-city analysis unit in this report, the data in this table are from furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. All but 10 of the families gave supplementary schedules. For these 10, total expenditures as reported on the expenditure schedule were distributed among the subgroups on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family type, and occupational groups. For the Southeast small-city analysis units, which include 2 cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga.), no attempt was made to derive data for the subgroups from the supplementary schedules. The cases in the 2 small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics were too few to present separately. Hence, the small-city analysis units of the Southeast are omitted from this table.

[3] Includes such items as pressure cookers, refrigerators, washing machines, ironing machines, vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers, brooms, dusters, pots, pans, kitchen cutlery, ironing boards, wringers, mops, and tubs.

[4] Includes such items as china, glassware, silverware, and copper, pewter, wood, and pottery articles used for serving food; excludes vases and ornaments.

[5] Includes such items as sewing machines, heating stoves, typewriters, baby carriages, window shades, ornaments, luggage, fire and theft insurance on furnishings and equipment, lawn and garden equipment, household tools and hardware, and repairing and cleaning of furniture.

[6] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for household furnishings and equipment.

[7] $0.0050 or less.

[8] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 20.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and Pennsylvania–Ohio farm analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [5] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [2]	Tableware [3]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [4]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [2]	Tableware [3]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES															
Occupational groups:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Wage-earner	1,652	1,425	1,141	385	947	454	329	696	40.23	15.91	0.78	4.65	4.92	10.37	3.60
250–499	84	50	35	8	25	6	4	17	5.67	2.93	.15	1.09	.95	.26	.29
500–749	254	197	153	41	117	58	27	88	19.91	7.26	.25	2.09	2.83	5.21	2.27
750–999	409	356	290	86	214	101	68	158	28.26	12.75	.71	3.28	3.09	6.01	2.42
1,000–1,249	374	334	264	94	228	105	85	149	40.87	14.18	.65	4.74	3.71	13.40	4.19
1,250–1,499	246	222	182	79	168	79	65	124	51.27	19.59	.99	6.74	7.13	12.58	4.24
1,500–1,749	129	118	94	29	78	44	33	69	52.56	20.52	.91	6.22	7.58	13.44	3.89
1,750–1,999	72	68	58	27	57	26	20	42	90.23	37.91	1.32	8.89	11.15	25.17	5.79
2,000–2,499	59	55	44	15	43	23	15	32	78.30	31.49	2.41	11.23	10.97	14.74	7.46
2,500–2,999	20	20	16	5	13	8	8	13	120.45	62.20	3.95	5.55	12.85	27.90	8.00
3,000–3,999	5	5	5	1	4	4	4	4	233.80	73.40	1.40	14.80	48.80	51.00	44.40
Clerical, business, and professional	1,390	1,224	994	385	855	362	334	650	55.89	21.72	1.54	7.39	7.24	12.74	5.26
500–749	106	78	61	15	41	11	9	38	22.18	12.45	.87	1.99	1.74	3.20	1.93
750–999	163	141	116	29	85	25	22	64	26.06	12.15	.32	3.17	2.79	4.48	3.15
1,000–1,249	201	181	144	50	125	42	36	84	35.98	15.82	.60	5.00	6.01	5.37	3.18
1,250–1,499	215	188	154	65	143	50	51	114	46.75	19.83	.82	7.24	5.51	8.52	4.83
1,500–1,749	154	137	113	41	91	46	41	76	52.69	21.20	1.54	7.02	7.10	10.73	5.10
1,750–1,999	163	138	117	51	100	51	36	71	50.50	21.28	1.79	6.30	7.36	8.87	4.90
2,000–2,249	118	110	92	40	85	45	42	62	79.62	27.08	2.21	10.86	9.10	23.09	7.28
2,250–2,499	76	63	51	16	47	20	21	39	65.86	22.92	2.05	9.88	9.89	16.49	4.63
2,500–2,999	98	93	70	38	71	30	34	52	102.94	38.34	3.28	11.03	10.35	29.48	10.46
3,000–3,999	65	64	50	26	45	29	27	29	117.67	37.21	3.40	15.31	18.75	37.58	5.42
4,000–4,999	21	21	18	8	14	8	11	15	213.52	69.47	5.19	27.00	28.67	57.05	26.14
5,000–9,999	10	10	8	6	8	5	4	6	84.30	14.40	9.60	20.00	8.50	12.00	19.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and Pennsylvania–Ohio farm analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [5] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [2]	Tableware [3]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [4]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [2]	Tableware [3]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued															
Family-type groups:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Type 1	808	670	534	148	400	174	166	337	48.08	18.99	1.12	4.65	5.51	13.58	4.23
250–499	44	24	17	2	9	1	0	7	1.59	.64	.09	.45	.18	.00	.23
500–749	149	112	90	22	66	29	23	56	26.46	10.52	.62	2.17	3.00	7.94	2.21
750–999	161	140	104	23	83	34	21	66	30.53	13.63	.49	3.45	3.48	6.48	3.00
1,000–1,249	137	119	94	26	77	31	34	52	45.95	15.51	.85	4.37	4.90	16.06	4.26
1,250–1,499	100	87	77	22	54	21	25	52	60.11	26.56	1.09	6.03	8.69	13.93	3.81
1,500–1,749	63	54	44	14	29	17	18	26	57.24	16.98	1.81	4.78	8.65	21.15	3.87
1,750–1,999	49	39	35	15	26	10	11	21	70.57	31.90	2.24	6.43	4.82	19.69	5.49
2,000–2,499	60	52	42	12	31	17	17	33	96.30	39.05	2.10	10.63	12.30	23.99	8.23
2,500–2,999	25	23	16	9	14	7	10	12	98.92	29.00	2.52	8.20	4.92	45.64	8.64
3,000–3,999	11	11	7	2	7	4	4	5	109.36	49.37	3.27	8.18	17.54	14.00	17.00
4,000–4,999	5	5	5	0	2	1	1	4	135.80	102.40	.00	10.20	7.00	7.20	9.00
5,000–9,999	4	4	3	1	2	2	2	3	105.75	5.50	12.75	14.00	6.50	22.75	44.25
Type 2	514	456	385	139	335	154	140	241	52.68	21.41	.99	6.10	6.30	13.27	4.61
250–499	7	3	3	0	3	0	1	2	4.00	1.72	.00	2.00	.00	.14	.14
500–749	59	49	41	9	25	13	6	19	24.47	11.29	.27	2.00	3.15	4.83	2.93
750–999	113	97	83	24	60	29	27	43	36.52	17.12	.49	2.65	3.71	10.17	2.38
1,000–1,249	101	94	73	26	72	33	27	43	51.17	18.75	.46	6.40	6.54	14.80	4.22
1,250–1,499	77	70	64	28	57	22	25	42	44.75	19.07	.92	7.95	4.92	7.23	4.66
1,500–1,749	46	41	37	13	32	17	17	26	62.02	27.09	1.24	6.06	7.11	15.50	5.02
1,750–1,999	39	33	31	15	30	14	12	21	94.41	36.59	1.87	8.87	9.79	29.29	8.00
2,000–2,499	41	38	31	12	32	12	14	27	64.78	19.91	2.39	10.63	5.15	19.80	6.90
2,500–2,999	19	19	13	4	16	9	6	12	88.47	33.79	2.89	10.95	16.21	13.21	11.42

3,000–3,999	5	5	3	3	3	1	2	1	156.20	43.00	5.00	6.80	26.40	73.80	1.20
4,000–4,999	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	5	212.60	118.20	.60	21.40	46.20	7.60	18.60
5,000–9,999	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	[6] 75.00	[6] 45.00	[6] 5.50	[6] 18.00	[6] 2.00	[6] 4.50	[6] .00
Type 3	406	364	290	126	273	126	101	197	53.25	21.17	1.27	7.36	6.80	11.71	4.94
250–499	10	7	4	5	4	2	0	3	10.60	3.80	.80	1.70	3.90	.00	.40
500–749	37	27	18	5	14	8	2	8	18.46	11.86	.24	1.30	1.22	1.22	2.62
750–999	80	70	58	17	46	21	17	36	30.84	14.48	.72	3.51	2.65	6.07	3.41
1,000–1,249	86	80	66	26	62	25	20	46	35.62	13.82	.70	5.39	3.45	6.77	5.49
1,250–1,499	72	65	49	28	52	22	21	39	65.44	29.80	1.36	7.78	7.92	14.76	3.82
1,500–1,749	38	36	28	11	26	8	7	20	49.34	21.27	1.63	9.34	4.29	5.55	7.26
1,750–1,999	32	29	22	11	22	16	13	15	83.88	31.04	.75	9.06	19.31	19.28	4.44
2,000–2,499	26	25	24	12	24	14	11	15	78.81	34.47	3.65	15.92	10.69	7.00	7.08
2,500–2,999	12	12	10	5	12	4	5	7	124.00	36.34	2.33	16.33	19.17	45.25	4.58
3,000–3,999	9	9	7	4	7	4	4	4	193.89	44.33	7.44	21.89	6.56	108.11	5.56
4,000–4,999	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	227.33	23.67	.33	51.67	78.00	17.33	56.33
5,000–9,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	[6] 67.00	[6] 23.00	[6] 6.00	[6] 13.00	[6] 15.00	[6] .00	[6] 10.00
Type 4	649	561	440	133	375	152	121	278	47.46	18.36	1.10	6.53	5.55	10.90	5.02
250–499	18	13	9	1	7	3	3	4	14.44	9.05	.06	1.83	1.83	1.17	.50
500–749	59	41	32	10	22	9	3	24	12.95	5.47	.31	1.90	1.71	2.14	1.42
750–999	103	84	69	14	50	13	7	35	17.90	8.29	.68	3.30	1.67	1.63	2.33
1,000–1,249	113	99	77	24	63	16	16	40	39.58	17.14	.56	4.79	2.99	10.46	3.64
1,250–1,499	91	81	62	23	63	31	21	49	51.48	18.01	.59	7.72	6.75	11.00	7.41
1,500–1,749	62	56	43	15	36	16	13	31	45.06	17.66	1.26	8.08	5.26	8.88	3.92
1,750–1,999	60	56	44	12	39	18	12	31	41.83	17.05	2.05	5.82	7.15	5.28	4.48
2,000–2,499	81	72	57	15	54	25	20	35	71.66	28.92	1.07	9.75	9.44	18.11	4.37
2,500–2,999	33	31	25	10	20	8	10	17	111.70	47.40	2.12	8.15	10.18	26.09	17.76
3,000–3,999	23	22	18	6	16	11	10	10	107.52	33.92	2.65	17.30	19.39	27.22	7.04
4,000–4,999	5	5	3	2	4	1	5	2	282.20	38.20	16.00	36.80	.40	146.40	44.40
5,000–9,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	[6] 95.00	[6] 5.00	[6] 12.00	[6] 18.00	[6] 40.00	[6] 20.00	[6] .00
Type 5	302	265	217	89	179	89	56	134	37.14	14.22	1.23	5.29	6.24	6.48	3.68
250–499	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.07	.97	.00	.00	.00	.00	.10
500–749	17	13	9	0	7	6	0	4	8.18	1.00	.00	1.36	5.53	.00	.29
750–999	51	46	41	15	25	12	6	13	19.49	9.84	.65	2.88	2.22	2.14	1.76
1,000–1,249	63	54	40	15	34	17	8	21	23.92	8.37	.41	3.87	5.46	2.54	3.27
1,250–1,499	43	35	27	15	27	6	6	22	14.67	2.28	.40	4.65	2.35	1.46	3.53
1,500–1,749	38	35	30	9	24	14	10	24	47.21	23.39	.66	5.61	7.47	6.21	3.87
1,750–1,999	34	30	26	15	26	14	7	16	44.68	22.44	.65	5.88	5.41	6.21	4.09
2,000–2,499	23	22	16	7	16	11	6	14	55.91	5.91	3.39	8.65	11.43	18.18	8.35
2,500–2,999	17	16	14	7	11	5	7	11	110.53	54.70	8.35	8.12	8.47	25.24	5.65
3,000–3,999	12	12	12	5	8	4	6	7	114.42	35.59	1.08	14.25	29.83	27.50	6.17
4,000–4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
5,000–9,999	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	[6] 91.00	[6] 3.00	[6] 16.00	[6] 63.00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 9.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and Pennsylvania–Ohio farm analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [5] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [2]	Tableware [3]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [4]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [2]	Tableware [3]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued															
Type 6	*Number* 244	*Number* 224	*Number* 185	*Number* 98	*Number* 162	*Number* 83	*Number* 55	*Number* 105	*Dollars* 46.78	*Dollars* 18.19	*Dollars* 1.30	*Dollars* 6.43	*Dollars* 7.24	*Dollars* 10.50	*Dollars* 3.12
250–499	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	[6] 4.00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 4.00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00
500–749	30	28	21	9	21	3	1	12	13.77	4.94	.63	3.60	.93	.70	2.97
750–999	44	40	35	16	22	11	8	19	23.32	11.07	.82	3.43	2.34	2.98	2.68
1,000–1,249	52	47	39	17	32	16	10	21	27.40	9.72	.63	3.75	4.48	7.17	1.65
1,250–1,499	53	50	43	24	41	19	12	25	48.02	17.23	1.15	7.11	5.89	12.87	3.77
1,500–1,749	18	17	15	4	10	13	6	10	89.55	41.00	.44	8.56	20.11	15.16	4.28
1,750–1,999	14	12	10	5	9	4	1	6	49.36	25.43	1.29	9.57	10.50	.50	2.07
2,000–2,499	15	12	12	10	12	6	9	6	86.46	15.13	3.53	10.47	13.60	34.86	8.87
2,500–2,999	8	8	4	6	8	4	3	3	131.50	80.62	4.88	17.37	12.38	14.87	1.38
3,000–3,999	7	7	5	5	5	6	4	3	131.71	47.01	3.57	14.28	31.14	33.14	2.57
4,000–4,999	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	[6] 213.50	[6] 46.00	[6] 12.50	[6] 25.00	[6] 30.00	[6] 100.00	[6] .00
5,000–9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Type 7	119	109	84	37	78	38	24	54	26.70	7.30	.81	5.64	4.18	5.96	2.81
250–499	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	[6] 5.00	[6] 2.00	[6] .00	[6] 3.00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00
500–749	9	5	3	1	3	1	1	3	2.67	.33	.11	1.23	.22	.33	.45
750–999	20	20	16	6	13	6	4	10	21.65	3.20	.60	4.30	6.90	5.15	1.50
1,000–1,249	23	22	19	10	13	9	6	10	25.52	13.43	.78	3.74	2.26	4.35	.96
1,250–1,499	25	22	14	4	17	8	6	9	25.32	6.48	.40	6.36	3.72	6.76	1.60
1,500–1,749	18	16	10	4	12	5	3	8	20.11	3.61	.61	4.56	3.56	3.94	3.83
1,750–1,999	7	7	7	5	5	1	0	3	26.43	10.57	2.43	4.71	.86	.00	7.86
2,000–2,499	7	7	5	3	6	3	1	3	21.43	5.00	3.14	8.72	2.00	1.00	1.57
2,500–2,999	4	4	4	2	3	1	1	3	59.50	14.75	1.00	9.25	7.75	25.75	1.00
3,000–3,999	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	107.00	31.00	.33	26.33	19.00	4.67	25.67
4,000–4,999	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	[6] 222.00	[6] 2.00	[6] .00	[6] 20.00	[6] 40.00	[6] 140.00	[6] 20.00
5,000–9,999	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	[6] 17.00	[6] 1.00	[6] .00	[6] 14.00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 2.00

PENNSYLVANIA–OHIO FARMS

Type 1	428	405	367	86	266	95	57	220	35.59	13.56	.88	4.92	6.24	6.66	3.33
0–249	13	12	10	2	6	2	1	3	34.38	7.92	.08	.92	11.46	.92	13.08
250–499	44	40	36	7	20	6	3	18	27.80	10.14	.16	2.75	3.52	8.73	2.50
500–749	63	59	53	10	33	10	1	26	12.98	7.02	.25	2.03	1.95	.03	1.70
750–999	87	80	71	15	47	13	14	35	24.29	8.73	.93	2.66	2.98	6.59	2.40
1,000–1,249	50	49	42	12	37	14	7	33	34.24	13.80	.66	7.56	8.10	1.98	2.14
1,250–1,499	47	43	38	7	33	11	6	30	40.55	18.23	.96	4.85	4.45	4.96	7.10
1,500–1,749	46	45	44	9	32	16	10	25	43.80	15.58	1.11	7.33	8.11	8.21	3.46
1,750–1,999	32	31	29	8	24	9	9	18	47.72	17.12	1.25	7.38	8.53	11.16	2.28
2,000–2,499	24	24	23	8	19	7	1	15	47.83	27.92	1.83	6.58	9.09	.83	1.58
2,500–2,999	12	12	12	3	9	4	1	9	42.58	16.59	.33	4.00	17.75	.83	3.08
3,000–3,999	8	8	7	5	5	2	3	6	222.12	45.62	6.62	27.38	36.38	97.37	8.75
4,000–4,999	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	[6] 10.00	[6] 5.00	[6].00	[6].00	[6].00	[6] 2.00	[6] 3.00
5,000–9,999	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	[6] 26.00	[6] 4.00	[6].00	[6] 10.00	[6] 4.00	[6].00	[6] 8.00
Type 2	261	255	238	90	194	68	55	143	37.08	18.58	.63	5.62	4.27	5.20	2.78
0–249	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	[6] 55.00	[6] 50.00	[6].00	[6] 5.00	[6].00	[6].00	[6].00
250–499	19	18	17	1	9	1	4	7	13.37	5.53	.05	2.05	.74	4.00	1.00
500–749	34	31	29	18	24	8	4	15	16.35	3.26	.53	5.65	4.06	1.06	1.79
750–999	32	32	28	9	25	5	4	19	25.34	12.46	.84	4.38	1.00	1.66	5.00
1,000–1,249	43	43	40	9	32	15	5	23	25.56	13.07	.19	4.16	5.30	1.00	1.84
1,250–1,499	34	34	33	11	28	8	6	21	39.91	15.50	.74	6.76	4.82	9.03	3.06
1,500–1,749	37	36	35	17	26	13	11	18	39.94	22.19	.49	4.51	5.05	6.11	1.59
1,750–1,999	16	15	13	6	12	2	5	10	37.88	13.38	.81	4.62	1.06	15.32	2.69
2,000–2,499	30	30	27	10	25	9	9	19	56.43	28.23	.70	8.83	7.47	6.50	4.70
2,500–2,999	7	7	7	4	6	3	3	6	88.71	58.72	2.71	9.14	3.86	7.57	6.71
3,000–3,999	6	6	6	3	5	3	4	5	184.16	132.33	1.33	15.50	12.67	20.33	2.00
4,000–4,999	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	[6] 28.00	[6] 3.00	[6] 5.00	[6] 20.00	[6].00	[6].00	[6].00
5,000–9,999	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	[6] 16.00	[6] 7.00	[6] 2.00	[6].00	[6] 7.00	[6].00	[6].00
Type 3	244	236	223	92	188	69	37	152	37.88	16.43	.99	6.44	4.60	4.95	4.47
0–249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
250–499	8	7	6	4	6	4	1	3	46.88	10.25	1.00	4.13	20.25	10.63	.62
500–749	13	12	12	3	9	2	0	8	18.38	13.24	.38	1.92	1.38	.00	1.46
750–999	27	23	20	7	17	9	2	14	16.04	5.86	.74	3.22	4.81	.37	1.04
1,000–1,249	40	39	36	12	29	13	3	21	22.40	11.00	.58	4.30	3.15	1.50	1.87
1,250–1,499	54	54	50	22	42	15	8	32	40.00	18.43	.74	6.13	5.76	3.57	5.37
1,500–1,749	31	31	30	12	28	10	7	23	45.26	21.16	1.84	8.52	3.35	7.29	3.10
1,750–1,999	14	14	14	3	13	6	2	10	43.71	8.64	.50	8.71	5.79	7.21	12.86
2,000–2,499	25	25	25	14	20	6	7	20	53.68	12.04	1.44	10.24	5.12	17.88	6.96
2,500–2,999	15	15	14	7	12	2	5	11	46.13	27.53	1.93	6.53	2.67	3.47	4.00
3,000–3,999	12	11	11	6	9	1	2	7	49.33	26.75	.92	7.33	.92	2.91	10.50
4,000–4,999	5	5	5	2	3	1	0	3	99.60	69.80	1.20	18.60	2.40	.00	7.60
5,000–9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified categories of household furnishings and equipment, and average amounts spent, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and Pennsylvania–Ohio farm analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—							Average [5] expenditures for—						
		Any furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [2]	Tableware [3]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [4]	All furnishings and equipment	Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment [2]	Tableware [3]	Household textiles	Floor coverings	Furniture	Other [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
PENNSYLVANIA–OHIO FARMS—continued															
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Type 4	475	448	408	130	330	126	75	253	40.67	17.43	0.82	6.09	5.64	7.16	3.53
0–249	4	3	3	0	2	1	0	2	8.25	2.75	.00	3.75	.25	.00	1.50
250–499	19	17	14	2	10	2	2	3	30.21	17.00	.32	3.47	3.37	4.31	1.74
500–749	50	42	34	12	24	4	3	17	13.06	6.94	.30	2.54	1.16	.60	1.52
750–999	64	60	55	16	35	10	6	29	12.09	4.03	.28	2.58	2.28	1.66	1.26
1,000–1,249	59	54	49	12	41	14	7	30	21.92	9.67	.61	4.86	3.08	1.73	1.97
1,250–1,499	76	75	65	24	55	20	14	36	41.81	18.53	.84	5.58	5.28	9.13	2.45
1,500–1,749	44	41	38	15	34	19	7	27	41.93	17.61	.61	6.91	9.16	3.39	4.25
1,750–1,999	42	42	42	15	35	15	7	26	78.00	28.80	1.50	11.67	15.79	10.79	9.45
2,000–2,499	56	56	55	14	48	19	15	38	62.78	22.91	1.39	8.41	6.64	18.45	4.98
2,500–2,999	28	26	23	5	18	11	8	21	56.89	24.72	1.21	7.29	8.21	11.21	4.25
3,000–3,999	25	24	22	11	20	8	4	18	77.00	43.80	1.52	10.84	4.32	11.64	4.88
4,000–4,999	3	3	3	1	3	1	0	3	96.67	48.00	1.67	16.00	11.67	.00	19.33
5,000–9,999	5	5	5	3	5	2	2	3	73.20	32.00	.80	4.00	3.40	29.20	3.80
Type 5	300	293	261	126	226	107	67	175	45.14	17.97	1.30	7.74	5.70	7.42	5.01
0–249	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	[6] 76.00	[6] 55.00	[6] 5.00	[6] 2.00	[6] 3.00	[6] .00	[6] 11.00
250–499	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	.50	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25
500–749	18	17	13	2	10	3	0	7	17.33	6.22	.17	2.66	2.06	.00	6.22
750–999	30	30	25	7	16	6	3	7	13.63	4.83	.90	2.30	1.43	3.17	1.00
1,000–1,249	32	31	26	14	27	10	1	14	23.94	10.28	1.06	6.72	3.41	.09	2.38
1,250–1,499	33	33	30	9	24	10	8	21	40.24	12.52	.58	5.15	6.27	9.24	6.48
1,500–1,749	42	41	38	17	30	15	9	27	40.05	17.58	.71	5.88	4.33	5.98	5.57
1,750–1,999	24	24	22	7	20	8	7	17	42.62	18.13	.58	6.37	6.04	4.25	7.25
2,000–2,499	42	42	38	21	35	18	13	28	62.57	21.81	1.64	12.03	9.00	11.33	6.76

2,500–2,999	31	31	30	19	27	15	11	22	67.00	31.32	1.39	13.25	6.81	9.94	4.29
3,000–3,999	30	29	24	20	26	14	11	21	76.46	30.73	3.57	10.83	6.90	19.73	4.70
4,000–4,999	7	7	7	6	6	4	2	6	79.43	15.57	3.29	18.00	21.14	10.14	11.29
5,000–9,999	6	6	6	3	4	3	2	3	64.83	41.16	2.50	8.67	6.50	3.67	2.33
Type 6	258	254	244	111	211	79	55	164	41.88	21.11	.96	6.83	4.91	4.15	3.92
0–249	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	[6] 20.00	[6] 4.00	[6] 3.00	[6] 5.00	[6] 8.00	[6] .00	[6] .00
250–499	5	5	5	3	3	1	0	3	12.80	2.00	1.20	6.00	1.80	.00	1.80
500–749	17	17	15	2	13	0	0	7	6.65	2.94	.18	2.53	.00	.00	1.00
750–999	36	35	33	9	28	9	7	23	20.03	9.39	.50	4.08	2.78	1.42	1.86
1,000–1,249	37	37	35	19	33	13	9	25	34.78	13.24	.84	6.32	5.08	5.68	3.62
1,250–1,499	32	31	31	10	28	8	3	20	31.62	18.25	.44	7.18	2.75	.84	2.16
1,500–1,749	37	36	35	18	33	14	9	26	52.65	31.86	1.19	8.30	4.76	2.05	4.49
1,750–1,999	33	33	32	15	22	11	8	19	63.36	34.00	1.27	5.67	8.12	11.60	2.70
2,000–2,499	29	28	26	15	24	9	11	18	43.55	17.83	1.38	11.24	3.79	5.00	4.31
2,500–2,999	19	19	19	13	17	6	4	15	88.89	54.47	1.32	8.94	7.00	1.32	15.84
3,000–3,999	6	6	6	2	5	4	1	3	36.83	7.00	1.50	5.00	22.17	.33	.83
4,000–4,999	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	75.00	19.00	.33	6.33	11.67	32.67	5.00
5,000–9,999	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	50.00	6.00	4.33	11.00	6.33	17.67	4.67
Type 7	288	275	251	133	219	95	64	166	38.53	13.98	1.43	7.53	5.46	5.80	4.33
0–249	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	[6] 14.25	[6] 10.00	[6] .50	[6] 2.75	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 1.00
250–499	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	[6] 10.00	[6] 6.00	[6] .00	[6] 3.00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 1.00
500–749	14	14	11	9	10	5	3	4	36.43	11.92	1.36	6.79	4.07	10.50	1.79
750–999	28	25	23	11	13	7	4	14	17.18	5.29	.82	2.86	2.75	2.50	2.96
1,000–1,249	33	30	27	10	23	7	4	13	19.27	6.33	.64	6.06	2.12	.97	3.15
1,250–1,499	36	35	34	15	26	11	7	26	30.64	10.17	1.08	5.75	3.81	5.58	4.25
1,500–1,749	30	29	27	15	24	14	7	15	51.07	20.46	1.17	7.40	10.40	6.67	4.97
1,750–1,999	36	34	32	15	30	13	5	23	28.64	7.88	1.31	7.69	5.06	3.81	2.89
2,000–2,499	48	48	44	24	39	16	14	32	42.33	13.75	2.15	8.29	5.23	9.60	3.31
2,500–2,999	23	22	20	13	22	7	6	14	53.70	24.35	1.91	10.83	5.65	5.92	5.04
3,000–3,999	29	27	23	15	23	10	8	17	55.20	21.97	2.41	11.03	7.38	6.86	5.55
4,000–4,999	6	6	5	3	6	3	4	4	60.67	17.33	1.33	14.17	5.00	5.00	17.84
5,000–9,999	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	183.00	87.67	1.33	10.33	37.33	18.67	27.67

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 15, footnote 1.

[2] Includes such items as pressure cookers, refrigerators, washing machines, ironing machines, vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers, brooms, dusters, pots, pans, kitchen cutlery, ironing boards, wringers, mops, and tubs.

[3] Includes such items as china, glassware, silverware, and copper, pewter, wood, and pottery articles used for serving food; excludes vases and ornaments.

[4] Includes such items as sewing machines, heating stoves, typewriters, baby carriages, window shades, ornaments, luggage, fire and theft insurance on furnishings and equipment, lawn and garden equipment, household tools and hardware, and repairing and cleaning of furniture.

[5] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2) regardless of whether they had any expenditures for household furnishings and equipment.

[6] Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SMALL CITIES		Number of families having expenditures								
North Central										
All incomes	3,118	15	218	49	197	2	13	114	18	14
250–499	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	229	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0
750–999	408	1	7	2	30	0	0	5	0	4
1,000–1,249	467	1	21	9	43	0	1	10	2	4
1,250–1,499	425	2	44	11	26	1	1	18	4	2
1,500–1,749	343	2	24	11	21	0	2	14	3	2
1,750–1,999	282	0	30	5	19	0	2	11	2	1
2,000–2,249	215	2	22	4	13	0	3	13	1	0
2,250–2,499	163	2	20	2	8	0	1	13	2	0
2,500–2,999	198	2	21	2	19	0	0	12	2	0
3,000–3,999	201	0	16	1	6	0	1	12	0	1
4,000–4,999	64	3	9	0	3	0	2	3	2	0
5,000–9,999	62	0	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	------	$0.06	$11.00	$0.45	$3.88	$0.02	$0.23	$1.89	$0.39	$0.08
250–499	------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	------	.00	.00	.22	.98	.11	.00	.00	.00	.00
750–999	------	.04	2.92	.15	3.62	.00	.00	.46	.00	.13
1,000–1,249	------	.01	5.29	.38	5.60	.00	.14	.78	.21	.05
1,250–1,499	------	.06	13.61	.62	3.56	.06	.16	2.03	.41	.03
1,500–1,749	------	.06	10.69	1.00	3.95	.00	.32	2.40	.70	.23
1,750–1,999	------	.00	18.57	.47	4.27	.00	.20	2.41	.70	.10
2,000–2,249	------	.12	17.21	.51	4.29	.00	.93	3.57	.35	.00
2,250–2,499	------	.14	19.74	.82	3.59	.00	.37	3.67	.61	.00
2,500–2,999	------	.11	17.11	.37	6.60	.00	.00	2.70	.99	.00
3,000–3,999	------	.00	14.24	.26	2.32	.00	.40	3.72	.00	.30
4,000–4,999	------	.59	27.48	.00	3.22	.00	1.42	2.69	2.38	.00
5,000–9,999	------	.00	16.71	.00	3.47	.00	.00	2.53	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	------	$11.87	$157.41	$28.57	$61.36	[4] $25.50	$56.23	$51.69	$68.39	$18.43
250–499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–749	------	------	------	[4] 25.50	37.33	[4] 25.00	------	------	------	------
750–999	------	[4] 18.00	170.29	[4] 30.00	49.23	------	------	37.40	------	12.75
1,000–1,249	------	[4] 5.00	117.76	19.89	60.79	------	[4] 65.00	36.30	[4] 48.50	6.25
1,250–1,499	------	[4] 13.50	131.39	24.09	58.12	[4] 26.00	[4] 69.00	48.00	43.50	[4] 7.00
1,500–1,749	------	[4] 10.00	152.83	31.09	64.62	------	[4] 54.50	58.71	80.00	[4] 39.50
1,750–1,999	------	------	174.57	26.60	63.42	------	[4] 28.00	61.82	[4] 99.00	[4] 28.00
2,000–2,249	------	[4] 12.50	168.27	27.50	70.92	------	66.67	59.00	[4] 75.00	------
2,250–2,499	------	[4] 11.50	160.90	[4] 67.00	73.12	------	[4] 60.00	46.08	[4] 49.50	------
2,500–2,999	------	[4] 11.00	161.29	[4] 36.50	68.79	------	------	44.58	[4] 98.00	------
3,000–3,999	------	------	178.88	[4] 53.00	77.50	------	[4] 81.00	62.25	------	[4] 61.00
4,000–4,999	------	12.67	195.44	------	68.67	------	[4] 45.50	57.33	[4] 76.00	------
5,000–9,999	------	------	259.00	------	71.67	------	------	52.33	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SMALL CITIES—con.										
Plains and Mountain		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	1,311	17	149	22	99	0	13	110	29	7
250–499	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	73	0	2	2	8	0	0	0	1	0
750–999	122	0	7	4	11	0	0	2	3	2
1,000–1,249	171	4	19	5	19	0	0	5	3	2
1,250–1,499	164	1	16	1	11	0	1	13	5	0
1,500–1,749	181	3	29	5	12	0	0	20	4	2
1,750–1,999	155	1	19	1	8	0	4	20	3	1
2,000–2,249	116	3	16	2	6	0	3	14	4	0
2,250–2,499	82	2	13	0	5	0	1	8	3	0
2,500–2,999	110	1	16	1	10	0	1	8	2	0
3,000–3,999	90	2	9	1	7	0	1	13	0	0
4,000–4,999	31	0	3	0	2	0	2	7	1	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	------	$0.21	$18.08	$0.25	$4.79	$0.00	$0.64	$4.82	$1.94	$0.25
250–499	------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	------	.00	3.61	.05	6.22	.00	.00	.00	1.34	.00
750–999	------	.00	8.59	.16	5.33	.00	.00	1.24	1.14	.74
1,000–1,249	------	.44	19.04	.59	5.54	.00	.00	1.21	.77	.70
1,250–1,499	------	.07	13.32	.05	4.17	.00	.04	3.80	3.24	.00
1,500–1,749	------	.14	24.90	.23	4.71	.00	.00	5.24	1.55	.11
1,750–1,999	------	.08	18.68	.23	3.12	.00	1.48	7.23	1.30	.65
2,000–2,249	------	.48	23.93	.59	3.54	.00	1.49	7.41	3.45	.00
2,250–2,499	------	.65	26.47	.00	4.30	.00	.80	5.96	5.65	.00
2,500–2,999	------	.14	21.65	.03	6.68	.00	.21	4.41	1.53	.00
3,000–3,999	------	.31	17.93	.56	5.36	.00	1.56	10.41	.00	.00
4,000–4,999	------	.00	19.33	.00	3.48	.00	6.35	16.29	4.29	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	------	$16.29	$159.02	$15.09	$63.42	------	$64.23	$57.50	$87.83	$47.14
250–499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–749	------	------	[4] 131.50	[4] 2.00	56.75	------	------	------	[4] 98.00	------
750–999	------	------	149.86	4.75	59.18	------	------	[4] 75.50	46.33	[4] 45.00
1,000–1,249	------	18.75	171.37	20.20	49.89	------	------	41.40	43.67	[4] 60.00
1,250–1,499	------	[4] 12.00	136.44	[4] 8.00	62.18	------	[4] 6.00	48.00	106.40	------
1,500–1,749	------	8.67	155.38	8.40	71.08	------	------	47.40	70.25	[4] 10.00
1,750–1,999	------	[4] 12.00	152.42	[4] 36.00	60.50	------	57.50	56.00	67.33	[4] 100.00
2,000–2,249	------	18.67	173.50	[4] 34.50	87.83	------	57.67	61.36	100.00	------
2,250–2,499	------	[4] 26.50	166.92	------	70.60	------	[4] 66.00	61.12	154.33	------
2,500–2,999	------	[4] 15.00	148.88	[4] 3.00	73.50	------	[4] 23.00	60.62	[4] 84.00	------
3,000–3,999	------	[4] 14.00	179.33	[4] 50.00	68.86	------	[4] 140.00	72.08	------	------
4,000–4,999	------	------	199.67	------	[4] 54.00	------	[4] 98.50	72.14	[4] 133.00	------
Pacific		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	1,500	24	168	11	137	0	38	82	28	10
250–499	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	63	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2
750–999	115	1	9	1	9	0	0	1	1	1
1,000–1,249	191	2	16	0	19	0	2	4	2	2
1,250–1,499	181	1	21	5	16	0	4	6	3	3
1,500–1,749	172	4	20	2	20	0	2	10	4	0
1,750–1,999	174	3	21	1	20	0	3	12	7	0
2,000–2,249	144	6	21	0	13	0	4	12	5	1
2,250–2,499	109	3	18	1	9	0	5	9	1	0
2,500–2,999	142	1	15	1	10	0	10	12	2	1
3,000–3,999	128	2	18	0	11	0	5	10	2	0
4,000–4,999	44	0	3	0	4	0	1	4	0	0
5,000–9,999	25	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SMALL CITIES—con.		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
Pacific—Continued										
All incomes	------	$0.19	$19.22	$0.06	$6.56	$0.00	$1.62	$2.84	$1.79	$0.10
250–499	------	.00	12.75	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	------	.19	3.17	.00	2.38	.00	.00	.00	.00	.21
750–999	------	.11	9.78	.03	3.83	.00	.00	.09	.70	.10
1,000–1,249	------	.13	14.85	.00	6.88	.00	.52	1.16	.40	.07
1,250–1,499	------	.06	21.59	.27	5.24	.00	1.03	1.73	1.23	.43
1,500–1,749	------	.28	18.99	.10	7.02	.00	.56	2.87	1.81	.00
1,750–1,999	------	.20	19.42	.03	8.52	.00	1.26	2.94	4.43	.00
2,000–2,249	------	.52	25.49	.00	8.08	.00	1.35	3.69	3.56	.07
2,250–2,499	------	.37	30.62	.09	6.11	.00	3.26	4.79	1.50	.00
2,500–2,999	------	.03	17.61	.13	6.20	.00	4.63	4.75	1.69	.14
3,000–3,999	------	.20	24.31	.00	6.56	.00	2.23	4.71	1.68	.00
4,000–4,999	------	.00	15.88	.00	10.98	.00	3.64	5.25	.00	.00
5,000–9,999	------	.00	25.56	.00	10.60	.00	7.40	5.64	3.48	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	------	$12.04	$171.60	$9.27	$71.81	------	$64.18	$51.88	$95.75	$14.60
250–499	------	------	[4] 153.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–749	------	[4] 12.00	[4] 100.00	------	37.50	------	------	------	------	[4] 6.50
750–999	------	[4] 13.00	125.00	[4] 4.00	48.89	------	------	[4] 10.00	[4] 80.00	[4] 12.00
1,000–1,249	------	[4] 12.50	177.25	------	69.11	------	[4] 50.00	55.50	[4] 38.50	[4] 6.50
1,250–1,499	------	[4] 11.00	186.10	9.60	59.31	------	46.75	52.17	74.33	26.00
1,500–1,749	------	12.00	163.35	[4] 8.50	60.35	------	[4] 48.00	49.40	78.00	------
1,750–1,999	------	11.67	160.95	[4] 5.00	74.10	------	73.00	42.58	110.14	------
2,000–2,249	------	12.50	174.76	------	89.46	------	48.50	44.33	102.60	[4] 10.00
2,250–2,499	------	13.33	185.44	[4] 10.00	74.00	------	71.00	58.11	[4] 163.00	------
2,500–2,999	------	[4] 4.00	166.80	[4] 18.00	88.00	------	65.80	56.17	[4] 120.00	[4] 20.00
3,000–3,999	------	[4] 13.00	172.83	------	76.36	------	57.00	60.30	[4] 107.50	------
4,000–4,999	------	------	233.00	------	120.75	------	[4] 160.00	57.75	------	------
5,000–9,999	------	------	213.00	------	[4] 132.50	------	[4] 92.50	[4] 70.50	[4] 87.00	------
Southeast—white families		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	1,116	1	113	42	5	0	1	18	8	14
250–499	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
500–749	83	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
750–999	118	0	3	9	1	0	0	0	1	3
1,000–1,249	153	0	9	14	0	0	0	1	1	4
1,250–1,499	136	0	19	4	1	0	0	1	0	3
1,500–1,749	132	0	21	4	2	0	1	2	1	0
1,750–1,999	138	1	21	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
2,000–2,249	106	0	10	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
2,250–2,499	67	0	9	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
2,500–2,999	69	0	9	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
3,000 or over	81	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	------	(5)	$16.96	$1.06	$0.35	$0.00	$0.04	$0.93	$0.70	$0.54
250–499	------	$0.00	.00	.46	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06
500–749	------	.00	1.87	.84	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.81
750–999	------	.00	3.66	1.87	.61	.00	.00	.00	.87	1.72
1,000–1,249	------	.00	8.86	2.28	.00	.00	.00	.50	.70	.76
1,250–1,499	------	.00	22.38	.77	.76	.00	.00	.50	.00	.74
1,500–1,749	------	.00	24.81	1.06	1.10	.00	.33	.34	.73	.00
1,750–1,999	------	.03	25.60	.58	.54	.00	.00	1.31	.98	.82
2,000–2,249	------	.00	17.53	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.09	3.23	.00
2,250–2,499	------	.00	26.03	1.61	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00
2,500–2,999	------	.00	23.56	1.25	.00	.00	.00	1.70	.00	.00
3,000 or over	------	.00	23.49	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.26	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 26 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SMALL CITIES—con.										
Southeast—white families—Continued		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	-------	[4] $4.00	$167.50	$27.93	$78.80	-------	[4] $44.00	$57.78	$98.00	$42.93
250–499	-------	-------	-------	[4] 15.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 2.00
500–749	-------	-------	[4] 155.00	17.25	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 67.00
750–999	-------	-------	143.67	24.56	[4] 72.00	-------	-------	-------	[4] 103.00	67.67
1,000–1,249	-------	-------	150.67	24.93	-------	-------	-------	[4] 76.00	[4] 108.00	29.00
1,250–1,499	-------	-------	160.26	26.25	[4] 103.00	-------	-------	[4] 68.00	-------	33.33
1,500–1,749	-------	-------	155.95	35.00	[4] 72.50	-------	[4] 44.00	[4] 22.50	[4] 96.00	-------
1,750–1,999	-------	[4] 4.00	168.29	[4] 40.00	[4] 74.00	-------	-------	60.33	[4] 135.00	[4] 56.50
2,000–2,249	-------	-------	185.80	-------	-------	-------	-------	55.50	85.50	-------
2,250–2,499	-------	-------	193.78	[4] 54.00	-------	-------	-------	[4] 67.00	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	-------	-------	180.67	[4] 43.00	-------	-------	-------	39.00	-------	-------
3,000 or over	-------	-------	173.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	88.00	-------	-------
VILLAGES										
New England		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	743	3	29	5	31	0	2	25	10	1
250–499	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
750–999	95	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
1,000–1,249	126	0	2	0	7	0	0	1	0	0
1,250–1,499	120	1	5	1	5	0	0	4	2	0
1,500–1,749	98	1	3	0	4	0	0	3	2	0
1,750–1,999	89	0	4	1	6	0	0	5	1	0
2,000–2,499	109	1	6	1	6	0	2	8	4	0
2,500–2,999	31	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
3,000–3,999	26	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	-------	$0.05	$6.39	$0.10	$2.71	$0.00	$0.10	$1.78	$1.15	$0.02
250–499	-------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	-------	.00	4.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.24	.00	.00
750–999	-------	.00	1.43	.05	1.41	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14
1,000–1,249	-------	.00	2.06	.00	3.84	.00	.00	.21	.00	.00
1,250–1,499	-------	.10	7.20	.12	2.24	.00	.00	1.63	1.42	.00
1,500–1,749	-------	.16	4.86	.00	2.92	.00	.00	1.89	1.78	.00
1,750–1,999	-------	.00	6.34	.09	4.02	.00	.00	3.21	1.12	.00
2,000–2,499	-------	.11	9.94	.35	3.96	.00	.71	3.14	2.59	.00
2,500–2,999	-------	.00	6.29	.19	1.58	.00	.00	3.26	4.03	.00
3,000–3,999	-------	.00	37.81	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.73	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	-------	$13.33	$163.76	$14.40	$64.94	-------	[4] $38.50	$52.84	$85.20	[4] $13.00
250–499	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
500–749	-------	-------	[4] 189.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 10.00	-------	-------
750–999	-------	-------	[4] 136.00	[4] 5.00	[4] 67.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 13.00
1,000–1,249	-------	-------	[4] 129.50	-------	69.29	-------	-------	[4] 26.00	-------	-------
1,250–1,499	-------	[4] 12.00	172.60	[4] 15.00	53.80	-------	-------	49.00	[4] 85.00	-------
1,500–1,749	-------	[4] 16.00	158.67	-------	71.50	-------	-------	61.67	[4] 87.50	-------
1,750–1,999	-------	-------	141.00	[4] 8.00	59.67	-------	-------	57.20	[4] 100.00	-------
2,000–2,499	-------	[4] 12.00	180.67	[4] 38.00	72.00	-------	[4] 38.50	42.75	70.50	-------
2,500–2,999	-------	-------	[4] 195.00	[4] 6.00	[4] 49.00	-------	-------	[4] 101.00	[4] 125.00	-------
3,000–3,999	-------	-------	163.83	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 87.50	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VILLAGES—con.		Number of families having expenditures								
Middle Atlantic and North Central										
All incomes	3,042	23	133	60	213	2	10	110	11	20
250–499	84	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
500–749	360	1	5	4	22	2	0	7	0	1
750–999	572	3	13	6	46	0	0	12	1	2
1,000–1,249	575	1	16	21	44	0	0	16	1	7
1,250–1,499	461	4	25	11	25	0	2	15	2	5
1,500–1,749	283	3	16	8	21	0	2	13	1	2
1,750–1,999	235	5	16	2	16	0	0	10	1	1
2,000–2,499	253	6	16	6	15	0	2	20	3	1
2,500–2,999	118	0	13	0	14	0	2	10	2	1
3,000–3,999	70	0	7	0	5	0	1	4	0	0
4,000–4,999	21	0	6	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
5,000–9,999	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes		$0.08	$6.49	$0.35	$3.65	$0.02	$0.21	$1.52	$0.27	$0.05
250–499		.00	.00	.13	1.09	.00	.00	.10	.00	.00
500–749		(5)	1.73	.06	2.83	.19	.00	.56	.00	.02
750–999		.06	2.96	.44	3.79	.00	.00	.53	.06	.02
1,000–1,249		(5)	3.85	.48	3.82	.00	.00	1.11	.09	.07
1,250–1,499		.05	7.87	.23	3.12	.00	.25	1.37	.39	.13
1,500–1,749		.29	6.88	.64	3.98	.00	.56	1.90	.18	.03
1,750–1,999		.24	11.36	.09	3.63	.00	.00	1.71	.40	.03
2,000–2,499		.20	10.85	.68	3.17	.00	.49	3.75	.94	.04
2,500–2,999		.00	17.51	.00	8.01	.00	.93	5.00	1.52	.13
3,000–3,999		.00	17.08	.00	4.21	.00	.74	3.90	.00	.00
4,000–4,999		.00	45.81	.00	4.76	.00	4.29	3.81	.00	.00
5,000–9,999		.00	.00	.00	7.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes		$10.78	$148.41	$17.33	$52.12	[4] $34.50	$65.40	$41.95	$75.36	$8.00
250–499				[4] 5.50	30.67			[4] 8.00		
500–749		[4] 1.00	124.60	5.00	46.27	[4] 34.50		28.71		[4] 7.00
750–999		11.33	130.23	41.67	47.24			25.25	[4] 35.00	[4] 5.00
1,000–1,249		[4] 2.00	138.12	13.19	49.82			40.06	[4] 50.00	6.00
1,250–1,499		6.00	145.00	9.82	57.36		[4] 58.50	42.07	[4] 91.00	12.00
1,500–1,749		27.00	121.75	22.75	53.67		[4] 80.00	41.31	[4] 50.00	[4] 4.00
1,750–1,999		11.20	166.88	[4] 10.00	53.31			40.20	[4] 95.00	[4] 8.00
2,000–2,499		8.33	171.56	28.67	53.47		[4] 62.50	47.45	79.33	[4] 10.00
2,500–2,999			159.00		67.50		[4] 55.00	59.00	[4] 89.50	[4] 15.00
3,000–3,999			170.71		59.00		[4] 52.00	68.25		
4,000–4,999			160.33		[4] 100.00		[4] 90.00	[4] 40.00		
5,000–9,999					[4] 71.00					
Plains and Mountain		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	1,103	7	92	12	103	0	3	38	11	15
250–499	31	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	126	0	3	2	11	0	0	0	2	1
750–999	182	1	7	6	20	0	0	1	2	3
1,000–1,249	155	0	10	1	17	0	0	6	2	0
1,250–1,499	171	1	12	1	17	0	0	1	0	4
1,500–1,749	131	2	16	0	15	0	1	3	0	5
1,750–1,999	87	1	12	1	8	0	0	6	1	1
2,000–2,499	125	1	14	1	8	0	0	12	2	0
2,500–2,999	38	1	4	0	1	0	0	4	1	1
3,000–3,999	36	0	9	0	4	0	1	1	0	0
4,000–4,999	12	0	3	0	1	0	1	4	1	0
5,000–9,999	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VILLAGES—Con.		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
Plains and Mountain—Con.										
All incomes	-------	$0.07	$11.99	$0.15	$5.25	$0.00	$0.17	$1.89	$1.00	$0.42
250–499	-------	.00	3.94	.00	2.32	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	-------	.00	3.18	.08	3.81	.00	.00	.00	1.33	.28
750–999	-------	.04	5.16	.24	5.37	.00	.00	.38	1.37	.23
1,000–1,249	-------	.00	9.41	.07	6.14	.00	.00	2.15	.94	.00
1,250–1,499	-------	.05	10.48	.23	5.96	.00	.00	.64	.00	.60
1,500–1,749	-------	.16	14.99	.00	6.91	.00	.46	1.46	.00	1.84
1,750–1,999	-------	.08	16.96	.11	5.58	.00	.00	3.38	1.80	.42
2,000–2,499	-------	.18	16.22	.41	3.63	.00	.00	4.81	1.83	.00
2,500–2,999	-------	.32	16.66	.00	1.60	.00	.00	4.37	2.63	.13
3,000–3,999	-------	.00	40.80	.00	8.06	.00	1.67	2.19	.00	.00
4,000–4,999	-------	.00	60.33	.00	8.25	.00	5.83	19.92	4.17	.00
5,000–9,999	-------	.00	24.44	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	-------	$11.14	$143.77	$13.75	$56.25	-------	$63.33	$54.82	$99.82	$30.80
250–499	-------	-------	[4] 122.00	-------	[4] 72.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
500–749	-------	-------	133.67	[4] 5.00	43.04	-------	-------	-------	[4] 83.50	[4] 35.00
750–999	-------	[4] 8.00	134.29	7.17	48.80	-------	-------	[4] 70.00	[4] 125.00	13.67
1,000–1,249	-------	-------	145.90	[4] 11.00	56.00	-------	-------	55.50	[4] 72.50	-------
1,250–1,499	-------	[4] 8.00	149.33	[4] 40.00	59.94	-------	-------	[4] 110.00	-------	25.75
1,500–1,749	-------	[4] 10.50	122.75	-------	60.40	-------	[4] 60.00	63.67	-------	48.20
1,750–1,999	-------	[4] 7.00	122.92	[4] 10.00	60.62	-------	-------	49.00	[4] 157.00	[4] 37.00
2,000–2,499	-------	[4] 22.00	144.86	[4] 51.00	56.75	-------	-------	50.08	[4] 114.50	-------
2,500–2,999	-------	[4] 12.00	158.25	-------	[4] 61.00	-------	-------	41.50	[4] 100.00	[4] 5.00
3,000–3,999	-------	-------	163.22	-------	72.50	-------	[4] 60.00	[4] 79.00	-------	-------
4,000–4,999	-------	-------	241.33	-------	[4] 99.00	-------	[4] 70.00	59.75	[4] 50.00	-------
5,000–9,999	-------	-------	[4] 220.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Pacific		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	1,471	14	153	22	126	2	22	61	22	7
250–499	28	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
500–749	107	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	1	0
750–999	186	1	10	2	15	1	0	3	1	0
1,000–1,249	211	1	15	3	19	0	0	7	1	3
1,250–1,499	204	2	20	5	18	0	3	6	2	1
1,500–1,749	202	4	25	3	17	1	4	6	3	1
1,750–1,999	174	2	29	4	18	0	6	17	4	1
2,000–2,499	208	2	32	3	12	0	3	10	7	0
2,500–2,999	100	1	14	0	15	0	2	7	2	1
3,000–3,999	51	1	5	1	3	0	4	4	1	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	-------	$0.13	$18.52	$0.28	$4.98	$0.01	$0.89	$1.87	$1.39	$0.15
250–499	-------	.00	.00	.29	1.21	.00	.00	1.39	.00	.00
500–749	-------	.00	4.17	.00	3.88	.00	.00	.00	.34	.00
750–999	-------	.10	7.97	.09	3.85	.05	.00	.39	.05	.00
1,000–1,249	-------	.02	11.05	.30	4.96	.00	.00	.90	.31	.21
1,250–1,499	-------	.10	17.54	.43	4.95	.00	1.14	1.52	.93	.07
1,500–1,749	-------	.32	19.83	.14	4.72	.05	.82	1.46	2.14	.33
1,750–1,999	-------	.16	30.50	.61	5.91	.00	2.17	4.53	3.22	.41
2,000–2,499	-------	.12	31.16	.18	3.81	.00	.60	2.21	2.78	.00
2,500–2,999	-------	.15	22.94	.00	11.02	.00	.85	2.86	1.26	.18
3,000–3,999	-------	.35	25.57	1.14	4.35	.00	6.45	6.16	.78	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VILLAGES—continued		Average expenditure per article [3]								
Pacific—Continued										
All incomes	------	$13.86	$177.96	$18.50	$58.09	[4] $10.00	$59.82	$45.15	$92.64	$30.86
250–499	------	------	------	[4] 8.00	[4] 34.00	------	------	[4] 39.00	------	------
500–749	------	------	148.67	------	51.88	------	------	------	[4] 37.00	------
750–999	------	[4] 18.00	148.20	[4] 8.50	47.73	[4] 10.00	------	24.33	[4] 10.00	------
1,000–1,249	------	[4] 5.00	155.33	21.33	55.11	------	------	27.14	[4] 65.00	15.00
1,250–1,499	------	[4] 10.00	178.90	17.60	56.00	------	77.67	51.83	[4] 95.00	[4] 15.00
1,500–1,749	------	16.25	160.28	9.33	56.12	[4] 10.00	41.50	49.00	144.00	[4] 66.00
1,750–1,999	------	[4] 14.00	182.97	26.75	57.11	------	63.00	46.35	140.00	[4] 72.00
2,000–2,499	------	[4] 12.50	202.53	12.33	66.08	------	41.67	45.90	82.57	------
2,500–2,999	------	[4] 15.00	163.86	------	73.47	------	[4] 42.50	40.86	[4] 63.00	[4] 18.00
3,000–3,999	------	[4] 18.00	260.80	[4] 58.00	74.00	------	82.25	78.50	[4] 40.00	------
Southeast—white families		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	2,100	13	225	58	3	0	0	33	15	22
250–499	63	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	236	0	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	5
750–999	257	1	18	12	0	0	0	0	2	2
1,000–1,249	274	1	25	7	0	0	0	1	0	4
1,250–1,499	286	3	29	9	0	0	0	4	2	1
1,500–1,749	249	4	36	6	0	0	0	3	2	4
1,750–1,999	173	1	30	3	1	0	0	3	3	0
2,000–2,499	245	2	33	6	0	0	0	4	1	5
2,500–2,999	124	0	17	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
3,000–3,999	117	1	16	0	2	0	0	6	3	0
4,000–4,999	40	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
5,000–9,999	36	0	7	1	0	0	0	5	1	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	------	$0.05	$16.21	$0.65	$0.10	$0.00	$0.00	$0.82	$0.65	$0.52
250–499	------	.00	.00	1.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	------	.00	4.54	.75	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.21
750–999	------	.02	8.19	.74	.00	.00	.00	.00	.91	.22
1,000–1,249	------	.02	11.53	.49	.00	.00	.00	.11	.00	.63
1,250–1,499	------	.07	13.72	.76	.00	.00	.00	.35	.52	.23
1,500–1,749	------	.18	22.93	1.05	.00	.00	.00	.37	.80	1.18
1,750–1,999	------	.03	28.29	.69	.43	.00	.00	.76	1.28	.00
2,000–2,499	------	.08	21.32	.58	.00	.00	.00	1.06	.57	.60
2,500–2,999	------	.00	21.60	.00	.00	.00	.00	.85	.08	.63
3,000–3,999	------	.04	22.00	.00	1.17	.00	.00	2.38	2.49	.00
4,000–4,999	------	.00	27.45	.00	.00	.00	.00	8.33	.00	.00
5,000–9,999	------	.00	44.58	1.67	.00	.00	.00	10.47	3.47	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	------	$8.00	$151.31	$23.59	$70.67	------	------	$51.70	$91.27	$49.86
250–499	------	------	------	16.75	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–749	------	------	119.00	17.70	------	------	------	------	------	57.00
750–999	------	[4] 4.00	117.06	15.75	------	------	------	------	[4] 116.50	[4] 29.00
1,000–1,249	------	[4] 6.00	126.36	19.29	------	------	------	[4] 30.00	------	42.75
1,250–1,499	------	7.00	135.31	24.22	------	------	------	24.75	[4] 75.00	[4] 65.00
1,500–1,749	------	11.00	158.67	43.50	------	------	------	30.67	[4] 99.00	73.25
1,750–1,999	------	[4] 5.00	163.13	39.67	[4] 75.00	------	------	43.67	74.00	------
2,000–2,499	------	[4] 9.50	158.27	23.67	------	------	------	65.00	[4] 140.00	29.40
2,500–2,999	------	------	157.59	------	------	------	------	35.00	[4] 10.00	[4] 78.00
3,000–3,999	------	[4] 5.00	160.81	------	[4] 68.50	------	------	46.50	97.00	------
4,000–4,999	------	------	219.60	------	------	------	------	83.25	------	------
5,000–9,999	------	------	229.29	[4] 60.00	------	------	------	75.40	[4] 125.00	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS										
Vermont		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	537	1	10	4	20	0	1	7	1	3
0–249	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	82	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
750–999	111	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
1,000–1,249	94	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
1,250–1,499	74	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,749	49	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	0
1,750–1,999	44	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
2,000–2,499	34	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
2,500–2,999	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	-------	$0.02	$2.70	$0.07	$2.40	$0.00	$0.05	$0.86	$0.11	$0.26
0–249	-------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499	-------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	-------	.00	.00	.00	2.38	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.35
750–999	-------	.00	.00	.00	2.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	.27
1,000–1,249	-------	.00	7.14	.02	1.88	.00	.00	.00	.64	.00
1,250–1,499	-------	.00	2.13	.00	.73	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500–1,749	-------	.00	6.33	.20	4.20	.00	.00	2.94	.00	.00
1,750–1,999	-------	.25	.00	.25	4.68	.00	.00	3.93	.00	.00
2,000–2,499	-------	.00	7.18	.00	5.79	.00	.79	2.24	.00	.00
2,500–2,999	-------	.00	6.00	1.27	.00	.00	.00	6.27	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	-------	[4] $11.00	$144.90	$9.25	$64.40	-------	[4] $27.00	$66.00	[4] $60.00	$47.00
0–249	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
250–499	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
500–749	-------	-------	-------	-------	65.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 55.50
750–999	-------	-------	-------	-------	63.25	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 30.00
1,000–1,249	-------	-------	167.75	[4] 2.00	59.00	-------	-------	-------	[4] 60.00	-------
1,250–1,499	-------	-------	[4] 158.00	-------	[4] 54.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1,500–1,749	-------	-------	[4] 155.00	[4] 10.00	68.67	-------	-------	[4] 72.00	-------	-------
1,750–1,999	-------	[4] 11.00	-------	[4] 11.00	68.67	-------	-------	57.67	-------	-------
2,000–2,499	-------	-------	[4] 122.00	-------	65.67	-------	[4] 27.00	[4] 76.00	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	-------	-------	[4] 66.00	[4] 14.00	-------	-------	-------	[4] 69.00	-------	-------
New Jersey		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	497	1	21	6	24	0	1	17	1	1
0–249	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
500–749	41	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
750–999	49	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1,000–1,249	73	0	4	0	2	0	0	3	1	0
1,250–1,499	53	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,749	51	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
1,750–1,999	50	0	1	1	4	0	0	4	0	0
2,000–2,499	62	1	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
2,500–2,999	33	0	4	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
3,000–3,999	38	0	3	0	3	0	1	4	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Average[2] expenditures of all families								
New Jersey—Con.										
All incomes	------	$0.02	$8.55	$0.24	$3.57	$0.00	$0.08	$1.06	$0.16	$0.04
0–249	------	.00	15.91	4.09	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499	------	.00	.00	.00	.88	.00	.00	.00	.00	.56
500–749	------	.00	2.63	.73	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
750–999	------	.00	6.48	.00	1.41	.00	.00	.31	.00	.00
1,000–1,249	------	.00	12.30	.00	2.30	.00	.00	.84	1.09	.00
1,250–1,499	------	.00	.00	.08	3.15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500–1,749	------	.00	4.90	.71	3.82	.00	.00	.75	.00	.00
1,750–1,999	------	.00	5.80	.08	5.02	.00	.00	2.60	.00	.00
2,000–2,499	------	.19	13.65	.00	6.37	.00	.00	.61	.00	.00
2,500–2,999	------	.00	27.63	.00	8.73	.00	.00	3.03	.00	.00
3,000–3,999	------	.00	11.84	.00	5.50	.00	1.00	3.87	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article[3]								
All incomes	------	[4] $12.00	$202.24	$19.83	$73.92	------	[4] $38.00	$31.12	[4] $80.00	[4] $20.00
0–249	------	------	[4] 175.00	[4] 45.00	------	------	------	------	------	------
250–499	------	------	------	------	[4] 32.00	------	------	------	------	[4] 20.00
500–749	------	------	[4] 108.00	[4] 15.00	------	------	------	------	------	------
750–999	------	------	[4] 159.00	------	[4] 69.00	------	------	[4] 15.00	------	------
1,000–1,249	------	------	224.50	------	[4] 84.00	------	------	20.33	[4] 80.00	------
1,250–1,499	------	------	------	[4] 4.00	55.67	------	------	------	------	------
1,500–1,749	------	------	[4] 250.00	[4] 36.00	65.00	------	------	[4] 38.00	------	------
1,750–1,999	------	------	[4] 290.00	[4] 4.00	62.75	------	------	32.50	------	------
2,000–2,499	------	[4] 12.00	211.50	------	98.75	------	------	[4] 19.00	------	------
2,500–2,999	------	------	228.00	------	96.00	------	------	[4] 50.00	------	------
3,000–3,999	------	------	150.00	------	69.67	------	[4] 38.00	36.75	------	------
Pennsylvania-Ohio		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	2,254	19	45	31	147	2	2	47	11	5
0–249	21	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
250–499	100	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	209	1	1	3	5	0	0	1	0	1
750–999	304	5	0	3	9	0	0	2	1	2
1,000–1,249	294	2	2	7	11	0	0	4	0	0
1,250–1,499	312	0	4	2	25	1	0	7	1	0
1,500–1,749	267	4	8	4	28	1	0	6	1	0
1,750–1,999	197	2	6	3	14	0	0	5	2	0
2,000–2,499	254	2	10	1	20	0	0	8	1	1
2,500–2,999	135	2	4	4	18	0	2	4	0	0
3,000–3,999	116	0	6	3	11	0	0	5	1	1
4,000–4,999	26	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
5,000–9,999	19	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
		Average[2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	------	$0.07	$3.16	$0.31	$4.31	$0.01	$0.03	$0.75	$0.28	$0.05
0–249	------	.57	.00	.00	4.77	.00	.00	.95	4.52	.00
250–499	------	.00	4.19	.00	1.59	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	------	.03	.76	.07	1.88	.00	.00	.29	.00	.02
750–999	------	.13	.00	.24	1.61	.00	.00	.27	.12	.30
1,000–1,249	------	.05	1.52	.37	2.14	.00	.00	.42	.00	.00
1,250–1,499	------	.00	1.67	.19	5.00	.03	.00	1.04	.08	.00
1,500–1,749	------	.12	3.73	.64	7.04	.04	.00	.43	.34	.00
1,750–1,999	------	.07	4.58	.07	4.07	.00	.00	.99	.90	.00
2,000–2,499	------	.06	5.51	.16	5.47	.00	.00	.66	.04	.04
2,500–2,999	------	.13	6.05	1.21	8.64	.00	.48	1.16	.00	.00
3,000–3,999	------	.00	8.94	.35	7.86	.00	.00	1.91	.59	.02
4,000–4,999	------	.00	9.23	.15	.00	.00	.00	5.19	1.62	.00
5,000–9,999	------	.00	9.95	.00	8.16	.00	.00	4.68	3.95	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued										
Pennsylvania–Ohio—Continued		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	-------	$7.89	$158.44	$22.29	$66.35	[4] $10.00	[4] $32.50	$36.00	$56.36	$22.00
0–249	-------	[4] 12.00	-------	-------	[4] 50.00	-------	-------	[4] 20.00	[4] 95.00	-------
250–499	-------	-------	[4] 209.50	-------	[4] 79.50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
500–749	-------	[4] 6.00	[4] 159.00	4.67	78.60	-------	-------	[4] 60.00	-------	[4] 5.00
750–999	-------	8.00	-------	24.67	54.11	-------	-------	[4] 41.50	[4] 37.00	[4] 46.00
1,000–1,249	-------	[4] 7.00	[4] 223.00	15.71	57.18	-------	-------	31.00	-------	-------
1,250–1,499	-------	-------	130.50	[4] 30.00	62.36	[4] 10.00	-------	46.29	[4] 25.00	-------
1,500–1,749	-------	8.00	124.38	42.75	70.00	[4] 10.00	-------	19.17	[4] 90.00	-------
1,750–1,999	-------	[4] 7.00	150.67	4.33	57.21	-------	-------	39.00	[4] 88.50	-------
2,000–2,499	-------	[4] 7.00	140.20	[4] 40.00	69.45	-------	-------	21.12	[4] 10.00	[4] 10.00
2,500–2,999	-------	[4] 9.00	204.25	41.00	64.78	-------	[4] 32.50	39.00	-------	-------
3,000–3,999	-------	-------	172.85	13.67	82.82	-------	-------	44.40	[4] 69.00	[4] 3.00
4,000–4,999	-------	-------	[4] 240.00	[4] 4.00	-------	-------	-------	45.00	[4] 21.00	-------
5,000–9,999	-------	-------	[4] 189.00	-------	[4] 77.50	-------	-------	[4] 89.00	[4] 75.00	-------
Michigan–Wisconsin		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	1,067	13	29	12	61	2	1	18	1	12
0–249	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	53	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	2
500–749	115	2	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	1
750–999	176	1	2	4	9	0	0	0	0	3
1,000–1,249	196	0	3	2	9	1	0	2	0	0
1,250–1,499	169	1	7	3	15	0	0	4	0	3
1,500–1,749	115	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1
1,750–1,999	80	2	4	1	5	0	0	2	0	2
2,000–2,499	95	2	7	2	4	0	1	5	0	0
2,500–2,999	25	2	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
3,000–3,999	30	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	-------	$0.12	$4.45	$0.06	$3.76	$0.03	$0.04	$0.60	$0.05	$0.27
0–249	-------	.00	.00	.00	2.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499	-------	.23	.00	.00	5.94	.00	.00	.00	.94	.96
500–749	-------	.31	.00	.00	4.70	.23	.00	.26	.00	.07
750–999	-------	.01	1.90	.07	3.56	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14
1,000–1,249	-------	.00	3.06	.05	3.02	.02	.00	.57	.00	.00
1,250–1,499	-------	([5])	6.58	.08	5.47	.00	.00	1.21	.00	.27
1,500–1,749	-------	.12	1.66	.00	1.43	.00	.00	.26	.00	.04
1,750–1,999	-------	.31	7.65	.09	4.30	.00	.00	.29	.00	1.96
2,000–2,499	-------	.19	10.53	.21	2.41	.00	.42	1.55	.00	.00
2,500–2,999	-------	.88	19.64	.00	6.20	.00	.00	1.60	.00	.00
3,000–3,999	-------	.00	13.67	.00	3.10	.00	.00	1.83	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	-------	$10.00	$163.76	$5.25	$65.79	[4] $14.50	[4] $40.00	$35.72	[4] $50.00	$24.17
0–249	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 29.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
250–499	-------	[4] 12.00	-------	-------	78.75	-------	-------	-------	[4] 50.00	[4] 25.50
500–749	-------	[4] 18.00	-------	-------	77.29	[4] 26.00	-------	[4] 30.00	-------	[4] 8.00
750–999	-------	[4] 2.00	[4] 167.00	3.25	69.67	-------	-------	-------	-------	8.00
1,000–1,249	-------	-------	200.00	[4] 5.00	65.78	[4] 3.00	-------	[4] 56.50	-------	-------
1,250–1,499	-------	[4] 1.00	158.86	4.33	61.60	-------	-------	51.25	-------	15.00
1,500–1,749	-------	[4] 7.00	[4] 190.00	-------	54.67	-------	-------	[4] 30.00	-------	[4] 5.00
1,750–1,999	-------	[4] 12.50	153.00	[4] 7.00	68.80	-------	-------	[4] 11.50	-------	[4] 78.50
2,000–2,499	-------	[4] 9.00	142.86	[4] 10.00	57.25	-------	[4] 40.00	29.40	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	-------	[4] 11.00	163.67	-------	51.67	-------	-------	[4] 40.00	-------	-------
3,000–3,999	-------	-------	[4] 205.00	-------	[4] 93.00	-------	-------	[4] 27.50	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Number of families having expenditures								
Illinois–Iowa										
All incomes	1,642	11	20	29	143	3	1	30	4	14
0–249	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
250–499	106	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
500–749	206	0	2	1	16	2	0	3	0	2
750–999	258	0	1	6	16	0	0	3	2	3
1,000–1,249	252	2	1	4	22	1	0	5	0	2
1,250–1,499	207	3	2	3	21	0	0	4	0	3
1,500–1,749	161	2	1	0	19	0	0	3	0	0
1,750–1,999	110	0	3	5	13	0	0	6	0	1
2,000–2,499	139	2	1	6	14	0	0	1	0	1
2,500–2,999	78	2	5	3	11	0	0	4	0	1
3,000–3,999	63	0	2	1	4	0	1	0	1	0
4,000–4,999	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5,000–9,999	20	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes		$0.09	$1.88	$0.37	$6.56	$0.01	$0.03	$0.77	$0.10	$0.33
0–249		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.19
250–499		.00	.00	.00	4.63	.00	.00	.60	.00	.00
500–749		.00	1.08	.10	5.23	.01	.00	.66	.00	.22
750–999		.00	.72	.63	4.13	.00	.00	.43	.09	.40
1,000–1,249		.17	1.19	.46	6.44	.05	.00	.85	.00	.45
1,250–1,499		.12	1.09	.07	7.46	.00	.00	.80	.00	.83
1,500–1,749		.11	.96	.00	9.47	.00	.00	.73	.00	.00
1,750–1,999		.00	3.43	.41	8.74	.00	.00	2.65	.00	.33
2,000–2,499		.18	.55	1.08	8.37	.00	.00	.14	.00	.36
2,500–2,999		.56	9.37	.78	11.20	.00	.00	1.78	.00	.28
3,000–3,999		.00	6.72	.49	5.57	.00	.84	.00	1.59	.00
4,000–4,999		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.75	.00
5,000–9,999		.00	18.90	.00	5.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes		$14.00	$153.75	$20.69	$75.34	$5.33	[4] $53.00	$41.97	$41.75	$39.00
0–249										[4] 5.00
250–499					81.67			[4] 64.00		
500–749			[4] 111.50	[4] 21.00	67.25	[4] 1.50		45.33		[4] 22.50
750–999			[4] 185.00	27.00	66.62			37.33	[4] 11.50	34.33
1,000–1,249		[4] 21.00	[4] 300.00	29.00	73.77	[4] 13.00		42.60		[4] 57.00
1,250–1,499		8.67	[4] 113.00	4.67	73.57			41.25		57.00
1,500–1,749		[4] 8.50	[4] 155.00		80.26			39.33		
1,750–1,999			125.67	9.00	74.00			48.67		[4] 36.00
2,000–2,499		[4] 12.50	[4] 77.00	25.00	83.07			[4] 20.00		[4] 50.00
2,500–2,999		[4] 22.00	146.20	20.33	79.36			34.75		[4] 22.00
3,000–3,999			[4] 211.50	[4] 31.00	87.75		[4] 53.00		[4] 100.00	
4,000–4,999									[4] 44.00	
5,000–9,999			[4] 189.00		[4] 100.00					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Number of families having expenditures								
North Dakota–Kansas										
All income classes	1,088	6	9	11	54	3	1	4	2	6
Net losses	104	0	2	1	6	1	1	1	0	0
Net incomes	984	6	7	10	48	2	0	3	2	6
0–249	89	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
250–499	165	2	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	185	0	1	4	6	2	0	0	0	2
750–999	177	2	1	2	11	0	0	0	0	1
1,000–1,249	106	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
1,250–1,499	89	1	1	1	7	0	0	1	0	0
1,500–1,749	62	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
1,750–1,999	39	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1
2,000–2,499	33	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
2,500–2,999	23	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
3,000–3,999	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All income classes	-------	$0.08	$1.53	$0.15	$3.69	$0.02	$0.03	$0.20	$0.04	$0.08
Net losses	-------	.00	4.85	.05	4.43	.18	.29	.24	.00	.00
Net incomes	-------	.09	1.17	.16	3.61	(5)	.00	.20	.04	.09
0–249	-------	.00	.00	.00	2.39	.00	.00	.00	.00	.62
250–499	-------	.15	1.81	.07	2.53	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	-------	.00	1.14	.28	1.94	.02	.00	.00	.00	.08
750–999	-------	.16	1.13	.04	5.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06
1,000–1,249	-------	.00	.00	.00	1.69	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,250–1,499	-------	.28	2.64	.11	5.27	.00	.00	.78	.00	.00
1,500–1,749	-------	.00	.00	.00	4.45	.00	.00	.00	.24	.00
1,750–1,999	-------	.26	.00	.00	7.44	.00	.00	3.18	.00	.20
2,000–2,499	-------	.00	2.73	2.27	6.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,500–2,999	-------	.00	.00	.00	7.74	.00	.00	.00	1.30	.00
3,000–3,999	-------	.00	7.50	.00	5.56	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All income classes	-------	$14.67	$184.44	$14.64	$74.41	$7.33	[4] $30.00	$54.50	[4] $22.50	$14.67
Net losses	-------	-------	[4] 252.00	[4] 5.00	76.83	[4] 19.00	[4] 30.00	[4] 25.00	-------	-------
Net incomes	-------	14.67	165.14	15.60	74.10	[4] 1.50	-------	64.33	[4] 22.50	14.67
0–249	-------	-------	-------	-------	71.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 27.50
250–499	-------	[4] 12.50	[4] 149.50	[4] 12.00	59.57	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
500–749	-------	-------	[4] 212.00	12.75	59.83	[4] 1.50	-------	-------	-------	[4] 7.50
750–999	-------	[4] 14.00	[4] 200.00	[4] 4.00	80.73	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 10.00
1,000–1,249	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 89.50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1,250–1,499	-------	[4] 25.00	[4] 235.00	[4] 10.00	67.00	-------	-------	[4] 69.00	-------	-------
1,500–1,749	-------	-------	-------	-------	92.00	-------	-------	-------	[4] 15.00	-------
1,750–1,999	-------	[4] 10.00	-------	-------	72.50	-------	-------	[4] 62.00	-------	[4] 8.00
2,000–2,499	-------	-------	[4] 90.00	[4] 37.50	[4] 99.50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 89.00	-------	-------	-------	[4] 30.00	-------
3,000–3,999	-------	-------	[4] 120.00	-------	[4] 89.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Number of families having expenditures								
South Dakota–Montana–Colorado										
All incomes	447	12	1	4	27	5	1	1	0	14
0–249	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	60	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	2
500–749	75	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
750–999	84	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
1,000–1,249	56	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
1,250–1,499	45	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0
1,500–1,749	23	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,750–1,999	25	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3
2,000–2,499	26	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
2,500–2,999	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–3,999	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	------	$0.32	$0.61	$0.13	$5.48	$0.15	$0.01	$0.03	$0.00	$0.60
0–249	------	.00	.00	.00	1.29	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499	------	.37	.00	.28	4.61	.00	.10	.00	.00	.17
500–749	------	.20	.00	.00	3.05	.16	.00	.00	.00	.07
750–999	------	.10	.00	.11	3.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.92
1,000–1,249	------	.36	.00	.00	5.71	18	.00	.00	.00	.18
1,250–1,499	------	.84	.00	.20	8.20	.00	.00	.27	.00	.00
1,500–1,749	------	.65	11.79	.00	9.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,750–1,999	------	.20	.00	1.00	17.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.60
2,000–2,499	------	.77	.00	.00	7.61	1.81	.00	.00	.00	4.81
2,500–2,999	------	.00	.00	.00	6.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000–3,999	------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	------	$11.92	[4]$271.00	$15.00	$90.74	$13.80	[4] $6.00	[4]$12.00	------	$19.14
0–249	------	------	------	------	[4] 40.00	------	------	------	------	------
250–499	------	[4] 11.00	------	[4] 17.00	92.33	------	[4] 6.00	------	------	[4] 5.00
500–749	------	[4] 15.00	------	------	[4] 114.50	[4] 12.00	------	------	------	[4] 5.00
750–999	------	[4] 8.00	------	[4] 9.00	98.00	------	------	------	------	26.00
1,000–1,249	------	[4] 10.00	------	------	80.00	[4] 10.00	------	------	------	[4] 10.00
1,250–1,499	------	12.67	------	[4] 9.00	92.25	------	------	[4] 12.00	------	------
1,500–1,749	------	[4] 15.00	[4] 271.00	------	70.00	------	------	------	------	------
1,750–1,999	------	[4] 5.00	------	[4]25.00	108.00	------	------	------	------	13.33
2,000–2,499	------	[4] 20.00	------	------	[4] 99.00	15.67	------	------	------	31.25
2,500–2,999	------	------	------	------	[4] 81.00	------	------	------	------	------
3,000–3,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Washington–Oregon		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	948	12	31	6	74	2	1	26	3	11
0–249	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	63	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	142	1	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	2
750–999	117	2	3	0	11	0	0	1	0	0
1,000–1,249	120	0	2	0	9	1	0	5	0	4
1,250–1,499	113	2	5	3	11	0	0	2	0	4
1,500–1,749	100	0	2	1	4	0	0	3	0	0
1,750–1,999	72	3	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
2,000–2,499	102	1	6	2	10	0	0	7	0	0
2,500–2,999	42	1	4	0	8	0	1	2	0	0
3,000–3,999	46	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	1
4,000–4,999	14	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
Washington-Oregon—Continued										
All incomes	-------	$0.17	$5.01	$0.11	$4.95	$0.01	$0.04	$1.19	$0.10	$0.15
0–249	-------	.00	.00	.00	8.24	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499	-------	.00	.00	.00	3.71	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749	-------	.08	.74	.00	4.85	.01	00	.00	.00	.21
750–999	-------	.19	3.64	.00	4.50	.00	.00	.21	.00	.00
1,000–1,249	-------	.00	2.53	.00	3.68	.08	.00	1.51	.00	.43
1,250–1,499	-------	.18	6.97	.69	6.56	.00	.00	.75	.00	.33
1,500–1,749	-------	.00	4.04	.05	3.36	.00	.00	.80	.00	.00
1,750–1,999	-------	.64	11.41	.00	.32	.00	.00	2.57	.00	.00
2,000–2,499	-------	.15	8.18	.17	6.76	.00	.00	3.76	.00	.00
2,500–2,999	-------	.38	12.67	.00	13.88	.00	.95	2.12	.00	.00
3,000–3,999	-------	.63	8.91	.00	3.13	.00	.00	.59	.98	.54
4,000–4,999	-------	.00	8.36	.00	10.21	.00	.00	5.29	3.71	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes	-------	$13.33	$152.94	$16.67	$63.36	[4] $5.50	[4] $40.00	$43.46	$32.33	$13.09
0–249	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 140.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
250–499	-------	-------	-------	-------	58.50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
500–749	-------	[4] 12.00	[4] 105.00	-------	62.55	[4] 1.00	-------	-------	-------	[4] 15.00
750–999	-------	[4] 11.00	142.00	-------	47.82	-------	-------	[4] 25.00	-------	-------
1,000–1,249	-------	-------	[4] 152.00	-------	49.00	[4] 10.00	-------	36.20	-------	13.00
1,250–1,499	-------	[4] 10.00	157.40	26.00	67.36	-------	-------	[4] 42.50	-------	9.25
1,500–1,749	-------	-------	[4] 202.00	[4] 5.00	84.00	-------	-------	26.67	-------	-------
1,750–1,999	-------	15.33	164.40	-------	[4] 23.00	-------	-------	61.67	-------	-------
2,000–2,499	-------	[4] 15.00	139.00	[4] 8.50	69.00	-------	-------	54.86	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	-------	[4] 16.00	133.00	-------	72.88	-------	[4] 40.00	[4] 44.50	-------	-------
3,000–3,999	-------	[4] 14.50	[4] 205.00	-------	[4] 72.00	-------	-------	[4] 13.50	[4] 22.50	[4] 25.00
4,000–4,999	-------	-------	[4] 117.00	-------	[4] 71.50	-------	-------	[4] 74.00	[4] 52.00	-------
		Number of families having expenditures								
California										
All incomes	888	7	65	8	38	0	3	22	13	3
0–249	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	51	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
500–749	74	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
750–999	87	1	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	0
1,000–1,249	71	1	5	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
1,250–1,499	93	1	10	1	4	0	0	2	1	2
1,500–1,749	91	1	6	1	4	0	0	2	2	0
1,750–1,999	76	0	6	0	3	0	0	2	2	0
2,000–2,499	137	2	14	2	6	0	0	5	4	0
2,500–2,999	79	0	10	1	9	0	2	2	1	0
3,000–3,999	66	0	6	0	3	0	0	5	1	1
4,000–4,999	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000–9,999	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
California—Con.										
All incomes		$0.09	$13.29	$0.10	$2.84	$0.00	$0.27	$1.03	$0.90	$0.05
0–249		.00	4.60	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499		.39	2.62	.00	1.16	.00	.00	.00	.16	.00
500–749		.00	2.05	.00	1.62	.00	.00	.05	1.62	.00
750–999		.14	4.39	.15	3.01	.00	.84	.07	.00	.00
1,000–1,249		.11	9.87	.00	2.24	.00	.00	.85	.00	.00
1,250–1,499		.14	17.05	.04	2.90	.00	.00	1.14	.61	.35
1,500–1,749		.12	14.02	.56	2.82	.00	.00	.27	1.95	.00
1,750–1,999		.00	17.87	.00	2.22	.00	.00	1.09	1.50	.00
2,000–2,499		.12	20.81	.12	2.17	.00	.00	2.09	1.60	.00
2,500–2,999		.00	23.53	.10	8.42	.00	2.08	1.35	.86	.00
3,000–3,999		.00	16.88	.00	4.06	.00	.00	3.56	.53	.12
4,000–4,999		.00	12.62	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5,000–9,999		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
		Average expenditure per article [3]								
All incomes		$11.43	$181.63	$11.62	$66.47		$79.00	$41.45	$61.38	$13.67
0–249			[4] 92.00							
250–499		[4] 20.00	[4] 134.00		[4] 59.00				[4] 8.00	
500–749			[4] 151.00		[4] 60.00			[4] 4.00	[4] 120.00	
750–999		[4] 12.00	127.33	4.33	87.33		[4] 73.00	[4] 6.00		
1,000–1,249		[4] 8.00	140.20		53.00			[4] 30.00		
1,250–1,499		[4] 13.00	158.60	[4] 4.00	67.50			[4] 53.00	[4] 57.00	[4] 16.50
1,500–1,749		[4] 11.00	212.50	[4] 51.00	64.25			[4] 12.50	[4] 88.50	
1,750–1,999			226.33		56.33			[4] 41.50	[4] 57.00	
2,000–2,499		[4] 8.00	203.64	[4] 8.50	49.50			57.20	54.75	
2,500–2,999			185.90	[4] 8.00	73.89		[4] 82.00	[4] 53.50	[4] 68.00	
3,000–3,999			185.67		89.33			47.00	[4] 35.00	[4] 8.00
4,000–4,999			[4] 151.50							
5,000–9,999										
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	607	7	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	9
0–249	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–749	138	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
750–999	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1,000–1,249	107	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1,250–1,499	63	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1,500–1,749	39	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
1,750–1,999	16	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes		$0.09	$0.11	$0.00	$0.38	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.43
0–249		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–749		.00	.00	.00	.29	.00	.00	.00	.00	.24
750–999		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.31
1,000–1,249		.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.90
1,250–1,499		.00	1.05	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.51
1,500–1,749		.41	.00	.00	1.54	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.33
1,750–1,999		1.00	.00	.00	4.31	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Average expenditure per article [3]								
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators—Con.										
All incomes	------	$8.00	[4] $66.00	------	$58.00	------	------	------	------	$29.00
0–249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
250–499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–749	------	------	------	------	[4] 40.00	------	------	------	------	[4] 33.00
750–999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	[4] 24.00
1,000–1,249	------	8.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	32.00
1,250–1,499	------	------	[4] 66.00	------	[4] 63.00	------	------	------	------	[4] 32.00
1,500–1,749	------	[4] 8.00	------	------	[4] 60.00	------	------	------	------	[4] 26.00
1,750–1,999	------	[4] 8.00	------	------	[4] 69.00	------	------	------	------	------
N. C.–S. C.—white operators		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	1,944	36	57	52	4	0	0	2	2	41
0–249	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	123	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
500–749	237	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
750–999	284	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
1,000–1,249	271	3	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	9
1,250–1,499	237	5	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
1,500–1,749	177	3	4	8	2	0	0	0	0	3
1,750–1,999	121	5	6	7	0	0	0	1	0	1
2,000–2,499	204	4	8	4	0	0	0	0	1	3
2,500–2,999	105	6	7	6	1	0	0	1	1	1
3,000–3,999	95	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
4,000–4,999	42	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
5,000–9,999	26	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	------	$0.16	$5.80	$0.66	$0.19	$0.00	$0.00	$0.05	$0.15	$1.18
0–249	------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499	------	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.49
500–749	------	.01	.00	.16	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.75
750–999	------	.01	1.70	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.63
1,000–1,249	------	.04	3.23	1.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.96
1,250–1,499	------	.16	5.37	.38	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.13
1,500–1,749	------	.18	3.72	1.05	.82	.00	.00	.00	.00	.95
1,750–1,999	------	.56	11.66	1.89	.00	.00	.00	.48	.00	.26
2,000–2,499	------	.11	5.93	.72	.00	.00	.00	.00	.96	.49
2,500–2,999	------	.60	12.24	2.02	1.23	.00	.00	.34	.86	.79
3,000–3,999	------	.25	26.48	.68	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.82
4,000–4,999	------	.26	12.98	.00	2.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	7.33
5,000–9,999	------	.92	39.42	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.85

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Average expenditure per article [3]								
N. C.–S. C.—white operators—Continued										
All incomes	------	$8.58	$197.82	$24.90	$90.50	------	------	[4] $47.00	[4] $142.50	$55.98
0–249	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
250–499	------	3.33	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	[4] 30.00
500–749	------	[4] 3.00	------	12.67	------	------	------	------	------	68.83
750–999	------	[4] 3.00	[4] 240.00	12.67	------	------	------	------	------	45.00
1,000–1,249	------	4.00	218.50	22.23	------	------	------	------	------	59.11
1,250–1,499	------	7.60	141.22	15.17	------	------	------	------	------	38.29
1,500–1,749	------	10.33	164.75	23.38	[4] 72.50	------	------	------	------	56.00
1,750–1,999	------	13.60	235.17	32.71	------	------	------	[4] 58.00	------	[4] 31.00
2,000–2,499	------	5.50	151.38	36.50	------	------	------	------	[4] 195.00	33.33
2,500–2,999	------	10.50	183.57	35.33	[4] 129.00	------	------	[4] 36.00	[4] 90.00	[4] 83.00
3,000–3,999	------	8.00	279.44	[4] 32.50	------	------	------	------	------	[4] 78.00
4,000–4,999	------	[4] 11.00	181.67	------	[4] 88.00	------	------	------	------	102.67
5,000–9,999	------	[4] 24.00	205.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	[4] 74.00
Ga.–Miss.—white operators		Number of families having expenditures								
All incomes	1,257	10	19	32	2	0	0	0	0	14
0–249	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–499	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
500–749	300	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
750–999	240	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	3
1,000–1,249	142	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
1,250–1,499	102	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500–1,749	62	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,750–1,999	45	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,499	41	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2,500–2,999	45	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
3,000–3,999	38	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
4,000–4,999	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000–9,999	28	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
10,000–19,999	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Average [2] expenditures of all families								
All incomes	------	$0.08	$3.64	$0.60	$0.14	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.33
0–249	------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250–499	------	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25
500–749	------	.09	.00	.18	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.05
750–999	------	.01	1.40	.38	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.20
1,000–1,249	------	.22	.00	.82	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.60
1,250–1,499	------	.04	3.77	.98	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500–1,749	------	.00	9.52	1.24	1.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,750–1,999	------	.40	5.67	1.33	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000–2,499	------	.00	4.88	.00	2.66	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,500–2,999	------	.49	13.55	2.29	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.16
3,000–3,999	------	.00	15.66	2.39	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.50
4,000–4,999	------	.00	20.62	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5,000–9,999	------	.00	25.54	2.32	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.28
10,000–19,999	------	.00	28.57	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 21 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FARMS—continued		Average expenditure per article [3]								
Ga.-Miss.—white operators—Continued										
All incomes	-------	$10.50	$241.50	$23.69	[4] $89.50	-------	-------	-------	-------	$29.21
0–249	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
250–499	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	10.50
500–749	-------	[4] 13.00	-------	10.80	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 15.00
750–999	-------	[4] 3.00	[4] 335.00	15.33	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	16.00
1,000–1,249	-------	10.67	-------	16.57	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 85.00
1,250–1,499	-------	[4] 4.00	[4] 385.00	25.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1,500–1,749	-------	-------	196.67	25.67	[4] 70.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1,750–1,999	-------	[4] 18.00	[4] 255.00	[4] 30.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
2,000–2,499	-------	-------	[4] 100.00	-------	[4] 109.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
2,500–2,999	-------	[4] 11.00	203.33	34.33	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 26.00
3,000–3,999	-------	-------	[4] 297.50	[4] 91.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 19.00
4,000–4,999	-------	-------	[4] 247.50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
5,000–9,999	-------	-------	238.33	[4] 65.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4] 74.00
10,000–19,999	-------	-------	[4] 400.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 15, footnote 1. Oregon part-time and Southeast Negro and sharecropper analysis units are omitted from this table because of the small number of families purchasing the specified articles, as is shown in table 22.

[2] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

[3] Some families purchased the equipment specified in this table second-hand, others received trade-in allowances on old equipment, purchased at wholesale prices, or bought the article jointly with other families. Thus the average expenditure per article is in some cases lower than the customary retail price. Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for the specified article of equipment. Since most families do not purchase more than 1 article of each type, this is approximately equivalent to average expenditure per article.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 families.

[5] $0.0050 or less.

TABLE 22.—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of household equipment, Oregon part-time farm and Southeast white sharecropper and Negro analysis units,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families	Number of families purchasing—								
		Pressure cooker	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Ironing machine	Vacuum cleaner	Sewing machine	
			Mechanical	Ice	Motor-driven	Other			Electric	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
WHITE FAMILIES										
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Oregon part-time operators	383	10	29	5	24	0	3	2	2	2
N. C.–S. C. sharecroppers	630	8	1	11	2	0	0	0	0	18
Ga.–Miss. sharecroppers	481	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	12
SOUTHEAST NEGRO FAMILIES										
Small cities	475	0	7	20	0	0	0	0	1	1
Villages	972	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	8
Farms:										
N. C.–S. C. operators	433	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	6
Ga.–Miss. operators	511	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
N. C.–S. C. sharecroppers	640	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Ga.–Miss. sharecroppers	624	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

[1] This table includes all families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. Because of the small number of families purchasing the articles shown in this table no averages are presented for these analysis units. See table 21. For the Southeast analysis units expenditures for these articles are given in the tables showing data from the supplementary schedules.

TABLE 23.—TOTAL FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for furnishings and equipment, average amounts spent, number of families receiving furnishings and equipment as gift or pay, and average value received, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures	Average [2] expenditures	Gift or pay: Families receiving	Gift or pay: Average [2] value	Families	Families having expenditures	Average [2] expenditures	Gift or pay: Families receiving	Gift or pay: Average [2] value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	North Central small cities					Plains, Mountain, and Pacific small cities				
	Number	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,314	1,148	70.39	93	1.94	1,778	1,656	99.06	275	4.51
0–499	34	21	6.66	1	.48	37	29	15.83	11	7.26
500–999	286	231	30.43	18	1.38	221	192	36.58	29	4.36
1,000–1,499	414	366	61.86	37	2.55	447	412	74.76	73	5.38
1,500–1,999	271	245	84.40	16	1.96	393	372	92.13	63	2.54
2,000–2,999	213	197	111.38	13	1.65	458	435	118.69	66	5.10
3,000–4,999	84	77	118.83	7	1.85	191	186	187.88	30	5.15
5,000 or over	12	11	114.32	1	1.82	31	30	244.88	3	2.73
	Southeast small cities—white families					Southeast small cities—Negro families				
All incomes	1,076	1,006	72.99	84	1.38	533	429	24.21	27	0.31
0–499	38	30	14.90	2	.18	216	143	6.54	16	.45
500–999	209	184	32.54	21	1.17	217	192	31.48	9	.22
1,000–1,499	271	255	66.81	20	.52	69	64	38.75	1	.03
1,500–1,999	250	244	82.18	25	1.96	14	13	60.92	0	.00
2,000–2,999	226	216	95.81	10	1.57	17	17	66.73	1	1.18
3,000–4,999	68	63	109.28	6	3.48	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
5,000 or over	14	14	244.78	0	.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
	New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central villages					Plains, Mountain, and Pacific villages				
All incomes	1,856	1,604	53.80	163	2.15	1,099	975	71.63	102	2.11
0–499	83	50	14.02	4	.31	26	19	17.96	1	.11
500–999	493	405	29.60	37	1.66	290	241	33.08	33	3.05
1,000–1,499	601	533	48.21	61	2.26	311	279	60.53	24	1.96
1,500–1,999	365	324	61.36	33	3.03	242	221	89.46	16	.67
2,000–2,999	248	228	88.85	22	1.85	196	182	112.60	22	2.04
3,000–4,999	59	58	170.53	6	2.52	34	33	179.40	6	7.92
5,000 or over	7	6	91.62	0	.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
	Southeast villages—white families					Southeast villages—Negro families				
All incomes	1,908	1,760	63.32	143	1.90	1,004	834	17.17	42	0.32
0–499	85	59	13.19	3	1.02	599	453	7.43	29	.26
500–999	434	389	28.51	26	1.41	327	304	22.45	8	.41
1,000–1,499	499	455	54.74	39	2.12	59	58	66.90	3	.34
1,500–1,999	376	363	75.16	38	2.21	12	12	70.86	1	.62
2,000–2,999	339	327	86.20	23	2.33	5	5	73.63	1	2.00
3,000–4,999	144	136	114.01	13	1.47	2	2	[3] 142.12	0	[3] .00
5,000 or over	31	31	197.28	1	.48	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—TOTAL FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for furnishings and equipment, average amounts spent, number of families receiving furnishings and equipment as gift or pay, and average value received, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures	Average [2] expenditures	Gift or pay: Families receiving	Gift or pay: Average [2] value	Families	Families having expenditures	Average [2] expenditures	Gift or pay: Families receiving	Gift or pay: Average [2] value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farms					Plains, Mountain, and Pacific farms				
	Number	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Dollars*
All income classes	4,118	3,850	42.45	284	1.53	1,617	1,477	40.95	128	3.16
Net losses	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	69	64	45.83	12	7.66
Net incomes	4,118	3,850	42.45	284	1.53	1,548	1,413	40.73	116	2.96
0–499	271	235	22.79	21	2.56	227	197	21.03	19	4.15
500–999	1,014	910	21.28	72	1.50	427	377	21.96	29	2.09
1,000–1,499	1,202	1,130	37.22	84	1.42	331	309	39.34	30	3.77
1,500–1,999	777	745	50.39	47	1.43	242	225	48.27	18	3.64
2,000–2,999	608	589	66.65	44	1.80	211	202	65.38	13	1.86
3,000–4,999	210	205	85.35	13	.85	89	84	99.16	5	.70
5,000 or over	36	36	130.70	3	.39	21	19	74.96	2	8.42
	Southeast farms—white operators					Southeast farms—white sharecroppers				
All incomes	3,476	3,175	33.36	245	1.14	1,198	1,121	19.88	50	0.49
0–499	377	316	7.32	19	.53	309	270	7.60	15	.31
500–999	1,277	1,129	14.10	77	.79	613	585	17.91	24	.70
1,000–1,499	807	747	31.80	57	1.72	204	197	32.25	9	.26
1,500–1,999	420	404	43.92	29	.66	72	69	54.35	2	.06
2,000–2,999	358	347	66.67	26	1.32	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
3,000–4,999	172	167	101.37	24	2.76	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
5,000 or over	65	65	150.26	13	1.22	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
	Southeast farms—Negro families									
All incomes [4]	2,188	1,949	10.69	76	0.30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
0–499	1,006	853	4.93	36	.23	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
500–999	919	848	13.27	29	.29	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
1,000–1,499	215	200	20.81	9	.50	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
1,500–1,999	37	37	30.49	1	.68	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
2,000–2,999	10	10	19.18	1	1.00	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

[1] Data in this table are from families that gave furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See Methodology (tables 37 and 38) for the small cities, villages, or farm counties included in each analysis unit. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Although a part-time farm unit was studied and data therefrom are shown in tables 15, 19, 22, and 39, data from these families are not included in the Plains, Mountain, and Pacific analysis unit used for this and other tables giving data from the supplementary schedules. See Glossary for description of the classifications and for definition of terms such as family type, income, analysis unit. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

[2] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2 or 7), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

[3] Average based on fewer than 3 families.

[4] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 24.—MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS:[1] *Number of families having expenditures for electric or other mechanical refrigerators, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,[2] 1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Electric refrigerators: Families purchasing	Electric refrigerators: Average[3] expenditure per refrigerator	Other mechanical refrigerators: Families purchasing	Other mechanical refrigerators: Average[3] expenditure per refrigerator	Families	Electric refrigerators: Families purchasing	Electric refrigerators: Average[3] expenditure per refrigerator	Other mechanical refrigerators: Families purchasing	Other mechanical refrigerators: Average[3] expenditure per refrigerator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	North Central small cities					Plains, Mountain, and Pacific small cities				
	Number	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,314	89	164.40	7	136.50	1,778	208	166.75	4	190.90
0–499	34	0	--------	0	--------	37	1	[4] 152.49	0	--------
500–999	286	2	[4] 183.62	1	[4] 269.00	221	13	137.05	0	--------
1,000–1,499	414	24	138.24	1	[4] 49.24	447	48	172.93	0	--------
1,500–1,999	271	28	163.33	4	99.84	393	53	155.61	3	176.33
2,000–2,999	213	23	166.71	0	--------	458	71	166.13	0	--------
3,000–4,999	84	10	199.72	1	[4] 237.93	191	21	197.47	0	--------
5,000 or over	12	2	[4] 271.04	0	--------	31	1	[4] 259.00	1	[4] 234.60
	Southeast small cities—white families					Southeast small cities—Negro families				
All incomes	1,076	105	164.38	5	211.79	533	11	154.82	0	--------
0–499	38	0	--------	0	--------	216	0	--------	0	--------
500–999	209	3	91.17	0	--------	217	4	165.00	0	--------
1,000–1,499	271	25	156.43	1	[4] 224.94	69	3	160.33	0	--------
1,500–1,999	250	39	162.38	0	--------	14	2	[4] 151.00	0	--------
2,000–2,999	226	28	182.53	3	198.00	17	2	[4] 130.00	0	--------
3,000–4,999	68	8	162.16	1	[4] 240.00	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
5,000 or over	14	2	[4] 167.25	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
	New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central villages					Plains, Mountain, and Pacific villages				
All incomes	1,856	80	150.71	2	[4] 159.95	1,099	102	158.84	8	233.78
0–499	83	0	--------	0	--------	26	1	[4] 121.60	0	--------
500–999	493	9	113.14	0	--------	290	10	142.85	0	--------
1,000–1,499	601	21	134.92	1	[4] 159.90	311	23	171.16	2	[4] 211.10
1,500–1,999	365	20	155.06	0	--------	242	32	142.31	2	[4] 227.50
2,000–2,999	248	18	180.78	1	[4] 160.00	196	29	175.24	3	231.33
3,000–4,999	59	12	154.15	0	--------	34	7	154.12	1	[4] 299.00
5,000 or over	7	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
	Southeast villages—white families					Southeast villages—Negro families				
All incomes	1,908	185	152.19	1	[4] 240.00	1,004	7	147.35	0	--------
0–499	85	1	[4] 144.20	0	--------	599	0	--------	0	--------
500–999	434	22	115.07	0	--------	327	2	[4] 145.50	0	--------
1,000–1,499	499	44	133.06	0	--------	59	3	116.06	0	--------
1,500–1,999	376	56	164.24	0	--------	12	0	--------	0	--------
2,000–2,999	339	42	153.77	0	--------	5	1	[4] 202.28	0	--------
3,000–4,999	144	15	180.83	1	[4] 240.00	2	1	[4] 190.00	0	--------
5,000 or over	31	5	251.20	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS:[1] *Number of families having expenditures for electric or other mechanical refrigerators, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,[2] 1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Electric refrigerators: Families purchasing	Electric refrigerators: Average[3] expenditure per refrigerator	Other mechanical refrigerators: Families purchasing	Other mechanical refrigerators: Average[3] expenditure per refrigerator	Families	Electric refrigerators: Families purchasing	Electric refrigerators: Average[3] expenditure per refrigerator	Other mechanical refrigerators: Families purchasing	Other mechanical refrigerators: Average[3] expenditure per refrigerator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farms					Plains, Mountain, and Pacific farms				
	Number	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Dollars*
All income classes	4,118	76	156.18	7	222.20	1,617	40	167.28	6	215.15
Net losses	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	69	3	188.83	1	[4] 275.00
Net incomes	4,118	76	156.18	7	222.20	1,548	37	165.54	5	203.18
0–499	271	2	[4] 164.75	0	--------	227	2	[4] 113.28	0	--------
500–999	1,014	5	124.93	0	--------	427	3	170.30	1	[4] 212.00
1,000–1,499	1,202	16	154.27	1	[4] 299.50	331	7	167.56	1	[4] 235.00
1,500–1,999	777	16	149.04	1	[4] 297.16	242	5	208.24	0	--------
2,000–2,999	608	25	157.33	2	[4] 150.75	211	13	145.65	1	[4] 271.92
3,000–4,999	210	11	176.39	1	[4] 280.00	89	7	182.82	2	[4] 148.50
5,000 or over	36	1	[4] 189.00	2	[4] 188.64	21	0	--------	0	--------
	Southeast farms—white operators					Southeast farms—white sharecroppers				
All incomes	3,476	24	182.63	17	292.28	1,198	2	[4] 170.50	0	--------
0–499	377	0	--------	0	--------	309	0	--------	0	--------
500–999	1,277	1	[4] 123.09	1	[4] 335.00	613	1	[4] 206.00	0	--------
1,000–1,499	807	4	109.95	4	293.61	204	1	[4] 135.00	0	--------
1,500–1,999	420	5	159.28	4	270.00	72	0	--------	0	--------
2,000–2,999	358	6	171.64	1	[4] 265.00	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
3,000–4,999	172	4	246.00	6	273.21	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
5,000 or over	65	4	252.50	1	[4] 475.00	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
	Southeast farms—Negro families									
All incomes[5]	2,188	1	[4] 150.00	1	[4] 267.00	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
0–499	1,006	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
500–999	919	1	[4] 150.00	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
1,000–1,499	215	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
1,500–1,999	37	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
2,000–2,999	10	0	--------	0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

[1] Average expenditures for all mechanical and ice refrigerators are given in table 21 for a larger number of families and for different analysis units.
[2] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.
[3] Averages are based on the corresponding number of families purchasing. Since most families do not purchase more than 1 refrigerator this is approximately equivalent to average expenditure per article.
[4] Average based on fewer than 3 families.
[5] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 25.—KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of kitchen equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2]: Gas	Kitchen stoves [2]: Electric	Kitchen stoves [2]: Wood, coal, and coke	Kitchen stoves [2]: Kerosene	Kitchen stoves [2]: Gasoline and fuel oil	Kitchen stoves [2]: Type not specified	Canning equipment [3]	Utensils and cutlery [4]	Dishmops, dishcloths [5]	Small electrical equipment [6]	Refrigerators, pressure cookers [7]	Articles not elsewhere specified [8]	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2] [9]: Gas	Kitchen stoves [2] [9]: Electric	Kitchen stoves [2] [9]: Wood, coal, and coke	Kitchen stoves [2] [9]: Kerosene	Kitchen stoves [2] [9]: Gasoline and fuel oil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
North Central																							
All incomes	1,314	644	46	31	70	8	21	2	3	15	172	294	188	73	144	37	3.6	2.6	5.5	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.2
0–499	34	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
500–999	286	108	9	12	6	2	8	1	2	3	37	46	21	6	6	11	3.1	4.2	2.1	.7	2.8	.3	.7
1,000–1,499	414	208	14	9	25	3	6	0	1	1	70	90	66	19	46	12	3.6	2.7	6.3	.7	1.4	.0	.2
1,500–1,999	271	150	8	5	18	1	4	0	0	8	35	71	39	24	42	7	3.0	2.2	6.6	.4	1.5	.0	.0
2,000–2,999	213	115	9	4	21	1	3	1	0	1	22	59	33	13	34	5	4.2	1.9	10.3	.5	1.4	.5	.0
3,000–4,999	84	49	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	20	25	9	14	0	6.0	1.2	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0
5,000 or over	12	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	2	0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes	------	$20.31	$0.33	$0.35	$2.78	$0.42	$0.69	$0.02	$0.07	$0.67	$0.32	$0.70	$0.08	$0.33	$13.20	$0.35	$9.21	$13.65	$50.67	$69.23	$43.10	[13]$12.08	$29.75
0–499	------	.72	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.05	.07	([12])	.00	.00	.60	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–999	------	8.08	.16	.77	1.38	.39	.82	.06	.23	.71	.31	.21	.02	.04	2.52	.46	4.99	18.27	66.02	[13] 55.49	29.41	[13] 16.00	[13] 32.50
1,000–1,499	------	15.29	.27	.33	2.21	.58	.96	.00	.06	.01	.39	.66	.08	.13	9.19	.42	7.44	12.60	35.04	80.50	66.18	------	[13] 24.24
1,500–1,999	------	29.06	.32	.16	4.02	.07	.71	.00	.00	1.71	.32	.81	.08	.59	19.92	.35	11.01	7.21	60.53	[13] 20.00	47.94	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	31.24	.45	.20	5.87	.47	.38	.04	.00	.29	.34	1.49	.11	.58	20.85	.17	10.66	10.71	56.87	[13] 99.50	27.00	[13] 8.16	------
3,000–4,999	------	34.88	1.04	.24	.00	.97	.00	.00	.00	1.71	.16	.60	.19	.92	29.05	.00	17.46	[13] 20.20	------	[13] 81.89	------	------	------
5,000 or over	------	47.40	42	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.67	.20	.93	45.18	.00	[13] 5.10	------	------	------	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of kitchen equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2]: Gas	Kitchen stoves [2]: Electric	Kitchen stoves [2]: Wood, coal, and coke	Kitchen stoves [2]: Kerosene	Kitchen stoves [2]: Gasoline and fuel oil	Kitchen stoves [2]: Type not specified	Canning equipment [3]	Utensils and cutlery [4]	Dishmops, dishcloths [5]	Small electrical equipment [6]	Refrigerators, pressure cookers [7]	Articles not elsewhere specified [8]	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Gas	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Electric	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Wood, coal, and coke	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Kerosene	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Gasoline and fuel oil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES—con.		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																							
All incomes	1,778	1,083	69	15	43	83	53	1	1	8	265	566	305	172	265	61	3.9	0.9	2.5	4.8	3.0	(14)	(14)
0-499	37	15	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	9	2	2	1	1	.0	.0	2.7	.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
500-999	221	101	7	1	4	2	9	0	0	1	24	59	15	10	20	9	3.2	.4	1.8	.9	4.1	.0	.0
1,000-1,499	447	267	21	4	14	13	14	0	0	1	78	138	61	33	62	11	4.7	.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	.0	.0
1,500-1,999	393	253	14	2	9	19	15	1	0	2	60	125	82	32	69	12	3.6	.5	2.3	4.8	3.8	.3	.0
2,000-2,999	458	304	18	4	10	32	9	0	0	3	69	152	99	63	84	20	3.9	1.1	2.6	7.2	2.0	.0	.0
3,000-4,999	191	124	7	3	4	15	4	0	1	1	24	72	40	26	26	7	3.7	1.6	2.1	8.4	2.1	.0	.5
5,000 or over	31	19	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	11	6	6	3	1	6.5	3.2	3.2	6.5	.0	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes	------	$31.38	$0.34	$0.10	$1.50	$4.14	$1.56	$0.03	$0.08	$0.10	$0.40	$1.12	$0.12	$0.95	$20.71	$0.23	$8.88	$10.65	$59.10	$86.75	$52.25	[13]$54.00	[13]135.00
0-499	------	7.04	.00	.00	.14	.00	1.52	.00	.00	.00	.45	.41	.02	.22	4.12	.16	------	------	[13] 5.00	------	[13]28.22	------	------
500-999	------	13.20	.12	.01	1.11	.04	1.80	.00	.00	(12)	.32	.92	.02	.33	8.29	.24	3.93	[13] 2.00	61.07	[13] 4.50	44.14	------	------
1,000-1,499	------	27.47	.23	.15	1.95	1.74	1.91	.00	.00	(12)	.53	.73	.07	.60	19.41	.15	4.87	16.34	62.49	59.94	60.91	------	------
1,500-1,999	------	33.12	.42	.05	1.34	4.05	2.05	.14	.00	.02	.33	.91	.14	.79	22.71	.17	11.88	[13] 10.10	58.34	83.82	53.72	[13] 54.00	------
2,000-2,999	------	39.29	.41	.07	1.24	6.12	.83	.00	.00	.35	.41	1.49	.15	1.56	26.36	.30	10.52	6.56	47.50	84.91	41.99	------	------
3,000-4,999	------	42.29	.49	.23	2.15	9.65	1.46	.00	.71	.02	.31	1.77	.24	1.24	23.59	.43	13.43	14.35	102.60	115.33	69.79	------	[13]135.00
5,000 or over	------	40.01	1.06	.23	.97	11.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.24	2.10	.20	2.35	21.57	.16	[13] 16.50	[13] 7.00	[13] 30.00	[13]172.50	------	------	------

Southeast—white families		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
All incomes	1,076	550	27	47	30	7	30	13	13	15	24	323	66	24	156	18	2.7	4.6	2.8	0.6	2.8	1.3	1.2
0-499	38	10	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	0	1	1	1	.0	2.6	.0	.0	2.6	2.6	.0
500-999	209	85	4	16	1	2	5	6	3	4	5	53	4	0	16	3	1.9	8.1	.5	1.0	2.4	3.3	1.4
1,000-1,499	271	146	9	15	10	1	11	3	4	6	8	83	13	7	44	6	3.7	5.5	3.7	.4	4.1	1.1	1.5
1,500-1,999	250	147	5	11	7	2	8	2	2	3	4	85	15	8	49	4	2.4	4.8	2.8	.8	3.2	.8	.8
2,000-2,999	226	117	5	3	7	2	4	1	4	2	5	75	21	5	35	4	2.2	1.3	3.1	.9	1.8	.4	1.8
3,000-4,999	68	35	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	9	1	9	0	4.4	1.5	7.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
5,000 or over	14	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	2	0	7.1	.0	.0	.0	7.1	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes	------	$26.54	$0.18	$1.36	$1.75	$0.37	$1.23	$0.50	$0.56	$0.67	$0.02	$0.57	$0.03	$0.11	$19.02	$0.17	$6.83	$29.85	$62.58	$56.74	$44.07	$38.36	$46.29
0-499	------	3.22	.00	.93	.00	.00	.98	.42	.00	.00	.02	.10	.00	.01	.39	.37	------	[13] 35.00	------	------	[13] 37.00	[13] 16.00	------
500-999	------	9.37	.14	2.83	.23	.10	.53	.93	.33	1.19	.03	.23	.01	.00	2.64	.18	7.36	34.88	[13] 49.00	[13] 10.25	21.99	27.79	23.25
1,000-1,499	------	26.45	.18	1.64	2.14	.01	1.62	.54	.56	1.14	.02	.46	.02	.18	17.77	.17	4.79	29.77	57.86	[13] 1.50	40.01	48.67	38.24
1,500-1,999	------	36.06	.08	.85	1.74	.86	1.56	.57	.70	.15	.01	.50	.03	.10	28.87	.04	3.19	17.68	62.25	[13] 107.50	48.77	[13] 70.75	[13] 88.06
2,000-2,999	------	34.70	.21	.51	2.31	.71	1.19	.17	.90	.56	.03	1.12	.05	.07	26.52	.35	9.52	38.67	74.67	[13] 80.10	67.50	[13] 39.00	50.74
3,000-4,999	------	29.06	.35	.88	4.29	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.70	.12	.11	22.61	.00	8.00	[13] 60.00	58.30	------	------	------	------
5,000 or over	------	34.33	2.14	.00	.00	.00	5.36	.00	.00	.00	.00	.93	.26	1.75	23.89	.00	[13] 30.00	------	------	------	[13] 75.00	------	------
Southeast—Negro families		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
All incomes	533	198	4	13	1	2	32	3	2	5	8	136	7	1	34	2	0.9	2.4	0.2	0.4	6.0	0.6	0.4
0-499	216	46	2	1	1	0	9	1	0	1	2	31	1	0	5	1	.9	.5	.5	.0	4.2	.5	.0
500-999	217	96	2	8	0	2	18	2	2	2	4	65	4	0	19	0	1.4	3.7	.0	.9	8.3	.9	.9
1,000-1,499	69	43	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	30	1	0	6	1	.0	5.8	.0	.0	7.2	.0	.0
1,500-1,999	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
2,000-2,999	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	2	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes	------	$8.07	$0.03	$0.83	$0.02	$0.38	$2.09	$0.11	$0.12	$0.31	$0.02	$0.24	$0.01	$0.01	$3.84	$0.06	$3.62	$34.11	[13] $9.00	[13] $100.52	$34.89	$20.33	[13] $33.16
0-499	------	1.31	.04	(12)	.04	.00	.98	(12)	.00	.01	(12)	.08	(12)	.00	.08	.08	[13] 4.56	[13] 1.03	[13] 9.00	------	23.42	[13] .50	------
500-999	------	11.24	.04	1.45	.00	.92	3.29	.28	.31	.35	.03	.33	.01	.00	4.23	.00	[13] 3.00	39.18	------	[13] 100.52	39.65	[13] 30.25	[13] 33.16
1,000-1,499	------	14.40	.00	1.87	.00	.00	2.78	.00	.00	1.26	(12)	.38	(12)	.00	7.86	.25	------	32.25	------	------	38.38	------	------
1,500-1,999	------	22.17	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06	.26	.00	.28	21.57	.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
2,000-2,999	------	15.87	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.55	.02	.00	15.30	.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of kitchen equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2]						Canning equipment [3]	Utensils and cutlery [4]	Dishmops, dishcloths [5]	Small electrical equipment [6]	Refrigerators, pressure cookers [7]	Articles not elsewhere specified [8]	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2 9]				
					Gas	Electric	Wood, coal, and coke	Kerosene	Gasoline and fuel oil	Type not specified									Gas	Electric	Wood, coal, and coke	Kerosene	Gasoline and fuel oil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																							
All incomes	1,856	1,028	45	38	51	30	36	28	20	16	360	484	308	85	149	52	2.7	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.1
0–499	83	22	3	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	11	10	1	0	2	2	3.6	1.2	2.4	.0	2.4	1.2	1.2
500–999	493	238	11	10	9	3	11	9	4	3	91	111	44	11	20	12	2.8	2.0	1.8	.6	2.2	1.8	.8
1,000–1,499	601	352	13	17	19	9	15	14	8	3	134	160	96	20	50	22	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.5	2.7	2.3	1.3
1,500–1,999	365	216	9	4	10	7	4	2	4	5	74	113	86	21	36	11	2.5	1.1	2.7	2.0	1.1	.5	1.1
2,000–2,999	248	152	7	3	8	9	3	1	3	3	38	66	61	24	29	4	3.2	1.2	3.2	3.6	1.2	.4	1.2
3,000–4,999	59	44	2	3	3	2	1	1	0	1	11	23	17	8	12	1	3.4	5.1	5.1	3.4	1.7	1.7	.0
5,000 or over	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes	------	$14.70	$0.23	$0.35	$1.40	$1.60	$0.91	$0.38	$0.34	$0.35	$0.41	$0.54	$0.09	$0.33	$7.51	$0.26	$8.24	$16.14	$51.04	$99.11	$45.66	$25.12	$31.72
0–499	------	4.37	.20	.04	1.25	.00	1.56	.78	.02	.03	.17	.13	(12)	.00	.14	.05	5.71	[13] 3.03	[13] 51.80	------	[13] 64.64	[13] 65.00	[13] 2.06
500–999	------	6.39	.14	.32	.59	.58	.78	.37	.21	.05	.31	.27	.06	.04	2.55	.12	4.83	15.68	32.37	95.17	35.07	20.07	26.33
1,000–1,499	------	13.26	.15	.49	1.61	1.52	1.15	.46	.51	.03	.47	.50	.07	.16	5.77	.37	5.87	15.47	51.22	101.22	43.15	19.68	38.21
1,500–1,999	------	17.19	.45	.27	1.50	1.02	.81	.18	.38	.84	.53	.73	.11	.37	9.69	.31	18.24	24.56	54.79	53.42	73.52	[13] 32.96	34.67
2,000–2,999	------	26.06	.24	.08	1.74	4.39	.61	.17	.33	.84	.36	.85	.14	.75	15.36	.20	7.29	6.25	54.09	121.24	50.08	[13] 41.20	27.53
3,000–4,999	------	51.55	.42	1.27	4.32	5.28	.67	1.27	.00	1.69	.50	1.37	.32	2.67	31.35	.42	[13] 12.36	25.02	84.87	[13] 155.78	[13] 39.50	[13] 75.00	------
5,000 or over	------	4.19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.18	.74	.47	2.80	.00	.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Plains, Mountain, and Pacific		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
All incomes	1,099	601	33	18	49	24	27	8	2	5	163	303	148	67	140	31	3.2	1.7	4.6	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.2
0-499	26	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.8	.0
500-999	290	124	8	8	10	3	10	4	0	1	40	69	16	7	20	4	2.8	2.8	3.8	1.0	3.4	1.4	.0
1,000-1,499	311	166	10	6	17	6	7	1	1	0	47	82	39	19	31	12	3.2	2.2	5.5	1.9	2.2	.3	.3
1,500-1,999	242	149	6	1	11	7	6	2	0	3	36	69	43	15	44	8	2.9	.4	4.5	2.9	2.9	.8	.0
2,000-2,999	196	129	7	3	9	5	4	0	1	1	36	70	41	21	36	5	4.1	1.5	5.1	2.6	2.0	.0	.5
3,000-4,999	34	25	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	10	9	5	8	0	5.9	.0	5.9	8.8	.0	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes		$25.59	$0.24	$0.21	$2.70	$1.37	$1.51	$0.21	$0.03	$0.19	$0.38	$0.76	$0.07	$0.47	$17.23	$0.22	$7.56	$11.87	$58.22	$62.64	$59.39	$29.40	[13]$14.04
0-499		5.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.38	.00	.00	.07	.03	.00	.00	4.68	.14						[13] 10.00	
500-999		10.64	.17	.31	1.88	.14	1.16	.28	.00	.01	.27	.37	.02	.06	5.69	.28	6.13	11.18	49.47	13.85	33.72	20.34	
1,000-1,499		22.38	.26	.29	3.89	.78	1.05	.14	.07	.00	.39	.46	.07	.37	14.27	.34	7.95	12.94	71.35	40.18	46.54	[13] 43.81	[13] 21.00
1,500-1,999		34.11	.26	.13	3.32	2.56	2.23	.41	.00	.64	.38	.98	.09	.41	22.55	.15	8.84	[13] 31.00	73.09	88.68	77.04	[13] 50.00	
2,000-2,999		39.63	.27	.07	1.92	1.47	2.36	.00	.04	.23	.62	1.32	.10	1.05	30.09	.09	6.70	4.86	37.57	57.77	115.15		[13] 7.09
3,000-4,999		56.31	.60	.00	.95	9.16	.00	.00	.00	.00	.05	2.45	.31	2.27	40.52	.00	[13] 10.20		[13] 16.18	103.70			
Southeast—white families		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
All incomes	1,908	1,035	64	83	10	39	67	40	5	4	179	648	122	37	258	27	3.6	4.5	0.5	2.2	3.7	2.2	0.3
0-499	85	32	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	9	20	1	0	5	1	1.2	3.5	.0	.0	3.5	1.2	.0
500-999	434	215	12	22	0	3	21	13	0	1	57	124	10	2	42	6	2.8	5.3	.0	.7	4.8	3.0	.0
1,000-1,499	499	259	16	29	4	6	20	14	2	0	36	155	22	10	66	9	3.6	5.8	.8	1.2	4.0	3.2	.4
1,500-1,999	376	231	14	12	1	11	15	5	3	1	42	142	33	4	69	5	4.0	3.7	.3	3.7	4.0	1.3	.8
2,000-2,999	339	191	11	8	2	14	5	6	0	2	31	124	28	10	51	4	3.2	2.4	.6	4.1	1.5	1.8	.0
3,000-4,999	144	87	7	8	3	4	3	0	0	0	4	67	20	8	19	2	5.6	5.6	2.1	2.8	4.2	.0	.0
5,000 or over	31	20	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	8	3	6	0	9.7	3.2	.0	3.2	.0	3.2	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes		$22.97	$0.17	$1.13	$0.35	$1.70	$1.27	$0.73	$0.12	$0.04	$0.12	$0.72	$0.04	$0.11	$16.25	$0.22	$4.90	$25.17	$67.70	$76.84	$34.41	$32.96	$46.96
0-499		5.31	.05	1.31	.00	.00	.72	.41	.00	.00	.05	.17	([12])	.00	2.47	.13	[13] 3.95	37.15			20.43	[13] 35.00	
500-999		11.62	.11	1.10	.00	.63	1.59	.87	.00	.02	.10	.29	.01	.01	6.82	.07	3.84	20.87		90.85	32.98	28.95	
1,000-1,499		19.97	.20	1.47	.34	.95	1.52	1.20	.17	.00	.06	.57	.02	.08	13.10	.29	5.63	25.33	42.38	79.00	37.85	37.40	[13] 41.48
1,500-1,999		33.53	.18	1.06	.65	1.49	1.57	.31	.40	.19	.11	.81	.03	.05	26.51	.17	4.62	28.32	[13]245.00	39.77	39.33	23.38	50.62
2,000-2,999		28.80	.18	.80	.24	4.64	.57	.67	.00	.01	.25	.82	.04	.19	20.16	.23	5.62	33.90	[13] 41.22	112.20	38.40	37.92	
3,000-4,999		31.19	.26	1.15	1.25	2.35	.80	.00	.00	.00	.15	2.06	.12	.37	22.07	.61	4.74	20.77	60.00	84.49	19.29		
5,000 or over		48.39	.42	.16	.00	.48	.00	.97	.00	.00	.00	2.29	.35	1.27	42.45	.00	4.33	[13] 4.95		[13] 15.00		[13] 30.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of kitchen equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2]						Canning equipment [3]	Utensils and cutlery [4]	Dishmops, dishcloths [5]	Small electrical equipment [6]	Refrigerators, pressure cookers [7]	Articles not elsewhere specified [8]	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2 9]				
					Gas	Electric	Wood, coal, and coke	Kerosene	Gasoline and fuel oil	Type not specified									Gas	Electric	Wood, coal, and coke	Kerosene	Gasoline and fuel oil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES—continued		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
Southeast—Negro families																							
All incomes	1,004	382	27	21	1	3	49	2	2	0	46	284	11	1	22	9	3.0	2.1	0.2	0.5	4.9	0.2	0.2
0–499	599	187	13	7	0	0	21	0	2	0	23	140	3	0	4	5	2.2	1.2	.0	.0	3.5	.0	.3
500–999	327	156	8	9	1	1	23	2	0	0	20	114	7	0	12	3	3.1	2.8	.6	.3	7.0	.6	.0
1,000–1,499	59	29	6	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	20	1	0	4	1	11.9	6.8	.0	5.1	6.8	.0	.0
1,500–1,999	12	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	.0	8.3	.0	.0	8.3	.0	.0
2,000–2,999	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
3,000–4,999	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	[13] .0	[13] .0	[13] .0	[13] 50.0	[13] .0	[13] .0	[13] .0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes	------	$3.83	$0.12	$0.54	$0.01	$0.24	$1.34	$0.01	$0.02	$0.00	$0.02	$0.24	$0.01	$0.01	$1.22	$0.05	$4.01	$25.77	[13] $4.50	$47.50	$27.42	[13] $5.59	[13] $12.00
0–499	------	1.40	.07	.27	.00	.00	.76	.00	.04	.00	.01	.15	([12])	.00	.07	.03	3.19	22.87	------	------	21.50	------	[13] 12.00
500–999	------	5.16	.11	.74	.03	.34	2.10	.03	.00	.00	.04	.34	.01	.00	1.34	.08	3.48	27.00	[13] 4.50	[13] 110.00	29.74	[13] 5.59	------
1,000–1,499	------	14.46	.75	2.00	.00	2.15	2.95	.00	.00	.00	.05	.46	.01	.00	6.06	.03	6.29	29.50	------	[13] 42.33	43.50	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	5.62	.00	1.66	.00	.00	2.83	.00	.00	.00	.00	.53	.00	.60	.00	.00	------	[13] 20.00	------	------	[13] 34.00	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	42.46	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.46	1.54	.00	.00	40.46	.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	[13] 96.18	[13] .00	[13] .00	[13] .00	[13] .25	[13] .00	[13] .00	[13] .00	[13] .00	[13] .00	[13] .93	[13] .00	[13] .00	[13] 95.00	[13] .00	------	------	------	[13] .50	------	------	------
FARMS		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																							
All incomes	4,118	2,519	87	72	55	27	168	96	15	18	1,157	1,444	433	59	196	69	2.1	1.8	1.4	0.7	4.1	2.4	0.4
0–499	271	113	3	3	2	1	3	2	0	2	54	64	22	1	2	3	1.1	1.1	.7	.4	1.1	.7	.0
500–999	1,014	541	14	7	10	1	37	19	2	6	257	278	69	4	28	14	1.4	.7	1.1	.1	3.7	2.1	.2

1,000–1,499	1,202	754	27	20	13	6	53	30	3	5	371	427	133	13	46	12	2.2	1.7	1.1	.5	4.4	2.5	.2
1,500–1,999	777	510	18	21	13	2	37	21	3	4	230	314	84	15	46	18	2.3	3.0	1.7	.3	4.8	2.7	.4
2,000–2,999	608	419	14	12	12	11	28	19	5	0	170	248	81	12	54	17	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	4.6	3.1	.8
3,000–4,999	210	157	10	8	4	5	10	5	1	1	64	101	37	11	17	4	5.2	3.8	1.9	2.4	4.8	2.4	.5
5,000 or over	36	25	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	11	12	7	3	3	1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	.0	.0	2.8
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes	------	$10.80	$0.14	$0.25	$0.78	$0.62	$2.67	$0.58	$0.13	$0.10	$0.72	$0.82	$0.06	$0.06	$3.78	$0.09	$6.66	$13.88	$57.15	$94.12	$65.11	$24.55	$36.63
0–499	------	4.08	.13	.23	.24	.41	.64	.19	.00	.01	.47	.40	.04	.03	1.22	.07	11.32	20.51	[13] 33.00	[13] 110.00	57.33	[13] 25.18	------
500–999	------	4.81	.08	.06	.20	([12])	1.90	.39	.01	.17	.58	.44	.03	.02	.91	.02	5.88	9.15	18.54	[13] 1.03	50.50	18.73	[13] 4.62
1,000–1,499	------	9.58	.13	.18	.58	.54	2.85	.59	.12	.12	.81	.77	.06	.04	2.74	.05	6.11	10.68	53.30	108.12	64.60	23.60	47.65
1,500–1,999	------	11.90	.18	.48	.96	.18	3.10	.79	.10	.12	.76	.94	.06	.06	4.05	.12	7.78	16.15	57.21	[13] 71.00	65.07	29.23	25.91
2,000–2,999	------	19.25	.19	.37	1.49	1.59	3.78	.81	.38	.00	.79	1.22	.08	.12	8.23	.20	7.83	17.18	75.72	87.86	81.76	25.98	46.51
3,000–4,999	------	23.72	.24	.50	2.10	2.18	3.77	.70	.34	.07	.89	1.65	.12	.14	10.86	.16	4.57	13.03	110.51	91.60	79.21	29.41	[13] 72.00
5,000 or over	------	29.24	.08	.07	3.97	5.97	.00	.00	.42	.00	.82	1.73	.13	.31	15.73	.01	[13] 3.06	[13] 2.58	[13] 143.00	[13] 215.00	------	------	[13] 15.00
Plains, Mountains, and Pacific		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
All income classes	1,617	856	41	20	10	9	47	4	4	21	336	485	141	41	80	39	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.9	0.2	0.2
Net losses	69	40	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	19	24	7	1	5	3	1.4	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.0
Net incomes	1,548	816	40	20	10	9	45	4	4	21	317	461	134	40	75	36	2.6	1.3	.6	.6	2.9	.3	.3
0–499	227	89	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	43	50	12	1	3	3	2.2	.4	.0	.0	2.2	.0	.0
500–999	427	214	14	8	4	1	10	2	1	8	76	127	26	3	14	7	3.3	1.9	.9	.2	2.3	.5	.2
1,000–1,499	331	178	8	5	2	3	11	1	1	6	70	100	26	7	12	8	2.4	1.5	.6	.9	3.3	.3	.3
1,500–1,999	242	135	9	2	2	0	6	1	1	4	61	69	24	8	14	12	3.7	.8	.8	.0	2.5	.4	.4
2,000–2,999	211	131	2	2	0	2	9	0	1	1	49	71	29	10	20	4	1.0	1.0	.0	1.4	4.3	.0	.5
3,000–4,999	89	57	2	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	17	32	11	11	12	1	2.2	2.2	1.1	3.4	3.4	.0	.0
5,000 or over	21	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	12	6	0	0	1	.0	.0	4.8	.0	4.8	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All income classes	------	$10.37	$0.16	$0.25	$0.34	$0.29	$1.45	$0.05	$0.15	$0.42	$0.58	$0.60	$0.05	$0.20	$5.69	$0.14	$6.37	$20.60	$55.81	$46.86	$49.86	$18.88	$60.50
Net losses	------	17.66	.02	.00	.00	.00	3.75	.00	.00	.00	.92	.50	.07	.02	12.27	.11	[13] 1.50	------	------	------	[13] 129.50	------	------
Net incomes	------	10.05	.17	.27	.36	.30	1.35	.05	.16	.44	.56	.60	.04	.21	5.40	.14	6.49	20.60	55.81	46.86	46.32	18.88	60.50
0–499	------	3.37	.16	.07	.00	.00	1.13	.00	.00	.23	.35	.27	.03	.01	1.07	.05	7.20	[13] 17.00	------	------	51.49	------	------
500–999	------	5.18	.16	.23	.29	.01	.61	.10	.09	.54	.45	.41	.02	.03	2.22	.02	4.75	12.46	30.94	[13] 5.87	25.57	[13] 21.75	[13] 38.00
1,000–1,499	------	9.78	.18	.23	.52	.09	1.96	.08	.08	.79	.60	.52	.04	.20	4.44	.05	7.50	15.12	[13] 86.18	9.55	59.00	[13] 25.00	[13] 27.00
1,500–1,999	------	13.25	.27	.36	.60	.00	1.02	.03	.40	.55	.81	.87	.05	.29	7.40	.60	7.36	[13] 43.15	[13] 72.62	------	40.96	[13] 7.00	[13] 98.00
2,000–2,999	------	16.38	.06	.36	.00	.64	1.87	.00	.37	.01	.67	.95	.08	.39	10.83	.15	[13] 6.50	[13] 38.00	------	[13] 45.03	43.78	------	[13] 79.00
3,000–4,999	------	27.79	.20	.65	.01	3.36	2.62	.00	.00	.00	.73	.89	.05	1.07	18.18	.03	[13] 8.98	[13] 28.75	[13] 72	99.67	77.63	------	------
5,000 or over	------	9.60	.00	.00	5.52	.00	2.36	.00	.00	.00	.02	1.17	.22	.00	.00	.31	------	------	[13] 116.00	------	[13] 49.50	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of kitchen equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2]: Gas	Kitchen stoves [2]: Electric	Kitchen stoves [2]: Wood, coal, and coke	Kitchen stoves [2]: Kerosene	Kitchen stoves [2]: Gasoline and fuel oil	Kitchen stoves [2]: Type not specified	Canning equipment [3]	Utensils and cutlery [4]	Dishmops, dishcloths [5]	Small electrical equipment [6]	Refrigerators, pressure cookers [7]	Articles not elsewhere specified [8]	Tables	Cabinets	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Gas	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Electric	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Wood, coal, and coke	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Kerosene	Kitchen stoves [2 9]: Gasoline and fuel oil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
FARMS—continued		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
Southeast—white operators																							
All incomes	3,476	2,215	76	80	5	4	202	15	2	1	894	1,534	66	5	191	51	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.4	0.1
0–499	377	194	3	7	1	0	14	0	0	0	91	122	0	1	3	1	.8	1.9	.3	.0	3.7	.0	.0
500–999	1,277	777	20	20	2	0	51	4	1	0	378	493	10	0	23	23	1.6	1.7	.2	.0	4.0	.3	.1
1,000–1,499	807	524	24	23	1	0	52	2	1	1	199	374	13	1	59	9	3.1	2.8	.1	.0	6.4	.2	.1
1,500–1,999	420	296	12	12	0	0	30	1	0	0	100	215	13	1	42	4	2.9	2.9	.0	.0	7.1	.2	.0
2,000–2,999	358	252	12	12	0	3	40	6	0	0	74	191	11	1	34	8	3.4	3.4	.0	.8	11.2	1.7	.0
3,000–4,999	172	124	3	5	0	1	14	2	0	0	38	101	10	1	20	4	1.7	2.9	.0	.6	8.1	1.2	.0
5,000 or over	65	48	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	14	38	9	0	10	2	3.1	1.5	1.5	.0	1.5	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes		$10.59	$0.10	$0.54	$0.07	$0.07	$3.45	$0.16	(12)	(12)	$0.47	$0.97	$0.01	$0.01	$4.64	$0.10	$4.62	$22.76	$51.10	$56.90	$59.37	$36.56	[13] $5.46
0–499		2.32	.04	.38	(12)	.00	1.28	.00	$0.00	$0.00	.27	.32	.00	(12)	.03	(12)	4.73	20.68	[13] 1.50		34.42		
500–999		3.77	.05	.28	.04	.00	1.59	.14	.01	.00	.44	.47	(12)	.00	.72	.03	3.14	15.88	[13] 27.00		39.90	44.12	[13] 5.98
1,000–1,499		10.23	.15	.73	.17	.00	3.71	.07	.01	.01	.53	.92	(12)	(12)	3.91	.02	4.70	25.72	[13] 140.00		57.58	[13] 26.74	[13] 4.95
1,500–1,999		15.92	.22	.65	.00	.00	5.12	.11	.00	.00	.55	1.32	.01	(12)	7.78	.16	7.82	22.67			71.69	[13] 45.00	
2,000–2,999		22.02	.13	.92	.00	.57	8.84	.60	.00	.00	.51	2.22	.01	.02	7.83	.37	3.96	27.44		67.54	79.14	35.61	
3,000–4,999		34.15	.09	.89	.00	.15	6.67	.35	.00	.00	.54	2.66	.03	.05	22.29	.43	5.00	30.94		[13] 25.00	81.89	[13] 29.90	
5,000 or over		37.22	.10	.38	.92	.00	.31	.00	.00	.00	.58	1.41	.09	.00	32.91	.52	[13] 3.24	[13] 25.00	[13] 60.00		[13] 20.00		
Southeast—white sharecroppers		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
All incomes	1,198	745	20	30	2	0	88	4	2	0	318	510	8	0	35	18	1.8	2.5	0.2	0.0	7.4	0.3	0.2
0–499	309	173	2	2	1	0	17	0	0	0	82	115	0	0	4	3	.6	.6	.3	.0	5.5	.0	.0

500–999	613	401	13	18	0	0	47	3	0	0	173	273	4	0	15	9	2.3	2.9	.0	.0	7.7	.5	.0
1,000–1,499	204	127	5	10	1	0	16	1	1	0	50	87	2	0	10	6	2.5	4.9	.5	.0	7.8	.5	.5
1,500–1,999	72	44	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	13	35	2	0	6	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	.0	1.4
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes	------	$4.88	$0.09	$0.36	$0.02	$0.00	$2.21	$0.07	$0.07	$0.00	$0.38	$0.63	([12])	$0.00	$0.99	$0.06	$5.18	$14.25	[13]$13.94	------	$29.62	$22.00	[13]$41.92
0–499	------	1.82	.03	.03	.05	.00	.80	.00	.00	.00	.35	.36	$0.00	.00	.11	.09	[13] 4.00	[13] 5.00	[13] 15.00	------	14.39	------	------
500–999	------	4.32	.10	.40	.00	.00	2.16	.11	.00	.00	.38	.60	([12])	.00	.55	.02	4.43	13.76	------	------	28.10	22.66	------
1,000–1,499	------	7.86	.19	.83	.06	.00	2.45	.10	.14	.00	.42	1.05	([12])	.00	2.44	.18	7.78	16.99	[13] 12.88	------	31.19	[13] 20.00	[13] 28.84
1,500–1,999	------	14.31	.00	.00	.00	.00	7.95	.00	.76	.00	.37	.93	.04	.00	4.26	.00	------	------	------	------	63.58	------	[13] 55.00
Southeast—Negro families		Number of families having expenditures															Number of articles purchased per 100 families						
All incomes [15]	2,188	1,195	27	16	0	0	117	1	0	6	374	916	2	0	18	18	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.4	([14])	0.0
0–499	1,006	479	9	5	0	0	35	0	0	5	122	366	0	0	2	6	.8	.5	.0	.0	3.5	0.0	.0
500–999	919	552	12	8	0	0	64	1	0	1	189	415	1	0	9	10	1.3	.9	.0	.0	7.1	.1	.0
1,000–1,499	215	133	6	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	49	110	1	0	5	1	2.8	1.4	.0	.0	6.5	.0	.0
1,500–1,999	37	22	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	18	0	0	1	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.4	.0	.0
2,000–2,999	10	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0	.0	.0
		Average [10] expenditures per family															Average [11] expenditure per article						
All incomes [15]	------	$2.58	$0.04	$0.11	$0.00	$0.00	$1.66	$0.02	$0.00	$0.01	$0.15	$0.32	([12])	$0.00	$0.26	$0.01	$3.05	$15.49	------	------	$30.65	[13]$36.05	------
0–499	------	1.05	.02	.09	.00	.00	.61	.00	.00	.02	.08	.21	$0.00	.00	.02	([12])	2.63	18.01	------	------	17.51	------	------
500–999	------	3.24	.04	.12	.00	.00	2.18	.04	.00	.01	.20	.38	([12])	.00	.24	.03	3.41	13.61	------	------	30.97	[13] 36.05	------
1,000–1,499	------	4.42	.08	.23	.00	.00	3.07	.00	.00	.00	.26	.53	([12])	.00	.24	.01	2.87	16.28	------	------	47.19	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	6.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	4.75	.00	.00	.00	.32	.54	.00	.00	.60	.01	------	------	------	------	[13] 87.81	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	2.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.45	.00	.00	.00	.43	.55	.00	.00	.00	.00	------	------	------	------	[13] 14.52	------	------

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.
[2] Includes only stoves and heating plates used for cooking.
[3] Includes such articles as jars and other containers, racks, lids, rubbers, bottle cappers, and any vessels other than pressure cookers purchased specifically for use in canning food.
[4] Includes such articles as pots, pans, colanders, strainers, bowls and cutlery purchased for use in the preparation of food, as distinguished from table use.
[5] Excludes dish towels, which are included under kitchen towels (table 30).
[6] Includes only electrical appliances used in the preparation of food, such as toasters, percolators, grills, mixing machines.
[7] Data for refrigerators and pressure cookers separately are given in tables 15 and 21 for a larger number of families and for different analysis units. Table 24 presents data on mechanical refrigerators.
[8] Includes such articles as kitchen chairs and stools, sets of kitchen tables and chairs not itemized separately, dishpans and racks. Excludes all types of refuse containers, which are included under cleaning equipment (table 28).
[9] Note that these data do not include "Type not specified;" few families failed to specify the type of stoves purchased.
[10] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[11] Averages are based on the number of articles of each type purchased.
[12] $0.0050 or less.
[13] Average based on fewer than 3 families.
[14] 0.050 or less.
[15] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 26.—LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of laundry equipment, average amounts spent, and number of irons purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—						Average [4] expenditures per family for—						Average [5] expenditure per iron [6]		Number of irons purchased per 100 families [6]	
		Any laundry equipment	Irons			Washing and ironing machines[2]	Washtubs, clothes baskets, other [3]	All laundry equipment	Irons			Washing and ironing machines[2]	Washtubs, clothes baskets, other [3]	Electric	Other	Electric	Other
			Electric	Other	Kind not specified				Electric	Other	Kind not specified						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
SMALL CITIES																	
North Central	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*
All incomes	1,314	297	60	1	8	104	177	5.12	0.19	(7)	0.03	4.59	0.31	4.15	[8] 0.19	4.6	0.3
0–499	34	4	0	0	0	0	4	.22	.00	0.00	.00	.00	.22	-------	-------	.0	.0
500–999	286	54	8	1	3	19	30	3.35	.12	(7)	.05	3.01	.17	4.38	[8] .19	2.8	1.4
1,000–1,499	414	88	17	0	2	33	51	4.80	.16	.00	.03	4.37	.24	3.91	-------	4.1	.0
1,500–1,999	271	81	16	0	2	25	52	6.57	.24	.00	.02	5.89	.42	4.14	-------	5.9	.0
2,000–2,999	213	53	16	0	1	19	31	6.83	.31	.00	.02	5.98	.52	4.19	-------	7.5	.0
3,000–4,999	84	15	2	0	0	7	8	5.67	.12	.00	.00	5.35	.20	[8] 5.02	-------	2.4	.0
5,000 or over	12	2	1	0	0	1	1	5.74	.33	.00	.00	5.07	.34	[8] 3.99	-------	8.3	.0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																	
All incomes	1,778	413	121	3	5	170	193	7.23	.33	(7)	.01	6.64	.25	4.92	1.09	6.8	.2
0–499	37	5	2	0	0	0	4	.44	.14	.00	.00	.00	.30	[8] 2.50	-------	5.4	.0
500–999	221	48	12	1	1	18	24	4.73	.16	(7)	(7)	4.34	.23	2.92	[8] 1.00	5.4	.4
1,000–1,499	447	94	25	1	1	43	46	6.59	.23	(7)	.01	6.07	.28	4.19	[8] 1.25	5.6	.2
1,500–1,999	393	91	30	0	0	34	43	6.01	.40	.00	.00	5.36	.25	5.25	-------	7.6	.0
2,000–2,999	458	121	36	1	2	48	54	8.66	.43	(7)	.01	7.99	.23	5.40	[8] 1.02	7.9	.2
3,000–4,999	191	48	15	0	1	24	19	11.11	.49	.00	.02	10.36	.24	6.23	-------	7.9	.0
5,000 or over	31	6	1	0	0	3	3	13.08	.18	.00	.00	12.55	.35	[8] 5.61	-------	3.2	.0
Southeast—white families																	
All incomes	1,076	136	67	2	1	6	76	.70	.19	(7)	(7)	.41	.10	3.04	[8] 1.02	6.2	.2
0–499	38	4	1	0	0	0	3	.19	.14	.00	.00	.00	.05	[8] 5.15	-------	2.6	.0
500–999	209	25	10	1	0	1	16	.53	.11	(7)	.00	.35	.07	2.30	[8] .60	4.8	.5

1,000–1,499	271	48	21	0	0	1	31	.85	.24	.00	.00	.38	.23	3.21		7.7	.0
1,500–1,999	250	26	17	1	1	4	9	1.32	.20	.01	.01	1.05	.05	2.92	[8] 1.43	6.8	.4
2,000–2,999	226	23	11	0	0	0	13	.21	.15	.00	.00	.00	.06	3.07		4.9	.0
3,000–4,999	68	8	6	0	0	0	3	.38	.32	.00	.00	.00	.06	3.60		8.8	.0
5,000 or over	14	2	1	0	0	0	1	.32	.18	.00	.00	.00	.14	[8] 2.58		7.1	.0
Southeast—Negro families																	
All incomes	533	72	5	1	0	1	67	.23	.03	(7)	.00	.07	.13	3.31	[8] .25	.9	.4
0–499	216	21	2	1	0	0	19	.10	.03	(7)	.00	.00	.07	[8] 3.72	[8] .25	.9	.9
500–999	217	33	2	0	0	0	32	.19	.04	.00	.00	.00	.15	[8] 4.06		.9	.0
1,000–1,499	69	15	1	0	0	0	14	.22	.01	.00	.00	.00	.21	[8] 1.00		1.4	.0
1,500–1,999	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			.0	.0
2,000–2,999	17	3	0	0	0	1	2	2.57	.00	.00	.00	2.35	.22			.0	.0
VILLAGES																	
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																	
All incomes	1,856	403	94	0	5	135	236	4.39	.20	.00	.01	3.96	.22	3.99		5.1	.0
0–499	83	6	0	0	1	2	5	.88	.00	.00	.01	.80	.07			.0	.0
500–999	493	96	18	0	0	34	57	3.48	.13	.00	.00	3.17	.18	3.67		3.7	.0
1,000–1,499	601	143	34	0	2	41	88	4.23	.22	.00	.01	3.79	.21	3.97		5.7	.0
1,500–1,999	365	88	27	0	0	27	51	4.85	.25	.00	.00	4.33	.27	3.33		7.4	.0
2,000–2,999	248	59	13	0	2	28	28	7.44	.30	.00	.03	6.79	.32	5.80		5.2	.0
3,000–4,999	59	10	2	0	0	2	7	2.15	.15	.00	.00	1.71	.29	[8] 4.32		3.4	.0
5,000 or over	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	10.15	.00	.00	.00	10.15	.00			.0	.0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																	
All incomes	1,099	252	60	2	4	108	124	6.47	.26	(7)	.02	5.93	.26	4.81	[8] 2.60	5.5	.2
0–499	26	3	0	0	0	1	2	1.90	.00	.00	.00	1.80	.10			.0	.0
500–999	290	54	15	1	2	21	31	3.75	.18	(7)	.01	3.36	.20	3.49	[8] 1.25	5.1	.3
1,000–1,499	311	63	21	0	0	27	32	5.80	.35	.00	.00	5.25	.20	5.15		6.8	.0
1,500–1,999	242	63	9	1	1	29	28	8.12	.19	.02	.04	7.59	.28	5.22	[8] 3.95	3.7	.4
2,000–2,999	196	58	10	0	1	25	29	8.57	.28	.00	.02	7.83	.44	5.41		5.1	.0
3,000–4,999	34	11	5	0	0	5	2	15.32	.79	.00	.00	14.47	.06	5.37		14.7	.0
Southeast—white families																	
All incomes	1,908	297	103	7	3	3	214	.44	.17	.01	(7)	.11	.15	3.15	1.29	5.4	.5
0–499	85	6	3	0	0	0	4	.16	.13	.00	.00	.00	.03	3.62		3.5	.0
500–999	434	68	17	4	1	0	53	.25	.10	.01	(7)	.00	.14	2.54	1.05	3.9	1.4
1,000–1,499	499	81	32	3	0	0	59	.35	.20	.01	.00	.00	.14	3.08	1.77	6.4	.6
1,500–1,999	376	63	25	0	2	1	40	.58	.20	.00	.01	.20	.17	2.97		6.6	.0
2,000–2,999	339	41	14	0	0	0	31	.31	.15	.00	.00	.00	.16	3.63		4.1	.0
3,000–4,999	144	30	9	0	0	2	20	1.40	.23	.00	.00	.95	.22	3.69		6.2	.0
5,000 or over	31	8	3	0	0	0	7	.81	.43	.00	.00	.00	.38	4.45		9.7	.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of laundry equipment, average amounts spent, and number of irons purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—						Average [4] expenditures per family for—						Average [5] expenditure per iron [6]		Number of irons purchased per 100 families [6]	
		Any laundry equipment	Irons			Washing and ironing machines[2]	Washtubs, clothes baskets, other [3]	All laundry equipment	Irons			Washing and ironing machines[2]	Washtubs, clothes baskets, other [3]	Electric	Other	Electric	Other
			Electric	Other	Kind not specified				Electric	Other	Kind not specified						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES—con.																	
Southeast—Negro families																	
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*
All incomes	1,004	218	19	5	0	0	206	0.27	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.12	1.45	1.9	0.7
0–499	599	102	5	2	0	0	98	.17	.02	.01	.00	.00	.14	2.05	[8] 2.15	.8	.5
500–999	327	85	6	3	0	0	82	.31	.05	.01	.00	.00	.25	2.70	.92	1.8	1.2
1,000–1,499	59	21	4	0	0	0	18	.64	.34	.00	.00	.00	.30	5.10	-------	6.8	.0
1,500–1,999	12	6	4	0	0	0	4	1.36	1.02	.00	.00	.00	.34	3.08	-------	33.3	.0
2,000–2,999	5	3	0	0	0	0	3	.80	.00	.00	.00	.00	.80	-------	-------	.0	.0
3,000–4,999	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	[8] 2.18	[8] .00	[8] .00	[8] .00	[8] .00	[8] 2.18	-------	-------	[8] .0	[8] .0
FARMS																	
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																	
All incomes	4,118	1,005	109	35	0	290	692	5.36	.12	.03	.00	4.92	.29	4.38	3.02	2.6	1.0
0–499	271	45	4	1	0	11	32	2.91	.05	.01	.00	2.67	.18	3.55	[8] 1.49	1.5	.4
500–999	1,014	192	15	6	0	45	150	3.33	.07	.02	.00	2.99	.25	4.96	2.05	1.5	1.0
1,000–1,499	1,202	300	26	13	0	85	208	5.04	.08	.04	.00	4.63	.29	3.77	3.04	2.1	1.3
1,500–1,999	777	215	22	9	0	70	137	6.71	.12	.04	.00	6.22	.33	4.38	3.52	2.8	1.2
2,000–2,999	608	173	20	5	0	61	117	8.09	.15	.03	.00	7.57	.34	4.35	3.78	3.5	.8
3,000–4,999	210	68	18	1	0	16	42	7.24	.39	.03	.00	6.48	.34	4.60	[8] 5.50	8.6	.5
5,000 or over	36	12	4	0	0	2	6	5.26	.66	.00	.00	4.31	.29	5.95	-------	11.1	.0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																	
All income classes	1,617	396	61	15	5	94	265	4.51	.15	.03	.01	3.98	.34	4.03	3.43	3.8	.9

Net losses	69	16	0	1	0	3	13	3.57	.00	.04	.00	2.94	.59	--------	[8] 3.00	.0	1.4
Net incomes	1,548	380	61	14	5	91	252	4.55	.16	.03	.01	4.03	.32	4.03	3.46	3.9	.9
0–499	227	49	1	6	0	11	35	4.07	.01	.09	.00	3.68	.29	[8] 3.09	3.32	.4	2.6
500–999	427	104	10	5	0	26	73	4.07	.07	.04	.00	3.63	.33	3.00	3.09	2.3	1.2
1,000–1,499	331	76	9	0	1	20	54	4.48	.11	.00	.01	4.05	.31	4.01	--------	2.7	.0
1,500–1,999	242	51	11	0	2	8	37	2.95	.18	.00	.03	2.44	.30	4.05	--------	4.5	.0
2,000–2,999	211	63	17	3	0	20	31	7.47	.34	.06	.00	6.78	.29	4.27	4.36	8.1	1.4
3,000–4,999	89	31	11	0	2	6	17	6.55	.57	.00	.12	5.44	.42	4.57	--------	12.4	.0
5,000 or over	21	6	2	0	0	0	5	1.08	.43	.00	.00	.00	.65	[8] 4.50	--------	9.5	.0
Southeast—white operators																	
All incomes	3,476	944	24	39	1	10	907	.70	.03	.02	(7)	.30	.35	3.42	1.27	.8	1.6
0–499	377	72	0	2	0	0	72	.22	.00	(7)	.00	.00	.22	--------	[8] .52	.0	.8
500–999	1,277	301	3	11	0	0	295	.28	.01	.01	.00	.00	.26	1.67	.98	.4	1.3
1,000–1,499	807	236	4	13	0	1	226	.47	.01	.03	.00	.08	.35	1.48	1.30	.7	2.0
1,500–1,999	420	145	7	7	1	3	136	1.06	.07	.03	(7)	.49	.47	4.30	1.20	1.7	2.4
2,000–2,999	358	109	4	2	0	4	101	1.84	.07	.02	.00	1.29	.46	5.83	[8] 3.35	1.1	.6
3,000–4,999	172	50	3	3	0	2	49	2.48	.04	.04	.00	1.86	.54	2.20	1.19	1.7	3.5
5,000 or over	65	31	3	1	0	0	28	1.04	.28	.08	.00	.00	.68	6.17	[8] 5.00	4.6	1.5
Southeast—white sharecroppers																	
All incomes	1,198	341	1	19	0	2	331	.60	(7)	.03	.00	.20	.37	[8] 5.15	1.06	.1	2.4
0–499	309	73	0	5	0	0	70	.30	.00	.02	.00	.00	.28	--------	.60	.0	2.9
500–999	613	172	0	11	0	0	167	.40	.00	.02	.00	.00	.38	--------	.88	.0	2.8
1,000–1,499	204	72	1	3	0	1	71	1.12	.03	.05	.00	.58	.46	[8] 5.15	3.42	.5	1.4
1,500–1,999	72	24	0	0	0	1	23	2.23	.00	.00	.00	1.74	.49	--------	--------	.0	.0
Southeast—Negro families																	
All incomes [9]	2,188	662	0	16	0	1	655	.35	.00	.01	.00	.03	.31	--------	.62	.0	1.0
0–499	1,006	248	0	4	0	0	246	.23	.00	(7)	.00	.00	.23	--------	.53	.0	.6
500–999	919	323	0	8	0	1	319	.45	.00	.01	.00	.07	.37	--------	.69	.0	1.1
1,000–1,499	215	73	0	4	0	0	72	.51	.00	.02	.00	.00	.49	--------	.60	.0	2.8
1,500–1,999	37	14	0	0	0	0	14	.41	.00	.00	.00	.00	.41	--------	--------	.0	.0
2,000–2,999	10	4	0	0	0	0	4	.57	.00	.00	.00	.00	.57	--------	--------	.0	.0

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.
[2] See table 21 for data from a larger number of families in different analysis units.
[3] Includes such articles as washboards, wringers, boilers, ironing boards and pads, clothesracks, reels, hampers.
[4] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[5] Averages are based on the number of irons of each type purchased.
[6] Note that these data do not include "Kind not specified."
[7] $0.0050 or less.
[8] Based on fewer than 3 families.
[9] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 27.—WASHTUBS, WASHBOARDS, WRINGERS, BOILERS: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of laundry equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—				Average [2] expenditures per family for—				Number of articles purchased per 100 families				Average [3] expenditure per article			
		Washtubs	Washboards	Wringers	Boilers	Washtubs	Washboards	Wringers	Boilers	Washtubs	Washboards	Wringers	Boilers	Washtubs	Washboards	Wringers	Boilers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
SMALL CITIES																	
North Central:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
All incomes	1,314	73	26	6	21	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.05	7.23	2.13	0.46	1.67	1.45	0.68	5.01	2.87
0–499	34	3	1	0	0	.19	.01	.00	.00	11.76	2.94	.00	.00	1.58	[4] .50	-------	-------
500–999	286	13	5	2	2	.06	.01	.02	.02	5.94	2.10	.70	.70	1.06	.52	[4] 2.80	[4] 2.99
1,000–1,499	414	19	14	0	9	.05	.03	.00	.06	5.80	3.38	.00	2.17	.92	.77	-------	2.91
1,500–1,999	271	28	1	2	3	.22	(5)	.04	.03	12.92	.37	.74	1.11	1.73	[4] .55	[4] 5.59	2.39
2,000–2,999	213	9	5	2	6	.14	.02	.06	.09	6.10	2.82	.94	3.29	2.23	.70	[4] 6.64	2.84
3,000–4,999	84	0	0	0	1	.00	.00	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	1.19	-------	-------	-------	[4] 4.07
5,000 or over	12	1	0	0	0	.17	.00	.00	.00	16.67	.00	.00	.00	[4] 1.03	-------	-------	-------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	1,778	56	27	7	21	.06	.01	.03	.04	3.99	1.52	.39	1.18	1.61	.81	6.58	3.16
Southeast—white families	1,076	51	13	0	1	.05	(5)	.00	(5)	6.78	1.21	.00	.09	.73	.41	-------	[4] 5.00
Southeast—Negro families	533	51	17	0	1	.10	.01	.00	(5)	12.38	3.38	.00	.19	.81	.40	-------	[4] .50
VILLAGES																	
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central:																	
All incomes	1,856	83	45	8	28	.06	.02	.02	.04	5.22	2.42	.48	1.51	1.25	.74	3.28	2.48
0–499	83	2	2	0	0	.02	.01	.00	.00	2.41	2.41	.00	.00	[4] .84	[4] .58	-------	-------
500–999	493	28	11	2	6	.07	.02	(5)	.03	6.90	2.23	.41	1.22	1.06	.88	[4] 1.00	2.20
1,000–1,499	601	24	19	4	6	.06	.02	.03	.02	4.49	3.16	.83	.99	1.24	.61	3.81	1.88
1,500–1,999	365	16	7	1	10	.07	.01	.01	.08	5.75	1.92	.27	2.73	1.14	.68	[4] 4.00	3.00
2,000–2,999	248	10	5	1	3	.09	.02	.02	.03	4.03	2.02	.40	1.21	2.17	1.01	[4] 4.50	2.28
3,000–4,999	59	3	1	0	3	.07	.02	.00	.14	5.08	1.69	.00	5.08	1.36	[4] .89	-------	2.68
5,000 or over	7	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	-------	-------	-------	-------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	1,099	55	16	3	20	.09	.01	.01	.07	6.37	1.46	.27	1.82	1.44	.98	2.29	3.80
Southeast—white families	1,908	144	49	2	9	.09	.01	(5)	.01	10.85	2.62	.10	.47	.81	.51	[4] 1.02	2.24
Southeast—Negro families	1,004	165	73	1	2	.15	.04	(5)	(5)	20.52	7.66	.10	.20	.73	.50	[4] 1.25	[4] .50

FARMS																	
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central:																	
All incomes	4,118	357	117	28	133	.11	.02	.02	.08	10.17	2.94	.68	3.22	1.10	.67	3.24	2.55
0–499	271	20	5	1	3	.10	.01	.03	.01	8.48	1.84	.37	1.11	1.23	.52	[4] 7.00	1.17
500–999	1,014	79	29	8	34	.09	.02	.03	.08	8.97	2.96	.79	3.35	1.01	.63	3.35	2.37
1,000–1,499	1,202	109	40	8	42	.11	.02	.02	.09	10.39	3.41	.67	3.49	1.09	.60	2.54	2.60
1,500–1,999	777	65	20	5	31	.10	.02	.02	.11	10.04	2.70	.64	3.99	1.03	.90	3.17	2.80
2,000–2,999	608	65	18	4	17	.15	.02	.03	.07	12.99	3.12	.66	2.80	1.13	.68	4.95	2.43
3,000–4,999	210	18	5	2	6	.16	.02	(5)	.08	10.48	2.38	.95	2.86	1.51	.68	[4] 4.42	2.92
5,000 or over	36	1	0	0	0	.03	.00	.00	.00	2.77	.00	.00	.00	[4] .97	--------	--------	--------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	1,617	148	41	3	70	.12	.02	(5)	.11	10.20	2.72	.19	4.33	1.20	.84	2.33	2.55
Southeast—white operators:																	
All incomes	3,476	793	206	0	16	.27	.04	.00	.02	33.95	6.59	.00	.46	.80	.55	--------	4.43
0–499	377	64	16	0	3	.17	.02	.00	.03	22.55	4.24	.00	.80	.75	.52	--------	3.63
500–999	1,277	256	69	0	4	.21	.03	.00	.01	27.56	6.11	.00	.31	.77	.50	--------	3.99
1,000–1,499	807	197	47	0	2	.29	.04	.00	.01	36.93	6.57	.00	.25	.79	.56	--------	[4] 5.50
1,500–1,999	420	119	34	0	3	.37	.05	.00	.01	45.24	8.81	.00	.71	.81	.55	--------	1.54
2,000–2,999	358	87	23	0	3	.36	.04	.00	.04	41.34	6.98	.00	.84	.86	.58	--------	5.17
3,000–4,999	172	44	11	0	1	.35	.05	.00	.07	39.53	8.14	.00	.58	.88	.67	--------	[4] 12.88
5,000 or over	65	26	6	0	0	.51	.06	.00	.00	60.00	9.23	.00	.00	.86	.66	--------	--------
Southeast—white sharecroppers	1,198	288	80	0	10	.28	.04	.00	.04	34.31	6.76	.00	.92	.82	.54	--------	3.96
Southeast—Negro families	2,188	534	203	2	9	.24	.05	(5)	.01	30.71	9.41	.09	.41	.78	.54	[4] 4.17	3.41

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.

[2] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

[3] Averages are based on the number of articles of each type purchased.

[4] Average based on fewer than 3 families.

[5] $0.0050 or less.

TABLE 28.—CLEANING EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of cleaning equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average[4] expenditures per family for—					Average[5] expenditure per sweeper
		Any cleaning equipment	Vacuum cleaners[2]	Carpet sweepers	Brooms, brushes, mops	Pails, cans, other[3]	All cleaning equipment	Vacuum cleaners[2]	Carpet sweepers	Brooms, brushes, mops	Pails, cans, other[3]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SMALL CITIES												
North Central												
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	1,314	926	66	18	889	155	3.51	2.48	0.04	0.90	0.09	3.16
0–499	34	13	0	0	12	2	.41	.00	.00	.37	.04	------
500–999	286	188	3	4	184	24	.88	.11	.04	.68	.05	2.78
1,000–1,499	414	305	17	7	292	47	2.80	1.81	.05	.88	.06	3.16
1,500–1,999	271	197	14	3	190	41	4.34	3.18	.05	1.03	.08	4.42
2,000–2,999	213	157	24	3	148	28	6.77	5.49	.03	1.07	.18	1.96
3,000–4,999	84	58	6	1	55	12	5.58	4.38	.05	1.03	.12	[6] 4.50
5,000 or over	12	8	2	0	8	1	8.36	7.09	.00	1.25	.02	------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific												
All incomes	1,778	1,258	143	20	1,195	195	5.59	4.52	.07	.91	.09	6.17
0–499	37	21	0	0	21	3	.49	.00	.00	.46	.03	------
500–999	221	128	2	1	125	15	1.07	.41	.01	.61	.04	[6] 3.30
1,000–1,499	447	321	19	3	311	39	2.99	2.10	.06	.79	.04	8.71
1,500–1,999	393	284	42	3	264	50	6.39	5.31	.02	.97	.09	2.14
2,000–2,999	458	341	46	8	319	55	6.98	5.69	.14	1.02	.13	8.06
3,000–4,999	191	136	29	5	131	26	11.60	10.15	.12	1.16	.17	4.64
5,000 or over	31	27	5	0	24	7	13.74	11.89	.00	1.50	.35	------
Southeast—white families												
All incomes	1,076	846	16	2	842	50	1.86	.77	.01	1.04	.04	[6] 4.00
0–499	38	26	0	0	26	0	.52	.00	.00	.52	.00	------
500–999	209	153	0	0	153	4	.74	.00	.00	.73	.01	------
1,000–1,499	271	214	1	1	214	12	1.29	.25	(7)	1.02	.02	[6] 1.00
1,500–1,999	250	211	5	0	211	11	2.05	.91	.00	1.11	.03	------
2,000–2,999	226	181	7	1	178	13	2.74	1.40	.03	1.27	.04	[6] 7.00
3,000–4,999	68	48	1	0	47	7	2.66	1.25	.00	1.29	.12	------
5,000 or over	14	13	2	0	13	3	11.93	9.54	.00	2.00	.39	------
Southeast—Negro families												
All incomes	533	349	1	0	347	14	.69	.14	.00	.54	.01	------
0–499	216	104	0	0	103	3	.27	.00	.00	.26	.01	------
500–999	217	160	0	0	159	7	.58	.00	.00	.57	.01	------
1,000–1,499	69	57	0	0	57	3	1.05	.00	.00	1.04	.01	------
1,500–1,999	14	13	0	0	13	0	1.10	.00	.00	1.10	.00	------
2,000–2,999	17	15	1	0	15	1	5.62	4.47	.00	1.12	.03	------
VILLAGES												
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central												
All incomes	1,856	1,221	81	20	1,173	281	2.95	1.98	.05	.83	.09	4.86
0–499	83	38	2	0	36	7	.69	.16	.00	.49	.04	------
500–999	493	312	15	2	301	56	1.53	.78	.01	.70	.04	[6] 3.54
1,000–1,499	601	408	18	8	394	100	2.28	1.33	.04	.82	.09	2.72
1,500–1,999	365	242	19	4	234	60	3.46	2.40	.09	.87	.10	8.67
2,000–2,999	248	171	20	4	164	43	5.64	4.43	.08	1.01	.12	5.08
3,000–4,999	59	46	7	2	40	15	10.49	8.46	.23	1.40	.40	[6] 6.66
5,000 or over	7	4	0	0	4	0	1.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—CLEANING EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of cleaning equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average[4] expenditures per family for—					Average[5] expenditure per sweeper
		Any cleaning equipment	Vacuum cleaners[2]	Carpet sweepers	Brooms, brushes, mops	Pails, cans, other[3]	All cleaning equipment	Vacuum cleaners[2]	Carpet sweepers	Brooms, brushes, mops	Pails, cans, other[3]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES—continued												
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific												
All incomes	*No.* 1,099	*No.* 785	*No.* 50	*No.* 13	*No.* 754	*No.* 120	*Dol.* 3.39	*Dol.* 2.39	*Dol.* 0.04	*Dol.* 0.88	*Dol.* 0.08	*Dol.* 3.53
0–499	26	14	0	0	14	2	.48	.00	.00	.46	.02	------
500–999	290	206	2	2	204	32	1.09	.25	.06	.70	.08	[6] 8.84
1,000–1,499	311	223	8	3	215	29	2.40	1.47	.02	.86	.05	2.45
1,500–1,999	242	174	20	8	165	25	5.35	4.21	.09	.96	.09	2.61
2,000–2,999	196	144	15	0	136	28	4.77	3.46	.00	1.19	.12	------
3,000–4,999	34	24	5	0	20	4	12.28	11.45	.00	.72	.11	------
Southeast—white families												
All incomes	1,908	1,396	30	13	1,370	108	1.95	.82	.02	1.07	.04	1.84
0–499	85	38	0	0	37	3	.29	.00	.00	.27	.02	------
500–999	434	288	0	2	282	17	.69	.00	.02	.65	.02	[6] 3.00
1,000–1,499	499	375	4	3	372	21	1.23	.23	.01	.96	.03	.62
1,500–1,999	376	304	6	3	296	26	1.89	.60	.01	1.24	.04	.92
2,000–2,999	339	252	6	4	248	29	2.39	.90	.04	1.39	.06	3.38
3,000–4,999	144	109	9	1	105	11	5.36	3.74	.03	1.56	.03	[6] 4.95
5,000 or over	31	30	5	0	30	1	15.70	12.15	.00	3.53	.02	------
Southeast—Negro families												
All incomes	1,004	560	0	1	545	50	.53	.00	(7)	.51	.02	[6] 3.00
0–499	599	259	0	0	248	25	.30	.00	.00	.28	.02	------
500–999	327	232	0	0	228	20	.76	.00	.00	.74	.02	------
1,000–1,499	59	51	0	1	51	4	1.22	.00	.05	1.14	.03	[6] 3.00
1,500–1,999	12	11	0	0	11	1	1.34	.00	.00	1.22	.12	------
2,000–2,999	5	5	0	0	5	0	1.46	.00	.00	1.46	.00	------
3,000–4,999	2	2	0	0	2	0	[6] 2.96	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 2.96	[6] .00	------
FARMS												
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central												
All incomes	4,118	3,404	94	38	3,309	1,165	2.67	.90	.04	1.36	.37	4.56
0–499	271	208	2	0	203	58	1.57	.41	.00	.91	.25	------
500–999	1,014	778	6	8	759	247	1.49	.17	.03	1.02	.27	3.76
1,000–1,499	1,202	987	21	8	969	331	2.54	.83	.02	1.34	.35	2.95
1,500–1,999	777	679	29	11	650	248	3.43	1.41	.11	1.48	.43	7.68
2,000–2,999	608	533	24	7	519	199	3.56	1.29	.04	1.75	.48	2.85
3,000–4,999	210	185	10	4	176	68	4.50	1.87	.09	2.08	.46	4.60
5,000 or over	36	34	2	0	33	14	6.94	4.68	.00	1.85	.41	------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific												
All income classes	1,617	1,307	33	7	1,272	350	2.33	.90	.01	1.16	.26	3.26
Net losses	69	58	1	0	56	21	1.68	.36	.00	1.01	.31	------
Net incomes	1,548	1,249	32	7	1,216	329	2.36	.93	.01	1.16	.26	3.26
0–499	227	177	1	1	174	36	1.26	.13	.02	.94	.17	[6] 5.24
500–999	427	330	1	3	317	114	1.28	.01	.01	.90	.36	1.55
1,000–1,499	331	274	9	1	267	68	2.39	1.01	.01	1.18	.19	[6] 2.14
1,500–1,999	242	197	7	0	192	48	3.22	1.55	.00	1.37	.30	------
2,000–2,999	211	176	10	2	172	39	4.16	2.43	.05	1.46	.22	[6] 5.38
3,000–4,999	89	79	3	0	78	19	3.21	1.52	.00	1.44	.25	------
5,000 or over	21	16	1	0	16	5	4.21	2.14	.00	1.81	.26	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—CLEANING EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of cleaning equipment, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average[4] expenditures per family for—					Average[5] expenditure per sweeper
		Any cleaning equipment	Vacuum cleaners[2]	Carpet sweepers	Brooms, brushes, mops	Pails, cans, other[3]	All cleaning equipment	Vacuum cleaners[2]	Carpet sweepers	Brooms, brushes, mops	Pails, cans, other[3]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
FARMS—continued												
Southeast—white operators												
All incomes	*No.* 3,476	*No.* 1,590	*No.* 3	*No.* 2	*No.* 1,418	*No.* 370	*Dol.* 0.60	*Dol.* 0.03	*Dol.* (7)	*Dol.* 0.49	*Dol.* 0.08	*Dol.* [6] 1.26
0–499	377	111	0	0	95	25	.23	.00	.00	.19	.04	------
500–999	1,277	518	0	0	451	119	.40	.00	.00	.34	.06	------
1,000–1,499	807	379	0	1	346	79	.53	.00	(7)	.46	.07	[6] .52
1,500–1,999	420	217	2	0	193	59	.88	.18	.00	.59	.11	------
2,000–2,999	358	201	1	1	180	45	.97	.10	.01	.75	.11	[6] 2.00
3,000–4,999	172	111	0	0	100	32	1.17	.00	.00	1.01	.16	------
5,000 or over	65	53	0	0	53	11	2.24	.00	.00	2.10	.14	------
Southeast—white sharecroppers												
All incomes	1,198	466	0	0	386	109	.32	.00	.00	.27	.05	------
0–499	309	117	0	0	99	22	.28	.00	.00	.25	.03	------
500–999	613	252	0	0	214	54	.34	.00	.00	.30	.04	------
1,000–1,499	204	72	0	0	55	23	.29	.00	.00	.22	.07	------
1,500–1,999	72	25	0	0	18	10	.41	.00	.00	.31	.10	------
Southeast—Negro families												
All incomes[8]	2,188	852	0	0	668	255	.31	.00	.00	.25	.06	------
0–499	1,006	389	0	0	306	105	.23	.00	.00	.19	.04	------
500–999	919	345	0	0	267	110	.34	.00	.00	.27	.07	------
1,000–1,499	215	91	0	0	77	27	.53	.00	.00	.46	.07	------
1,500–1,999	37	17	0	0	12	6	.46	.00	.00	.32	.14	------
2,000–2,999	10	9	0	0	6	6	.72	.00	.00	.43	.29	------

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.
[2] Data on expenditure per vacuum cleaner are given in table 21 for a larger number of families and for different analysis units.
[3] Includes such articles as dustpans, pails, trash and garbage cans, floor waxers.
[4] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[5] Averages are based on the number of carpet sweepers purchased.
[6] Average based on fewer than 3 families.
[7] $0.0050 or less.
[8] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 29.—TABLEWARE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of tableware, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—						Average [7] expenditures for—					
		Any tableware	China, earthenware [2]	Baking dishes, ramekins [3]	Table glassware [4]	Flatware [5]	Other tableware [6]	All tableware	China, earthenware [2]	Baking dishes, ramekins [3]	Table glassware [4]	Flatware [5]	Other tableware [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES													
North Central													
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	1,314	323	170	105	75	35	25	1.29	0.55	0.09	0.12	0.38	0.15
0–499	34	2	1	2	0	0	0	.06	.01	.05	.00	.00	.00
500–999	286	40	18	13	10	5	4	.42	.17	.04	.03	.06	.12
1,000–1,499	414	103	46	39	23	9	8	1.04	.27	.09	.08	.46	.14
1,500–1,999	271	87	55	29	14	10	3	1.39	.83	.13	.09	.26	.08
2,000–2,999	213	62	34	16	16	8	5	1.93	.85	.12	.13	.73	.10
3,000–4,999	84	24	14	5	11	2	3	2.92	1.72	.06	.32	.32	.50
5,000 or over	12	5	2	1	1	1	2	9.05	1.23	.02	2.93	3.01	1.86
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific													
All incomes	1,778	666	370	240	151	73	39	2.69	1.24	.26	.29	.65	.25
0–499	37	5	4	2	0	0	0	.20	.18	.02	.00	.00	.00
500–999	221	53	29	15	15	4	3	.60	.32	.10	.06	.10	.02
1,000–1,499	447	164	93	63	32	17	5	1.35	.64	.18	.12	.38	.03
1,500–1,999	393	158	82	55	39	13	12	1.92	.88	.22	.16	.30	.36
2,000–2,999	458	169	92	66	36	27	12	3.15	1.40	.20	.18	1.14	.23
3,000–4,999	191	102	63	33	24	11	4	7.01	3.40	.72	.93	1.48	.48
5,000 or over	31	15	7	6	5	1	3	16.17	6.65	1.26	4.05	1.45	2.76
Southeast—white families													
All incomes	1,076	360	169	113	145	36	24	1.63	.76	.10	.11	.52	.14
0–499	38	2	1	0	1	0	0	.03	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00
500–999	209	46	20	7	25	3	6	.21	.11	.01	.07	.01	.01
1,000–1,499	271	91	47	22	41	12	7	.83	.42	.04	.14	.20	.03
1,500–1,999	250	101	42	41	34	5	6	1.83	.87	.14	.10	.38	.34
2,000–2,999	226	80	42	36	27	8	2	1.93	1.05	.24	.10	.47	.07
3,000–4,999	68	35	15	7	16	4	3	5.77	3.11	.11	.22	1.75	.58
5,000 or over	14	5	2	0	1	4	0	13.94	.78	.00	.09	13.07	.00
Southeast—Negro families													
All incomes	533	147	56	28	32	15	62	.43	.20	.03	.03	.12	.05
0–499	216	51	16	6	10	4	25	.14	.06	.01	.01	.01	.05
500–999	217	64	22	14	10	4	31	.30	.15	.04	.03	.02	.06
1,000–1,499	69	20	11	6	7	4	4	1.11	.64	.06	.04	.34	.03
1,500–1,999	14	4	3	1	2	1	0	2.27	.18	.04	.09	1.96	.00
2,000–2,999	17	8	4	1	3	2	2	1.49	.97	.06	.09	.32	.05
VILLAGES													
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central													
All incomes	1,856	540	262	199	169	39	21	1.11	.63	.10	.10	.17	.11
0–499	83	8	3	6	0	0	0	.05	.02	.03	.00	.00	.00
500–999	493	106	50	30	26	11	8	.56	.21	.04	.04	.13	.14
1,000–1,499	601	192	82	79	60	14	6	.85	.38	.10	.10	.18	.09
1,500–1,999	365	113	57	45	38	8	5	1.51	.88	.12	.11	.22	.18
2,000–2,999	248	90	52	29	35	4	1	1.90	1.33	.16	.19	.21	.01
3,000–4,999	59	27	16	8	10	2	1	2.94	2.06	.16	.41	.22	.09
5,000 or over	7	4	2	2	0	0	0	9.88	9.49	.39	.00	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—TABLEWARE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of tableware, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—						Average[7] expenditures for—					
		Any tableware	China, earthenware[2]	Baking dishes, ramekins[3]	Table glassware[4]	Flatware[5]	Other tableware[6]	All tableware	China, earthenware[2]	Baking dishes, ramekins[3]	Table glassware[4]	Flatware[5]	Other tableware[6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—continued													
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific													
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	1,099	334	191	100	85	31	21	1.73	0.91	0.13	0.15	0.35	0.19
0–499	26	2	1	0	1	0	0	.13	.01	.00	.12	.00	.00
500–999	290	49	25	20	11	3	4	.66	.22	.10	.04	.27	.03
1,000–1,499	311	106	66	27	26	11	1	1.39	.81	.11	.15	.32	(8)
1,500–1,999	242	83	48	25	18	7	9	1.95	.85	.16	.15	.43	.36
2,000–2,999	196	78	44	23	24	9	7	3.11	1.77	.15	.28	.33	.58
3,000–4,999	34	16	7	5	5	1	0	5.67	3.83	.25	.44	1.15	.00
Southeast—white families													
All incomes	1,908	771	373	231	293	72	111	1.89	.87	.16	.22	.50	.14
0–499	85	25	7	4	5	2	12	1.10	.06	.04	.02	.93	.05
500–999	434	157	76	44	45	13	46	.64	.35	.05	.10	.08	.06
1,000–1,499	499	190	87	48	80	23	22	1.39	.58	.11	.28	.35	.07
1,500–1,999	376	168	84	54	63	11	15	1.58	1.01	.17	.14	.14	.12
2,000–2,999	339	151	78	46	68	12	13	2.80	1.56	.17	.32	.45	.30
3,000–4,999	144	66	34	30	28	10	3	6.11	1.93	.60	.38	2.86	.34
5,000 or over	31	14	7	5	4	1	0	4.04	1.46	.31	.34	1.93	.00
Southeast—Negro families													
All incomes	1,004	414	130	74	93	19	257	.47	.13	.05	.13	.07	.09
0–499	599	242	56	31	40	7	183	.24	.07	.02	.03	.03	.09
500–999	327	140	56	33	38	8	66	.55	.20	.06	.08	.13	.08
1,000–1,499	59	27	14	7	13	3	8	1.58	.25	.19	.88	.16	.10
1,500–1,999	12	4	3	3	2	1	0	4.16	.25	.35	3.36	.20	.00
2,000–2,999	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	.40	.40	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000–4,999	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
FARMS													
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central													
All incomes	4,118	1,387	677	460	350	74	282	.91	.52	.12	.09	.08	.10
0–499	271	65	21	22	10	2	17	.49	.32	.08	.02	.04	.03
500–999	1,014	258	114	81	55	14	74	.43	.25	.06	.04	.03	.05
1,000–1,499	1,202	399	204	129	96	19	84	.74	.46	.10	.08	.04	.06
1,500–1,999	777	298	140	94	78	18	59	.98	.53	.13	.11	.13	.08
2,000–2,999	608	249	131	97	69	15	39	1.65	.83	.19	.15	.22	.26
3,000–4,999	210	102	59	32	37	6	8	2.16	1.46	.23	.20	.09	.18
5,000 or over	36	16	8	5	5	0	1	1.79	1.03	.59	.15	.00	.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—TABLEWARE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of tableware, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—						Average[7] expenditures for—					
		Any tableware	China, earthenware[2]	Baking dishes, ramekins[3]	Table glassware[4]	Flatware[5]	Other tableware[6]	All tableware	China, earthenware[2]	Baking dishes, ramekins[3]	Table glassware[4]	Flatware[5]	Other tableware[6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS—continued													
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific													
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All income classes	1,617	486	294	130	83	33	52	1.18	0.86	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.09
Net losses	69	27	12	6	7	3	5	2.25	1.83	.05	.14	.11	.12
Net incomes	1,548	459	282	124	76	30	47	1.13	.82	.10	.05	.07	.09
0–499	227	53	27	9	7	5	19	.43	.23	.04	.02	.07	.07
500–999	427	113	67	33	19	8	9	.60	.37	.09	.03	.06	.05
1,000–1,499	331	97	58	30	11	6	5	.95	.70	.10	.03	.06	.06
1,500–1,999	242	86	57	22	18	7	4	1.49	1.15	.07	.09	.14	.04
2,000–2,999	211	66	42	20	9	0	8	1.81	1.37	.11	.05	.00	.28
3,000–4,999	89	35	27	6	10	3	2	3.20	2.54	.20	.13	.19	.14
5,000 or over	21	9	4	4	2	1	0	2.49	1.23	.87	.29	.10	.00
Southeast—white operators													
All incomes	3,476	2,085	929	354	567	132	1,323	1.26	.65	.10	.15	.14	.22
0–499	377	180	71	23	29	5	128	.43	.26	.03	.03	.01	.10
500–999	1,277	696	286	107	164	44	464	.70	.36	.05	.08	.05	.16
1,000–1,499	807	513	219	90	143	39	334	1.25	.62	.09	.13	.18	.23
1,500–1,999	420	285	134	50	87	10	192	1.29	.70	.11	.16	.05	.27
2,000–2,999	358	256	136	53	84	20	154	2.31	1.11	.22	.31	.33	.34
3,000–4,999	172	116	67	19	38	9	45	3.59	2.16	.12	.28	.36	.67
5,000 or over	65	39	16	12	22	5	6	5.07	1.98	.72	.93	1.36	.08
Southeast—white sharecroppers													
All incomes	1,198	770	291	116	179	55	557	.76	.38	.06	.08	.05	.19
0–499	309	172	49	16	28	9	132	.38	.18	.03	.03	.03	.11
500–999	613	398	144	60	86	33	292	.71	.32	.06	.08	.06	.19
1,000–1,499	204	147	74	25	44	13	103	1.34	.74	.09	.12	.10	.29
1,500–1,999	72	53	24	15	21	0	30	1.18	.58	.18	.17	.00	.25
Southeast—Negro families													
All incomes[10]	2,188	1,311	503	137	223	111	997	.50	.21	.03	.06	.04	.16
0–499	1,006	541	196	43	68	36	409	.30	.13	.01	.03	.02	.11
500–999	919	578	227	63	113	51	443	.57	.24	.04	.06	.05	.18
1,000–1,499	215	152	60	24	28	16	114	.99	.40	.08	.14	.08	.29
1,500–1,999	37	31	16	6	11	7	24	1.17	.45	.05	.19	.22	.26
2,000–2,999	10	8	3	0	3	1	6	.86	.17	.00	.11	.31	.27

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.
[2] Includes all china, earthenware, or crockery purchased for table use.
[3] Includes glass or porcelain ramekins and baking dishes and any other glassware used for both cooking and serving.
[4] Excludes table ornaments, which are included with mirrors, pictures, and vases (table 35).
[5] Includes all knives, forks, spoons, and miscellaneous serving pieces; excludes all plates and service dishes.
[6] Includes all silver, pewter, copper, wood, and pottery hollow ware; babies' bottles; and table glassware, china, and silver not elsewhere classified. Excludes vases and ornaments, which are included with mirrors, pictures, and vases (table 35).
[7] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[8] $0.0050 or less.
[9] Average based on fewer than 3 families.
[10] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,* [2] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES		Number of families having expenditures																					
North Central																							
All incomes	1,314	931	168	98	105	87	379	100	66	50	14	4	34	412	229	143	74	109	183	20	87	34	438
0–499	34	13	2	1	0	1	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	4
500–999	286	167	22	19	15	16	52	7	7	8	0	0	4	41	26	16	16	14	38	2	5	10	67
1,000–1,499	414	294	52	30	32	29	112	19	23	20	0	3	16	135	84	43	20	23	59	5	22	14	144
1,500–1,999	271	205	35	21	28	15	89	31	16	11	1	1	4	98	52	30	14	28	43	4	23	1	99
2,000–2,999	213	177	37	20	22	15	84	22	13	8	7	0	7	87	44	31	17	27	30	8	27	6	94
3,000–4,999	84	66	16	7	5	10	31	15	6	1	3	0	2	40	17	21	7	13	5	1	9	1	28
5,000 or over	12	9	4	0	3	1	5	5	1	0	3	0	1	6	3	1	0	4	1	0	1	2	2
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes	------	$8.76	$0.20	$0.06	$0.13	$0.07	$0.44	$0.22	$0.07	$0.05	$0.03	(7)	$0.05	$1.09	$0.28	$0.37	$0.30	$0.59	$0.56	$0.04	$1.35	$0.24	$2.62
0–499	------	2.12	.06	.02	.00	.03	.23	.01	.00	.02	.00	$0.00	.00	.45	.12	.02	.00	.00	.51	.00	.00	.00	.65
500–999	------	3.51	.08	.05	.05	.05	.19	.03	.03	.02	.00	.00	.01	.32	.11	.18	.18	.28	.49	.01	.26	.34	.83
1,000–1,499	------	8.00	.19	.06	.09	.07	.34	.09	.08	.06	.00	(7)	.07	.94	.31	.31	.28	.41	.51	.02	.92	.31	2.94
1,500–1,999	------	9.18	.26	.06	.16	.06	.51	.36	.07	.05	.01	(7)	.02	1.33	.32	.32	.32	.64	.60	.02	1.34	.02	2.71
2,000–2,999	------	15.18	.26	.09	.27	.12	.72	.33	.09	.09	.10	.00	.08	1.65	.38	.66	.47	1.14	.82	.12	3.25	.26	4.28
3,000–4,999	------	14.76	.33	.09	.12	.14	.81	.66	.11	(7)	.14	.00	.05	2.42	.31	.87	.43	.94	.30	.06	2.96	.30	3.72
5,000 or over	------	12.99	.47	.00	.50	.08	1.79	1.87	.25	.00	.47	.00	.25	1.74	.43	.26	.00	2.56	.51	.00	.86	.45	.50
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes	------	------	100	53	57	52	186	11	7	5	15	(8)	------	111	84	14	8	14	30	3	8	3	------

0–499	------	------	32	18	0	29	109	3	0	6	0	0	------	47	41	3	0	0	29	0	0	0	------
500–999	------	------	53	51	31	34	97	3	4	4	0	0	------	42	35	6	7	7	32	1	2	4	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	91	52	48	52	167	6	8	7	0	1	------	101	95	14	8	14	31	2	6	4	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	109	44	76	45	202	16	7	6	2	(8)	------	137	89	14	8	17	37	6	9	(8)	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	155	76	80	69	278	16	9	5	62	0	------	160	123	20	12	20	24	7	16	3	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	125	61	67	101	270	32	12	1	52	0	------	207	100	29	11	21	12	1	13	(9)	------
5,000 or over	------	------	300	0	250	33	567	75	25	0	158	0	------	183	100	25	0	42	25	0	8	17	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	$0.20	$0.12	$0.22	$0.14	$0.24	$1.97	$0.98	------	$0.20	$0.55	------	$0.98	$0.33	$2.63	$3.48	$4.13	$1.87	$1.15	$17.51	$9.01	------
0–499	------	------	[11] 18	[11] .10	------	[11] .10	.21	[11] 40	------	------	------	------	------	.95	.30	[11] 69	------	------	1.75	------	------	------	------
500–999	------	------	.15	.10	.17	.14	.20	.85	.78	------	------	------	------	.75	.33	2.87	2.44	3.86	1.50	[11] 1.00	14.80	9.59	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	.21	.12	.18	.14	.20	1.48	1.04	------	------	.57	------	.93	.33	2.23	3.44	3.01	1.65	1.22	15.72	8.63	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	.24	.13	.21	.12	.25	2.31	1.03	------	[11] .25	[11] .50	------	.97	.37	2.25	3.92	3.88	1.64	.33	14.58	[11] 5.00	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	.17	.11	.34	.17	.26	2.04	.97	------	.16	------	------	1.04	.31	3.37	3.85	5.68	3.37	1.76	19.83	7.79	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	.27	.15	.18	.14	.30	2.06	.92	------	.27	------	------	1.17	.31	3.05	4.00	4.40	2.48	[11] 5.05	22.53	(9) (11)	------
5,000 or over	------	------	.16	------	.20	[11] .25	.32	2.49	[11] 1.01	------	.30	------	------	.95	.43	[11] 1.03	------	6.13	[11] 2.04	------	[11] 10.30	[11] 2.68	------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific		Number of families having expenditures																					
All incomes	1,778	1,345	118	184	134	185	596	138	102	51	24	22	71	665	430	200	114	210	243	40	156	72	471
0–499	37	14	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	4
500–999	221	136	7	17	12	21	45	8	6	6	0	3	2	50	35	13	12	10	24	3	10	6	40
1,000–1,499	447	325	25	37	26	41	132	23	19	9	4	6	13	135	89	36	21	42	66	4	40	26	111
1,500–1,999	393	321	31	45	30	40	143	30	29	11	5	1	20	169	110	48	24	45	59	6	32	10	107
2,000–2,999	458	367	34	57	40	56	177	41	31	13	7	8	20	195	118	67	38	63	63	17	47	18	136
3,000–4,999	191	155	17	22	23	23	83	28	15	8	6	4	14	93	65	32	16	38	26	9	23	11	65
5,000 or over	31	27	4	3	3	3	11	8	2	2	2	0	2	18	10	4	3	11	2	0	4	0	8
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes	------	$11.18	$0.14	$0.13	$0.16	$0.14	$0.65	$0.31	$0.10	$0.06	$0.03	$0.03	$0.09	$1.62	$0.43	$0.46	$0.40	$1.19	$0.58	$0.10	$1.87	$0.48	$2.21
0–499	------	2.54	.00	.04	.00	.01	.16	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.50	.14	.00	.00	.08	.25	.08	.00	.18	1.07
500–999	------	3.95	.05	.07	.06	.11	.25	.07	.03	.02	.00	.01	.01	.61	.18	.15	.16	.26	.42	.03	.63	.24	.59
1,000–1,499	------	7.84	.09	.09	.07	.09	.41	.12	.07	.02	.02	.01	.05	1.00	.34	.21	.21	.84	.57	.04	1.63	.74	1.22
1,500–1,999	------	9.92	.22	.14	.11	.11	.64	.19	.10	.04	.02	(7)	.10	1.73	.44	.41	.35	1.08	.65	.04	1.56	.20	1.79
2,000–2,999	------	13.30	.15	.16	.15	.18	.79	.35	.15	.05	.04	.02	.13	2.04	.48	.58	.53	1.31	.62	.17	2.36	.46	2.58
3,000–4,999	------	23.57	.23	.23	.51	.28	1.29	.90	.21	.24	.07	.25	.19	2.91	.80	1.20	.67	2.28	.62	.31	3.25	.91	6.22
5,000 or over	------	29.25	.36	.15	.68	.27	1.53	2.76	.13	.43	.43	.00	.31	3.39	.77	.82	2.24	6.69	.28	.00	3.92	.00	4.09

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES—continued		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific—Continued																							
All incomes	------	------	52	83	59	76	195	12	10	4	10	9	------	144	117	14	9	21	29	5	10	5	------
0–499	------	------	0	41	0	5	70	0	0	11	0	0	------	38	32	0	0	3	14	5	0	3	------
500–999	------	------	13	46	32	62	97	6	4	4	0	10	------	64	62	7	6	7	24	4	5	3	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	39	65	36	58	149	7	7	3	5	6	------	94	89	9	7	18	32	2	9	6	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	54	89	51	70	206	11	12	5	6	1	------	158	128	15	8	21	32	3	8	3	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	63	100	63	102	241	14	12	5	14	12	------	179	134	19	11	22	32	8	12	5	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	69	122	115	100	291	22	14	5	24	25	------	241	193	21	10	36	23	14	15	8	------
5,000 or over	------	------	271	97	348	71	284	48	13	10	58	0	------	261	187	19	23	100	13	0	13	0	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	$0.28	$0.16	$0.27	$0.18	$0.33	$2.66	$1.06	------	$0.35	$0.39	------	$1.13	$0.36	$3.24	$4.62	$5.53	$1.98	$1.91	$19.15	$9.92	------
0–499	------	------	------	.10	------	[11] .16	.22	------	------	------	------	------	------	1.34	.43	------	------	[11] 3.00	1.88	[11] 1.50	------	[11] 6.50	------
500–999	------	------	.39	.16	.18	.18	.26	1.14	.75	------	------	.09	------	.97	.29	2.09	2.64	3.56	1.73	.74	12.80	8.78	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	.22	.13	.20	.15	.27	1.62	.89	------	.41	.11	------	1.07	.38	2.26	3.10	4.63	1.81	2.50	17.37	11.41	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	.40	.16	.22	.16	.31	1.73	.82	------	.29	[11] .10	------	1.09	.34	2.79	4.20	5.07	2.06	1.24	18.64	7.07	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	.23	.16	.24	.17	.33	2.44	1.20	------	.27	.16	------	1.14	.36	3.02	4.80	6.03	1.95	2.05	20.08	8.83	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	.33	.18	.44	.28	.44	4.20	1.48	------	.30	.99	------	1.21	.41	5.73	6.70	6.43	2.74	2.27	21.41	11.56	------
5,000 or over	------	------	.13	.15	.20	.38	.54	5.72	[11] .98	------	[11] .73	------	------	1.30	.41	4.23	9.91	6.70	[11] 2.17	------	30.46	------	------

Southeast—white families																							
		Number of families having expenditures																					
All incomes	1,076	831	38	139	75	218	333	86	73	49	30	22	28	491	363	295	35	87	87	12	52	46	265
0–499	38	18	0	0	3	6	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	11	10	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	2
500–999	209	138	5	13	13	38	35	5	11	18	2	1	3	72	54	46	1	4	17	3	10	7	26
1,000–1,499	271	211	5	27	13	48	77	16	18	12	4	4	9	113	87	72	10	21	24	2	18	16	71
1,500–1,999	250	206	11	39	24	52	97	19	19	12	4	7	5	125	91	68	7	20	25	2	10	10	69
2,000–2,999	226	192	10	44	14	57	84	27	19	5	13	7	8	127	85	81	9	28	16	2	11	8	70
3,000–4,999	68	54	7	9	6	13	29	12	3	0	6	0	2	34	28	20	6	10	4	3	1	3	21
5,000 or over	14	12	0	7	2	4	9	6	2	0	1	3	1	9	8	6	1	2	0	0	1	1	6
		Average[6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes	------	$9.24	$0.04	$0.10	$0.11	$0.24	$0.47	$0.30	$0.11	$0.04	$0.06	$0.02	$0.04	$1.81	$0.54	$1.04	$0.21	$0.68	$0.34	$0.03	$0.97	$0.71	$1.38
0–499	------	2.60	.00	.00	.06	.16	.04	.03	.02	.02	.00	.00	.00	.64	.22	.22	.07	.54	.05	.00	.24	.21	.08
500–999	------	4.46	.02	.05	.06	.13	.17	.04	.05	.05	.01	(7)	.01	1.09	.28	.51	.01	.20	.27	.05	.75	.46	.25
1,000–1,499	------	8.02	.02	.06	.08	.17	.40	.10	.08	.03	.02	.01	.07	1.27	.47	1.06	.19	.67	.42	.02	1.05	.93	.90
1,500–1,999	------	8.75	.03	.10	.13	.22	.56	.25	.13	.04	.03	.02	.02	2.00	.60	1.07	.18	.47	.42	.01	.62	.37	1.48
2,000–2,999	------	13.24	.07	.18	.11	.39	.58	.54	.15	.05	.12	.02	.03	2.70	.67	1.36	.29	1.23	.31	.02	1.59	.72	2.11
3,000–4,999	------	15.57	.12	.11	.20	.41	1.00	.99	.15	.00	.28	.00	.01	2.65	.88	1.32	.71	1.19	.30	.09	.59	1.92	2.65
5,000 or over	------	35.74	.00	.71	1.07	.58	1.63	2.45	.14	.00	.32	.30	.29	4.82	2.22	3.37	.71	.95	.00	.00	2.82	1.79	11.57
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes	------	------	29	102	73	170	242	13	12	6	27	15	------	198	191	52	6	14	16	2	6	6	------
0–499	------	------	0	0	50	111	37	3	3	(9)	0	0	------	89	116	5	3	18	5	0	3	3	------
500–999	------	------	16	56	49	121	116	4	6	10	6	(8)	------	135	126	35	(8)	5	16	3	6	5	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	13	53	63	141	240	8	10	6	8	12	------	156	173	55	7	15	18	2	8	8	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	34	107	73	178	296	13	17	7	16	22	------	218	217	54	5	11	19	2	4	4	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	35	173	69	228	249	21	16	4	53	17	------	275	228	65	6	23	15	1	6	5	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	110	116	107	216	418	22	9	0	85	0	------	244	240	54	13	22	13	6	1	7	------
5,000 or over	------	------	0	621	600	343	757	71	29	0	257	271	------	393	450	79	7	21	0	0	7	7	------
		Average[10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	$0.13	$0.10	$0.15	$0.14	$0.20	$2.39	$0.87	------	$0.22	$0.10	------	$0.92	$0.28	$2.01	$3.84	$4.75	$2.06	$1.21	$17.07	$12.97	------
0–499	------	------	------	------	.12	.14	[11] .12	[11] 1.03	[11] .78	------	------	------	------	.71	.19	[11] 4.10	[11] 2.58	[11] 2.92	[11] 1.03	------	[11] 9.27	[11] 8.00	------
500–999	------	------	.13	.09	.12	.11	.15	1.02	.78	------	[11] .10	[11] .52	------	.80	.23	1.45	[11] 3.09	3.79	1.66	1.80	12.99	9.57	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	.12	.12	.12	.12	.17	1.24	.80	------	.24	.10	------	.82	.27	1.95	2.57	4.46	2.24	[11] .86	13.58	11.96	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	.10	.09	.18	.12	.19	1.96	.80	------	.18	.10	------	.92	.27	1.96	3.49	4.38	2.17	[11] .72	13.89	9.26	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	.20	.10	.16	.17	.23	2.61	.95	------	.23	.10	------	.98	.29	2.09	4.68	5.47	2.06	[11] 1.17	25.59	14.79	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	.11	.10	.18	.19	.24	4.49	1.74	------	.33	------	------	1.08	.37	2.43	5.39	5.40	2.25	1.50	[11] 40.17	26.00	------
5,000 or over	------	------	------	.11	[11] .18	.17	.22	3.42	[11] .50	------	[11] .12	.11	------	1.23	.49	4.29	[11] 10.00	[11] 4.43	------	------	[11] 39.50	[11] 25.00	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES—continued		Number of families having expenditures																					
Southeast—Negro families																							
All incomes	533	301	2	14	23	72	79	8	10	31	1	3	4	176	101	140	10	19	38	1	9	16	71
0–499	216	89	0	3	3	21	12	0	3	9	0	0	0	43	19	42	2	7	10	0	2	3	14
500–999	217	140	1	6	14	32	38	6	3	18	1	2	3	85	51	63	6	6	22	1	6	10	30
1,000–1,499	69	45	0	4	4	10	16	2	4	3	0	1	1	28	18	19	1	2	6	0	0	2	17
1,500–1,999	14	11	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
2,000–2,999	17	16	0	1	2	8	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	11	9	0	2	0	0	1	1	5
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes	------	$4.04	(7)	$0.02	$0.03	$0.09	$0.15	$0.03	$0.01	$0.06	(7)	(7)	$0.02	$0.93	$0.22	$0.84	$0.04	$0.26	$0.31	$0.02	$0.22	$0.22	$0.57
0–499	------	1.75	$0.00	.01	.01	.05	.04	.00	.01	.02	$0.00	$0.00	.00	.37	.07	.47	.03	.22	.19	.00	.08	.11	.07
500–999	------	5.08	(7)	.02	.03	.09	.13	.06	.01	.11	.01	(7)	.04	1.07	.23	.91	.04	.18	.48	.04	.42	.35	.86
1,000–1,499	------	5.62	.00	.06	.04	.12	.23	.04	.07	.04	.00	.02	.01	1.54	.46	1.13	.03	.32	.32	.00	.00	.13	1.06
1,500–1,999	------	5.99	.07	.00	.00	.04	.41	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.12	.18	2.34	.14	.78	.00	.00	.00	.00	.91
2,000–2,999	------	11.93	.00	.04	.18	.61	1.17	.00	.00	.09	.00	.00	.00	3.36	1.00	2.29	.00	1.12	.00	.00	.47	.65	.95

		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes	------	------	2	17	26	75	91	2	2	------	2	3	------	111	96	43	2	5	11	1	2	3	------
0–499	------	------	0	5	8	44	31	0	2	------	0	0	------	57	33	24	1	4	7	0	1	1	------
500–999	------	------	1	17	30	79	83	3	1	------	4	4	------	126	111	46	4	4	17	1	4	5	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	0	49	43	91	141	3	7	------	0	9	------	165	157	46	1	6	13	0	0	3	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	71	0	0	36	200	0	0	------	0	0	------	121	114	129	14	14	0	0	0	0	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	0	35	141	371	671	0	0	------	0	0	------	376	441	147	0	24	0	0	6	6	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	[11]$0.12	$0.12	$0.11	$0.12	$0.16	$2.10	$0.60	------	[11]$0.30	$0.13	------	$0.83	$0.23	$1.98	$1.64	$4.93	$2.74	[11]$3.00	$9.65	$7.01	------
0–499	------	------	------	.15	.10	.11	.14	------	.32	------	------	------	------	.64	.22	1.94	[11]3.75	5.27	2.74	------	[11]8.70	8.00	------
500–999	------	------	[11].25	.11	.11	.11	.15	2.30	.42	------	[11].30	[11].08	------	.85	.21	1.98	1.22	4.31	2.81	[11]3.00	10.05	6.84	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	------	.13	.10	.13	.16	[11]1.49	.94	------	------	[11].20	------	.94	.29	2.43	[11]2.06	[11]5.50	2.45	------	------	[11]4.50	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	[11].10	------	------	[11].10	.20	------	------	------	------	------	------	.93	[11].16	1.83	[11]1.00	[11]5.45	------	------	------	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	------	[11].10	[11].12	.16	.17	------	------	------	------	------	------	.89	.23	1.56	------	[11]4.75	------	------	[11]8.00	[11]11.00	------
VILLAGES																							
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central		Number of families having expenditures																					
All incomes	1,856	1,243	213	132	139	123	454	96	62	90	23	15	70	536	372	175	77	136	202	26	87	64	565
0–499	83	28	3	3	6	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	9	6	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	13
500–999	493	291	45	29	31	26	86	5	12	33	2	3	16	104	67	28	12	22	52	3	9	15	117
1,000–1,499	601	417	60	45	44	40	159	25	25	31	4	3	25	178	133	64	32	39	80	9	31	24	175
1,500–1,999	365	259	48	28	29	31	93	25	13	11	6	4	12	121	85	38	15	40	36	6	21	11	130
2,000–2,999	248	193	39	21	22	20	82	31	10	9	9	4	14	96	65	31	14	25	26	7	17	8	95
3,000–4,999	59	50	17	5	5	5	25	8	2	4	2	1	3	24	14	10	2	7	6	1	9	4	31
5,000 or over	7	5	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes	------	$7.13	$0.21	$0.07	$0.11	$0.07	$0.36	$0.15	$0.04	$0.06	$0.03	$0.01	$0.06	$0.96	$0.31	$0.29	$0.25	$0.48	$0.42	$0.03	$0.98	$0.33	$1.91
0–499	------	1.94	.04	.02	.09	.01	.09	.04	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.32	.08	.33	.09	.13	.08	.00	.00	.05	.56
500–999	------	3.47	.15	.04	.06	.05	.18	.03	.03	.05	(7)	(7)	.03	.58	.17	.13	.10	.18	.33	.01	.22	.23	.90
1,000–1,499	------	6.87	.17	.08	.09	.08	.34	.09	.05	.04	.01	(7)	.06	.89	.34	.29	.30	.44	.57	.04	1.15	.40	1.44
1,500–1,999	------	8.20	.20	.08	.12	.08	.40	.20	.04	.07	.04	.01	.06	1.16	.33	.34	.25	.70	.36	.03	1.18	.25	2.30
2,000–2,999	------	11.17	.33	.10	.21	.08	.59	.42	.05	.06	.08	.01	.11	1.39	.47	.38	.48	.83	.43	.06	1.46	.35	3.28
3,000–4,999	------	22.42	.85	.07	.11	.27	1.04	.45	.07	.25	.12	.02	.16	2.46	.55	.84	.19	1.04	.40	.01	3.87	1.15	8.50
5,000 or over	------	20.15	.18	.32	1.99	.00	2.34	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4.14	.74	.88	.00	2.94	.00	.00	.00	1.10	5.52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES—continued		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central—Continued																							
All incomes	------	------	79	47	52	40	136	8	4	9	9	5	------	95	96	12	8	13	26	3	5	4	------
0–499	------	------	14	18	41	7	30	2	0	8	0	0	------	31	26	5	6	7	4	0	0	1	------
500–999	------	------	63	34	33	31	80	1	3	12	2	11	------	62	60	8	4	7	23	1	2	3	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	62	49	51	42	147	9	5	8	4	2	------	92	109	13	10	12	34	3	5	5	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	96	53	55	49	145	9	5	5	14	5	------	113	109	14	8	19	20	3	7	3	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	115	71	88	50	196	19	6	9	31	5	------	130	123	14	11	16	26	6	8	4	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	219	49	56	61	298	17	7	8	17	10	------	195	154	22	3	20	20	2	17	12	------
5,000 or over	------	------	86	(9)	(9)	0	571	0	0	0	0	0	------	400	314	57	0	57	0	0	0	14	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	$0.26	$0.15	$0.21	$0.18	$0.26	$1.81	$0.89	------	$0.29	$0.10	------	$1.02	$0.32	$2.37	$3.20	$3.82	$1.63	$0.95	$19.16	$8.26	------
0–499	------	------	.25	.13	.21	[11] .15	.30	[11] 1.56	------	------	------	------	------	1.02	.32	6.83	[11] 1.55	[11] 1.86	[11] 2.33	------	------	[11] 4.12	------
500–999	------	------	.23	.11	.18	.17	.22	2.10	.90	------	[11] .26	.04	------	.94	.29	1.54	2.31	2.47	1.43	.62	12.29	8.23	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	.28	.17	.18	.18	.23	1.05	.90	------	.20	.10	------	.96	.32	2.22	3.10	3.61	1.66	1.06	20.86	7.80	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	.20	.14	.21	.16	.28	2.18	.84	------	.29	.12	------	1.04	.30	2.40	3.02	3.77	1.77	.97	17.97	8.19	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	.29	.14	.24	.16	.30	2.18	.89	------	.27	.27	------	1.06	.38	2.68	4.43	5.26	1.65	.97	19.02	8.66	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	.39	.14	.20	.44	.35	2.68	[11] 1.00	------	[11] .71	[11] .17	------	1.26	.36	3.80	[11] 5.56	5.13	1.97	[11] .39	22.84	9.71	------
5,000 or over	------	------	[11] .21	(9 11)	(9 11)	------	.41	------	------	------	------	------	------	1.03	[11] .24	[11] 1.54	------	[11] 5.15	------	------	------	[11] 7.73	------

Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																						
		Number of families having expenditures																				
All incomes	1,099	785	67	116	63	115	323	51	48	38	13	10	25	386	238	104	70	95	180	7	64	38	265
0-499	26	10	1	0	1	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	3
500-999	290	190	12	23	12	31	73	7	7	13	1	3	5	85	53	18	15	19	47	2	9	12	59
1,000-1,499	311	222	22	35	23	33	89	12	10	12	3	2	8	104	65	29	21	21	53	3	12	8	72
1,500-1,999	242	173	16	20	15	23	80	11	15	4	4	3	6	90	53	24	16	21	42	2	20	7	58
2,000-2,999	196	157	13	32	10	23	64	19	14	6	4	1	4	84	59	23	16	24	29	0	17	8	60
3,000-4,999	34	33	3	6	2	3	12	0	2	2	1	1	2	19	6	10	1	9	7	0	6	2	13
		Average [6] expenditures per family																				
All incomes	------	$8.21	$0.13	$0.12	$0.08	$0.12	$0.47	$0.13	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.01	$0.04	$1.29	$0.36	$0.32	$0.31	$0.72	$0.68	$0.02	$1.36	$0.33	$1.57
0-499	------	2.18	.04	.00	.02	.05	.35	.19	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.38	.10	.00	.06	.12	.27	.00	.00	.33	.25
500-999	------	4.34	.10	.06	.07	.09	.32	.05	.02	.02	.01	(7)	.02	.81	.22	.11	.18	.32	.55	.02	.54	.24	.59
1,000-1,499	------	6.44	.16	.15	.11	.12	.38	.11	.04	.07	.03	.01	.04	1.07	.36	.31	.26	.50	.73	.04	.69	.29	.97
1,500-1,999	------	10.17	.11	.10	.10	.11	.64	.13	.09	.01	.05	(7)	.06	1.51	.38	.33	.39	.87	.70	.02	2.03	.29	2.25
2,000-2,999	------	12.52	.18	.17	.06	.18	.55	.28	.09	.08	.13	.02	.03	1.84	.51	.43	.53	1.26	.75	.00	1.89	.41	3.13
3,000-4,999	------	23.15	.11	.24	.13	.21	.91	.00	.12	.24	.03	(7)	.14	3.27	.61	1.73	.30	2.60	1.08	.00	7.88	1.16	2.39
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																				
All incomes	------	------	40	79	36	73	172	6	7	5	9	3	------	124	105	12	12	15	35	1	7	4	------
0-499	------	------	19	0	23	31	119	8	0	(9)	0	0	------	38	23	0	4	4	19	0	0	4	------
500-999	------	------	36	42	26	63	135	3	3	6	4	1	------	92	76	7	8	10	29	1	3	4	------
1,000-1,499	------	------	31	76	50	75	149	5	6	6	10	3	------	108	102	12	13	10	32	2	4	4	------
1,500-1,999	------	------	51	70	37	69	221	5	9	3	12	5	------	138	106	13	14	16	46	2	11	3	------
2,000-2,999	------	------	44	138	27	92	199	14	11	4	13	3	------	168	161	17	14	26	34	0	10	6	------
3,000-4,999	------	------	79	203	44	82	235	0	12	9	18	3	------	259	132	38	3	62	44	0	26	6	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																				
All incomes	------	------	$0.32	$0.15	$0.24	$0.17	$0.27	$2.06	$0.79	------	$0.50	$0.23	------	$1.04	$0.34	$2.57	$2.69	$4.71	$1.97	$1.50	$18.98	$7.78	------
0-499	------	------	[11].20	------	[11].10	[11].18	.30	[11]2.41	------	------	------	------	------	1.01	[11].44	------	[11]1.50	[11]3.00	[11]1.38	------	------	[11]8.50	------
500-999	------	------	.27	.15	.26	.14	.24	1.69	.64	------	[11].25	.28	------	.87	.30	1.60	2.15	3.31	1.91	[11]1.59	17.26	5.92	------
1,000-1,499	------	------	.52	.20	.22	.16	.26	2.18	.66	------	.27	[11].22	------	1.00	.36	2.50	2.08	5.18	2.28	2.01	15.30	7.40	------
1,500-1,999	------	------	.21	.15	.26	.16	.29	2.36	.94	------	.43	.08	------	1.09	.35	2.56	2.68	5.41	1.53	[11].94	18.18	9.97	------
2,000-2,999	------	------	.40	.12	.22	.19	.28	1.93	.78	------	1.05	[11].52	------	1.09	.32	2.47	3.84	4.92	2.24	------	18.55	6.72	------
3,000-4,999	------	------	.14	.12	[11].30	.25	.39	------	[11]1.05	------	[11].17	[11].10	------	1.26	.46	4.53	[11]10.20	4.21	2.45	------	29.76	[11]19.65	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,* [2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES—continued																							
Southeast—white families		Number of families having expenditures																					
All incomes	1,908	1,446	62	219	116	372	636	184	154	183	88	33	68	866	574	512	71	150	142	21	92	56	503
0-499	85	38	0	5	0	17	8	1	2	11	0	0	1	24	13	5	0	0	7	1	0	2	9
500-999	434	307	10	46	16	76	89	16	22	76	5	4	12	168	98	92	8	12	33	1	10	9	83
1,000-1,499	499	379	12	53	28	100	155	30	35	52	15	9	18	213	137	129	16	41	49	10	25	24	121
1,500-1,999	376	303	17	43	12	77	153	41	41	25	16	7	19	180	112	123	16	30	23	2	19	7	106
2,000-2,999	339	269	11	39	36	63	141	52	35	18	24	8	13	184	135	99	20	43	21	3	20	9	115
3,000-4,999	144	122	9	23	20	32	69	34	15	1	21	4	3	80	64	52	7	18	7	2	13	4	54
5,000 or over	31	28	3	10	4	7	21	10	4	0	7	1	2	17	15	12	4	6	2	2	5	1	15
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes		$9.36	$0.04	$0.10	$0.12	$0.25	$0.62	$0.34	$0.14	$0.07	$0.11	$0.02	$0.05	$1.96	$0.53	$0.97	$0.24	$0.74	$0.31	$0.04	$1.05	$0.41	$1.25
0-499		1.64	.00	.03	.00	.14	.07	.01	.03	.06	.00	.00	.01	.58	.12	.07	.00	.00	.19	(7)	.00	.17	.16
500-999		4.26	.04	.07	.05	.15	.20	.05	.05	.11	.02	.01	.03	1.11	.25	.56	.05	.22	.27	(7)	.31	.27	.44
1,000-1,499		7.48	.02	.08	.07	.24	.42	.12	.09	.08	.06	.01	.04	1.63	.40	.76	.16	.57	.39	.08	.93	.54	.79
1,500-1,999		9.43	.07	.09	.04	.28	.70	.35	.17	.06	.08	.03	.07	2.06	.58	1.06	.22	.86	.24	.02	.80	.27	1.38
2,000-2,999		13.26	.04	.11	.24	.29	.90	.58	.22	.04	.18	.02	.05	2.71	.75	1.20	.43	1.22	.36	.07	1.45	.42	1.98
3,000-4,999		19.38	.07	.23	.47	.41	1.40	1.06	.28	(7)	.39	.08	.04	3.57	1.14	2.04	.47	1.45	.29	.03	2.80	.65	2.51
5,000 or over		42.03	.17	.47	.58	.51	3.21	2.55	.31	.00	.92	.06	.16	5.61	1.79	3.95	2.39	2.77	.53	.21	7.07	1.29	7.48

		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes	------	------	27	83	49	157	260	13	12	13	47	15	------	210	181	47	7	14	15	3	6	4	------
0-499	------	------	0	32	0	113	42	1	2	18	0	0	------	95	73	6	0	0	13	2	0	2	------
500-999	------	------	17	63	24	114	111	4	6	23	9	6	------	159	107	29	2	4	15	(8)	2	2	------
1,000-1,499	------	------	14	64	38	155	204	8	9	15	30	13	------	185	145	43	7	13	20	4	6	5	------
1,500-1,999	------	------	40	86	19	180	315	13	17	10	28	20	------	227	190	57	8	17	10	1	6	3	------
2,000-2,999	------	------	30	93	94	162	355	22	18	9	63	18	------	261	241	58	10	24	12	3	7	3	------
3,000-4,999	------	------	55	147	160	222	538	31	16	(9)	176	25	------	312	344	68	10	22	16	5	10	5	------
5,000 or over	------	------	139	381	81	258	865	65	23	0	406	77	------	410	581	106	29	35	16	19	19	3	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	$0.16	$0.12	$0.25	$0.16	$0.24	$2.62	$1.12	------	$0.24	$0.13	------	$0.93	$0.29	$2.07	$3.48	$5.24	$2.10	$1.62	$18.97	$11.62	------
0-499	------	------	------	.10	------	.12	.16	[11] .83	[11] 1.25	------	------	------	------	.61	.17	1.19	------	------	1.46	[11] .15	------	[11] 7.25	------
500-999	------	------	.22	.11	.21	.14	.18	1.31	.72	------	.19	.10	------	.70	.23	1.90	2.08	5.28	1.75	[11] 1.00	12.15	10.82	------
1,000-1,499	------	------	.16	.12	.17	.15	.21	1.49	1.00	------	.20	.10	------	.88	.27	1.75	2.16	4.35	1.95	1.92	16.61	10.82	------
1,500-1,999	------	------	.18	.11	.19	.16	.22	2.78	1.03	------	.30	.13	------	.91	.30	1.85	2.54	5.06	2.33	[11] 1.75	13.66	9.98	------
2,000-2,999	------	------	.13	.12	.26	.18	.25	2.66	1.22	------	.29	.09	------	1.04	.31	2.06	4.40	5.16	2.98	2.45	20.41	12.81	------
3,000-4,999	------	------	.12	.16	.30	.18	.26	3.48	1.76	------	.22	.32	------	1.14	.33	3.00	4.85	6.73	1.83	[11] .57	26.86	13.37	------
5,000 or over	------	------	.12	.12	.72	.20	.37	3.96	1.38	------	.23	[11] .08	------	1.37	.31	3.71	8.22	7.82	[11] 3.28	[11] 1.06	36.49	[11] 40.00	------
Southeast—Negro families		Number of families having expenditures																					
All incomes	1,004	576	15	53	35	130	143	19	51	76	6	7	30	341	217	212	21	54	69	4	12	41	131
0-499	599	286	6	21	18	54	37	0	16	45	0	2	4	160	97	94	9	20	31	3	2	19	37
500-999	327	229	8	25	12	57	71	9	25	30	2	3	17	136	88	90	11	22	30	1	6	19	68
1,000-1,499	59	46	1	5	3	16	27	9	8	1	3	2	8	37	25	24	0	8	8	0	2	2	18
1,500-1,999	12	9	0	2	1	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	4	3	1	3	0	0	1	1	3
2,000-2,999	5	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
3,000-4,999	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes	------	$3.81	$0.01	$0.03	$0.03	$0.09	$0.14	$0.04	$0.06	$0.04	$0.01	$0.01	$0.03	$1.00	$0.23	$0.62	$0.07	$0.37	$0.23	(7)	$0.21	$0.29	$0.30
0-499	------	1.94	.01	.01	.02	.05	.03	.00	.02	.04	.00	(7)	(7)	.56	.12	.33	.03	.23	.16	(7)	.04	.22	.07
500-999	------	5.35	.03	.05	.04	.11	.20	.06	.08	.05	.01	.01	.04	1.31	.31	.94	.15	.43	.32	$0.01	.38	.41	.41
1,000-1,499	------	10.61	.01	.05	.06	.37	.76	.27	.29	.01	.10	.05	.24	2.74	.67	1.50	.00	1.22	.48	.00	.38	.34	1.07
1,500-1,999	------	16.35	.00	.09	.12	.25	.65	.21	.17	.00	.15	.00	.25	4.83	.76	1.95	.42	1.47	.00	.00	2.50	.83	1.70
2,000-2,999	------	12.60	.00	.00	.20	.00	1.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.10	.90	.80	.00	1.20	.00	.00	2.40	.00	3.80
3,000-4,999	------	[11] 14.88	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] 1.06	[11] .00	[11] 1.16	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] 3.56	[11] 1.00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] .00	[11] 8.10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES—continued																							
Southeast—Negro families—Continued		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes	------	------	7	24	18	67	77	2	6	------	5	6	------	107	90	29	4	8	11	1	1	4	------
0–499	------	------	4	12	13	38	23	0	3	------	0	2	------	72	57	20	2	5	8	1	(8)	3	------
500–999	------	------	13	42	21	84	198	3	8	------	2	7	------	136	123	39	8	9	15	1	2	6	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	7	41	34	237	344	15	24	------	51	41	------	254	178	58	0	19	27	0	3	3	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	0	92	50	217	283	8	17	------	100	0	------	267	217	58	8	58	0	0	8	8	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	0	0	200	0	560	0	0	------	0	0	------	240	340	80	0	20	0	0	20	0	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	[11] 0	[11] 0	[11] 0	[11] 0	[11] 900	[11] 0	([9] [11])	------	[11] 0	[11] 0	------	[11] 400	[11] 400	[11] 0	[11] 0	[11] 0	[11] 0	[11] 0	[11] 0	[11] 0	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	$0.20	$0.12	$0.16	$0.13	$0.19	$1.77	$0.91	------	$0.21	$0.11	------	$0.93	$0.25	12 $2.	$1.81	$4.87	$2.06	$0.58	$16.40	$7.04	------
0–499	------	------	.14	.10	.14	.12	.14	------	.47	------	------	[11] .08	------	.78	.21	1.64	1.45	4.79	2.07	.44	[11] 12.00	6.65	------
500–999	------	------	.24	.13	.18	.13	.18	1.70	.98	------	[11] .40	.11	------	.96	.26	2.41	1.85	4.85	2.14	[11] 1.00	17.81	6.98	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	[11] .10	.12	.19	.16	.22	1.77	1.24	------	.19	[11] .12	------	1.08	.38	2.60	------	6.52	1.77	------	[11] 11.25	[11] 10.00	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	------	[11] .10	[11] .25	.12	.23	[11] 2.50	[11] 1.00	------	[11] .15	------	------	1.81	.35	3.34	[11] 5.00	2.52	------	------	[11] 30.00	[11] 10.00	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	------	------	[11] .10	------	.21	------	------	------	------	------	------	[11] .88	[11] .26	[11] 1.00	------	[11] 6.00	------	------	[11] 12.00	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	[11] .12	------	([9] [11])	------	------	------	------	[11] .89	[11] .25	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
FARMS																							
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central		Number of families having expenditures																					
All incomes	4 118	3,098	527	476	505	364	817	188	180	427	27	31	89	1,144	774	307	265	495	941	33	200	111	880

0–499	271	162	23	25	17	23	33	6	10	20	1	0	4	48	27	19	7	17	41	0	11	1	35
500–999	1,014	667	93	88	94	69	137	34	29	78	4	9	12	187	129	36	51	75	193	7	23	10	164
1,000–1,499	1,202	928	177	136	171	90	202	44	41	140	7	11	23	329	225	90	81	137	284	9	40	42	279
1,500–1,999	777	612	94	91	108	74	190	33	37	93	4	3	21	246	157	65	58	125	195	4	44	20	189
2,000–2,999	608	514	86	95	84	77	172	42	40	69	6	6	21	230	164	62	48	87	170	6	56	26	150
3,000–4,999	210	183	45	35	25	24	72	27	21	22	5	2	7	89	61	30	18	44	54	6	22	11	53
5,000 or over	36	32	9	6	6	7	11	2	2	5	0	0	1	15	11	5	2	10	4	1	4	1	10
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes	------	$6.89	$0.20	$0.14	$0.17	$0.12	$0.27	$0.12	$0.07	$0.10	$0.01	$0.01	$0.05	$0.88	$0.31	$0.20	$0.34	$0.76	$0.90	$0.02	$0.92	$0.30	$1.00
0–499	------	3.38	.09	.09	.08	.09	.14	.04	.08	.06	(7)	.00	.04	.42	.14	.12	.17	.39	.48	.00	.54	.04	.37
500–999	------	3.68	.12	.08	.11	.07	.15	.05	.04	.06	(7)	.01	.02	.48	.17	.07	.23	.35	.58	.01	.34	.07	.67
1,000–1,499	------	6.29	.23	.13	.19	.10	.21	.08	.05	.11	.01	.01	.05	.83	.29	.19	.36	.68	.91	.01	.55	.35	.95
1,500–1,999	------	7.82	.20	.16	.20	.13	.34	.12	.07	.12	.01	.01	.03	1.01	.35	.22	.42	1.03	.97	.03	1.10	.26	1.04
2,000–2,999	------	10.70	.23	.20	.22	.20	.41	.21	.12	.12	.02	.01	.09	1.35	.47	.30	.36	1.05	1.30	.03	2.04	.64	1.33
3,000–4,999	------	13.98	.38	.26	.17	.17	.62	.45	.20	.15	.07	.01	.10	1.66	.57	.49	.65	1.62	1.52	.11	2.26	.52	2.00
5,000 or over	------	18.16	1.02	.18	.32	.32	.50	.20	.11	.12	.00	.00	.07	2.21	.83	.71	.21	2.47	.51	.11	2.77	.57	4.93
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes	------	------	96	91	85	67	109	7	8	16	5	3	------	95	99	10	12	22	50	2	6	3	------
0–499	------	------	51	59	33	57	68	3	5	10	2	0	------	50	47	8	5	12	27	0	5	(8)	------
500–999	------	------	64	64	58	46	68	4	4	11	3	4	------	55	60	4	9	13	38	2	3	1	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	112	92	96	58	98	7	6	19	4	2	------	92	92	10	14	22	52	2	4	4	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	87	95	105	68	128	6	7	19	4	3	------	108	114	11	14	31	56	2	6	3	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	113	126	104	111	162	10	13	17	8	2	------	139	148	15	13	27	62	3	11	5	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	180	131	76	89	190	19	20	12	20	6	------	163	179	21	17	34	67	8	12	6	------
5,000 or over	------	------	206	144	189	161	161	6	11	14	0	0	------	225	203	17	6	64	28	6	17	6	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	$0.21	$0.15	$0.20	$0.17	$0.25	$1.68	$0.98	------	$0.21	$0.31	------	$0.93	$0.31	$2.02	$2.80	$3.41	$1.80	$1.06	$16.59	$9.48	------
0–499	------	------	.19	.15	.24	.15	.21	1.24	1.58	------	[11].17	------	------	.84	.31	1.54	3.58	3.22	1.81	------	11.10	[11]10.00	------
500–999	------	------	.19	.13	.19	.15	.23	1.14	.95	------	.08	.21	------	.88	.29	1.70	2.60	2.68	1.53	.67	13.36	6.66	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	.20	.14	.20	.17	.22	1.10	.89	------	.18	.56	------	.89	.32	2.02	2.55	3.12	1.72	.87	14.67	8.56	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	.23	.17	.19	.18	.27	2.00	1.01	------	.24	.22	------	.93	.31	1.99	2.95	3.34	1.74	1.40	17.68	8.78	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	.21	.16	.21	.18	.26	2.12	.96	------	.19	.53	------	.97	.32	2.05	2.70	3.92	2.08	1.03	18.51	12.91	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	.21	.20	.23	.19	.33	2.45	.97	------	.33	[11].14	------	1.02	.32	2.30	3.89	4.78	2.28	1.31	19.03	8.47	------
5,000 or over	------	------	.50	.13	.17	.20	.31	[11] 3.53	[11].99	------	------	------	------	.98	.41	4.25	[11] 3.78	3.86	1.82	[11] 2.04	16.63	[11]10.30	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
FARMS—continued		Number of families having expenditures																					
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																							
All income classes	1,617	1,183	145	159	187	196	460	76	58	124	20	20	35	514	357	116	143	169	371	15	77	55	318
Net losses	69	48	5	6	11	7	24	3	1	12	1	2	2	27	17	9	6	5	16	1	4	3	12
Net incomes	1,548	1,135	140	153	176	189	436	73	57	112	19	18	33	487	340	107	137	164	355	14	73	52	306
0–499	227	144	17	12	31	19	52	6	3	20	2	3	7	60	43	11	18	8	50	1	10	9	33
500–999	427	286	44	31	39	45	87	12	6	35	1	6	2	104	74	25	39	31	90	5	12	16	66
1,000–1,499	331	243	26	38	50	41	82	12	13	23	2	3	7	93	68	19	24	33	78	2	19	9	69
1,500–1,999	242	187	21	28	22	36	84	15	13	16	6	2	8	88	56	18	20	34	57	1	9	7	49
2,000–2,999	211	183	23	31	24	35	90	15	14	13	4	2	3	91	65	23	24	32	58	2	14	9	53
3,000–4,999	89	75	6	10	7	9	30	9	6	4	2	2	6	40	28	9	11	18	17	3	8	1	32
5,000 or over	21	17	3	3	3	4	11	4	2	1	2	0	0	11	6	2	1	8	5	0	1	1	4
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All income classes	------	$7.53	$0.15	$0.11	$0.16	$0.14	$0.43	$0.15	$0.05	$0.07	$0.03	$0.01	$0.03	$1.07	$0.36	$0.22	$0.38	$0.84	$0.92	$0.03	$1.02	$0.31	$1.05
Net losses	------	7.46	.08	.14	.31	.12	.39	.13	.01	.16	.04	.01	.04	1.16	.37	.32	.38	.56	.94	.03	1.22	.46	.59
Net incomes	------	7.53	.15	.11	.15	.14	.43	.15	.05	.06	.03	.01	.03	1.07	.36	.21	.38	.86	.92	.03	1.01	.30	1.08
0–499	------	4.77	.08	.06	.18	.07	.29	.08	.02	.06	.01	.01	.03	.77	.24	.13	.23	.21	.74	.01	.86	.30	.39
500–999	------	4.75	.17	.06	.13	.11	.24	.06	.01	.07	(7)	.01	(7)	.65	.21	.13	.37	.47	.77	.03	.56	.33	.37
1,000–1,499	------	7.48	.10	.12	.19	.14	.37	.10	.05	.07	.02	.01	.04	.88	.35	.15	.23	.70	1.08	.02	1.17	.23	1.46
1,500–1,999	------	7.86	.17	.14	.13	.16	.47	.18	.06	.06	.04	(7)	.05	1.24	.35	.18	.41	1.08	.99	.01	.76	.26	1.12

2,000–2,999	------	11.42	.23	.19	.15	.23	.83	.22	.08	.08	.06	.02	.03	1.75	.59	.47	.62	1.35	1.08	.05	1.62	.42	1.35
3,000–4,999	------	15.34	.22	.13	.13	.11	.64	.48	.08	.03	.03	.01	.08	2.07	.73	.47	.78	2.15	.95	.13	2.19	.13	3.80
5,000 or over	------	18.73	.16	.14	.19	.36	1.33	1.01	.67	.04	.49	.00	.00	3.09	1.12	.48	.29	4.79	.83	.00	.97	.79	1.98
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All income classes	------	------	62	75	81	81	158	7	6	11	11	6	------	114	107	9	16	20	51	2	5	4	------
Net losses	------	------	64	67	126	86	156	6	1	23	17	14	------	142	133	17	14	14	56	3	7	4	------
Net incomes	------	------	62	75	79	80	158	7	7	10	11	6	------	112	106	8	16	20	51	2	5	4	------
0–499	------	------	44	30	87	48	120	4	2	11	5	3	------	88	86	6	12	7	46	1	5	5	------
500–999	------	------	66	50	68	68	101	4	4	11	1	8	------	75	71	8	16	13	45	3	3	4	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	46	96	104	73	155	5	8	12	4	8	------	96	112	7	11	17	54	1	7	3	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	61	89	69	99	187	9	7	10	25	1	------	124	113	8	25	25	55	1	4	3	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	85	115	70	134	248	8	9	10	17	6	------	172	143	13	17	28	56	2	8	5	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	96	82	60	54	204	14	9	4	14	8	------	200	157	15	27	42	51	7	10	1	------
5,000 or over	------	------	67	171	133	143	314	24	67	5	171	0	------	290	238	14	5	114	76	0	5	5	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All income classes	------	------	$0.24	$0.15	$0.19	$0.17	$0.27	$2.28	$0.79	------	$0.25	$0.17	------	$0.95	$0.34	$2.44	$2.35	$4.27	$1.80	$1.51	$18.71	$7.85	------
Net losses	------	------	.13	.21	.24	.14	.25	2.26	[11] .60	------	[11] .25	[11] .04	------	.82	.28	1.85	2.60	3.84	1.67	[11] 1.00	16.79	10.65	------
Net incomes	------	------	.25	.14	.19	.17	.27	2.28	.79	------	.24	.19	------	.95	.34	2.50	2.34	4.29	1.80	1.54	18.83	7.71	------
0–499	------	------	.18	.21	.21	.15	.24	2.05	1.18	------	[11] .13	.34	------	.87	.28	2.12	2.00	3.21	1.61	[11] 1.50	17.84	6.23	------
500–999	------	------	.26	.13	.19	.17	.23	1.40	.30	------	[11] .19	.15	------	.87	.29	1.69	2.25	3.59	1.70	.84	17.16	7.71	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	.21	.13	.18	.20	.24	1.92	.71	------	[11] .58	.15	------	.92	.31	2.21	2.16	4.16	1.99	[11] 2.72	16.79	7.57	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	.28	.15	.19	.16	.25	1.96	.95	------	.15	[11] .42	------	.99	.31	2.30	1.64	4.35	1.78	[11] 1.54	20.42	7.80	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	.27	.17	.22	.17	.33	2.60	.96	------	.35	[11] .30	------	1.02	.41	3.52	3.66	4.75	1.94	[11] 2.43	21.36	8.06	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	.24	.16	.21	.20	.31	3.59	.86	------	[11] .20	[11] .17	------	1.04	.46	3.25	2.89	5.17	1.88	1.90	21.57	[11] 12.00	------
5,000 or over	------	------	.24	.08	.14	.25	.42	4.25	[11] 1.00	------	[11] .28	------	------	1.06	.47	[11] 3.33	[11] 6.00	4.19	1.10	------	[12] 20.34	[11] 16.50	------
Southeast—white operators		Number of families having expenditures																					
All incomes	3,476	2,760	87	351	210	674	718	216	279	866	63	61	131	1,756	1,110	919	206	221	427	18	110	131	791
0–499	377	226	6	20	11	57	32	5	10	85	1	2	2	136	68	41	13	8	37	0	4	8	34
500–999	1,277	961	18	98	58	240	172	33	74	333	4	11	33	568	334	255	68	45	157	6	15	33	220
1,000–1,499	807	666	17	92	55	157	163	47	67	223	13	12	27	421	257	251	55	42	102	3	25	39	192
1,500–1,999	420	373	17	58	33	91	112	36	51	105	9	13	27	250	174	147	33	43	56	4	16	21	128
2,000–2,999	358	315	18	41	25	73	121	46	41	80	17	10	21	218	162	124	18	38	46	2	32	16	115
3,000–4,999	172	157	9	33	13	43	75	27	24	33	7	5	14	113	76	64	12	26	21	3	8	13	68
5,000 or over	65	62	2	9	15	13	43	22	12	7	12	8	7	50	39	37	7	19	8	0	10	1	34

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
FARMS—continued		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
Southeast—white operators—Continued																							
All incomes	------	$6.99	$0.03	$0.09	$0.08	$0.18	$0.30	$0.16	$0.11	$0.20	$0.04	$0.02	$0.06	$1.70	$0.47	$0.77	$0.22	$0.49	$0.41	$0.01	$0.52	$0.37	$0.76
0–499	------	2.22	.01	.03	.02	.09	.06	.01	.02	.14	(7)	(7)	.01	.79	.17	.18	.08	.08	.18	.00	.08	.15	.12
500–999	------	3.91	.01	.05	.04	.14	.13	.04	.06	.18	(7)	.01	.03	1.17	.32	.44	.14	.21	.35	.01	.09	.17	.32
1,000–1,499	------	6.69	.03	.10	.07	.17	.24	.12	.10	.22	.02	.01	.04	1.65	.45	.85	.27	.37	.46	.01	.43	.43	.65
1,500–1,999	------	8.92	.04	.14	.11	.24	.35	.17	.18	.20	.04	.02	.06	2.22	.61	.98	.34	.64	.48	.03	.49	.54	1.04
2,000–2,999	------	11.80	.07	.11	.12	.26	.55	.31	.19	.23	.08	.03	.11	2.62	.77	1.25	.17	.85	.56	.01	1.66	.63	1.22
3,000–4,999	------	15.59	.07	.24	.16	.35	.89	.47	.29	.23	.06	.03	.11	3.43	1.01	1.76	.29	1.48	.53	.04	1.02	1.11	2.02
5,000 or over	------	37.19	.02	.12	.53	.53	2.42	2.23	.58	.25	.90	.22	.66	5.46	1.68	3.82	1.06	4.07	.67	.00	5.16	.13	6.68
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes	------	------	15	64	41	120	139	9	12	------	14	12	------	228	188	49	12	12	28	1	4	5	------
0–499	------	------	5	25	15	71	39	1	3	------	2	1	------	123	84	17	6	3	15	0	1	2	------
500–999	------	------	6	39	27	99	74	3	7	------	2	5	------	179	141	34	10	6	25	1	1	3	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	16	67	44	119	119	8	10	------	12	7	------	232	189	57	16	10	38	1	4	6	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	22	94	61	157	164	12	21	------	17	14	------	292	244	64	19	18	28	2	5	8	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	37	82	50	153	244	19	18	------	31	21	------	297	274	72	9	22	32	2	10	8	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	36	184	69	190	395	19	28	------	31	25	------	391	323	84	13	30	32	3	5	10	------
5,000 or over	------	------	14	132	185	206	826	77	48	------	202	194	------	514	525	142	20	62	29	0	17	2	------

		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes	------	------	$0.19	$0.14	$0.19	$0.15	$0.21	$1.81	$0.94	------	$0.28	$0.13	------	$0.75	$0.25	$1.58	$1.77	$4.02	$1.44	$0.90	$14.25	$7.51	------
0–499	------	------	.20	.12	.11	.12	.16	1.06	.57	------	[11] .10	[11] .80	------	.65	.19	1.07	1.20	2.91	1.20	------	5.95	6.84	------
500–999	------	------	.26	.13	.16	.14	.17	1.18	.79	------	.18	.11	------	.65	.22	1.30	1.41	3.31	1.39	.63	7.41	6.40	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	.19	.14	.16	.14	.20	1.54	1.00	------	.20	.15	------	.71	.24	1.48	1.72	3.70	1.21	.85	11.53	6.86	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	.16	.14	.18	.16	.21	1.50	.86	------	.26	.15	------	.76	.25	1.54	1.86	3.55	1.70	1.46	10.93	7.10	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	.19	.13	.23	.17	.23	1.66	1.06	------	.24	.14	------	.88	.28	1.73	1.87	3.80	1.77	[11] .67	16.14	8.06	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	.18	.13	.24	.18	.23	2.43	1.05	------	.20	.14	------	.88	.31	2.10	2.26	4.89	1.71	1.30	19.48	11.21	------
5,000 or over	------	------	[11] .18	.09	.29	.26	.29	2.90	1.21	------	.44	.11	------	1.06	.32	2.70	5.32	6.61	2.30	------	30.50	[11] 8.24	------
Southeast—white sharecroppers		Number of families having expenditures																					
All incomes	1,198	934	27	101	62	242	176	37	79	404	3	13	25	562	323	291	59	35	158	12	34	70	181
0–499	309	196	3	20	16	47	24	6	13	88	0	1	3	104	56	46	11	2	39	2	5	8	32
500–999	613	504	20	49	34	121	106	21	45	227	2	10	17	306	183	154	34	21	87	8	10	38	89
1,000–1,499	204	172	3	27	10	49	31	6	16	66	1	2	4	107	60	66	12	7	21	2	14	19	40
1,500–1,999	72	62	1	5	2	25	15	4	5	23	0	0	1	45	24	25	2	5	11	0	5	5	20
		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes	------	$4.76	$0.02	$0.06	$0.04	$0.16	$0.12	$0.04	$0.07	$0.24	([7])	$0.01	$0.02	$1.24	$0.31	$0.55	$0.14	$0.24	$0.40	$0.02	$0.33	$0.45	$0.30
0–499	------	2.34	.01	.03	.03	.09	.04	.02	.03	.18	$0.00	([7])	.01	.63	.18	.20	.06	.02	.31	.02	.15	.19	.14
500–999	------	4.71	.03	.05	.04	.14	.13	.04	.08	.27	([7])	.01	.02	1.30	.34	.51	.17	.27	.43	.03	.11	.48	.26
1,000–1,499	------	7.17	.03	.11	.03	.23	.15	.06	.09	.23	([7])	.01	.02	1.68	.40	1.04	.15	.28	.38	.03	1.13	.63	.49
1,500–1,999	------	8.80	.01	.06	.02	.35	.15	.09	.12	.30	.00	.00	([7])	2.17	.42	1.14	.09	.74	.67	.00	.76	.91	.80
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes	------	------	10	43	26	106	65	4	8	------	2	4	------	192	142	38	10	6	28	2	5	7	------
0–499	------	------	2	30	23	66	31	2	5	------	0	1	------	111	84	20	8	2	23	1	7	3	------
500–999	------	------	15	39	29	98	78	4	9	------	3	5	------	199	160	36	11	8	29	3	2	8	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	8	72	25	150	68	4	10	------	3	9	------	271	166	59	11	7	27	3	10	10	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	14	47	12	222	82	6	10	------	0	0	------	268	172	68	7	14	39	0	7	11	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND MATTRESSES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles* [1] *and mattresses, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Kitchen towels		Hand towels		Bath towels [3]	Tablecloths [4]			Napkins [4]		Table runners, scarfs, doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets		Pillows	Mattresses		Draperies, curtains, slip covers
			Linen	Cotton	Linen	Cotton		Linen	Cotton	Other	Linen	Other						Wool	Other [5]		Inner-spring	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
FARMS—continued		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
Southeast—white sharecroppers—Continued																							
All incomes	-----	-----	$0.21	$0.13	$0.14	$0.15	$0.18	$1.19	$0.88	-----	$0.11	$0.16	-----	$0.64	$0.22	$1.46	$1.34	$3.79	$1.45	$0.93	$6.83	$6.46	-----
0–499	-----	-----	.28	.11	.13	.14	.14	.96	.74	-----	-----	[11] .20	-----	.57	.22	1.00	.75	[11] 1.40	1.33	[11] .99	2.14	7.32	-----
500–999	-----	-----	.20	.12	.15	.14	.17	1.15	.86	-----	[11] .12	.22	-----	.65	.21	1.38	1.52	3.62	1.49	.91	5.91	6.07	-----
1,000–1,499	-----	-----	.34	.15	.14	.15	.22	1.28	.90	-----	[11] .10	[11] .07	-----	.62	.24	1.77	1.46	4.09	1.37	[11] .94	11.52	6.40	-----
1,500–1,999	-----	-----	[11] .10	.13	[11] .15	.16	.18	1.56	1.19	-----	-----	-----	-----	.81	.24	1.67	[11] 1.32	5.34	1.71	-----	10.91	8.16	-----
		Number of families having expenditures																					
[4] *Southeast—Negro families*																							
All incomes [12]	2,188	1,548	44	117	74	359	211	60	128	516	1	17	22	996	620	412	132	35	217	16	44	115	289
0–499	1,006	611	16	47	26	140	60	17	40	177	0	8	5	368	232	114	42	5	68	2	10	23	89
500–999	919	722	19	59	37	160	104	29	65	264	0	5	12	475	289	224	68	22	112	10	27	69	146
1,000–1,499	215	169	8	8	9	41	36	12	17	58	1	3	4	120	80	59	17	6	27	3	7	21	38
1,500–1,999	37	36	1	3	2	16	10	2	6	11	0	1	1	25	17	12	4	2	9	1	0	2	10
2,000–2,999	10	9	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	6

		Average [6] expenditures per family																					
All incomes [12]	------	$3.13	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.08	$0.06	$0.03	$0.05	$0.15	(7)	(7)	$0.01	$0.92	$0.25	$0.43	$0.12	$0.08	$0.27	$0.01	$0.14	$0.29	$0.18
0–499	------	1.61	.01	.02	.01	.05	.02	.02	.03	.10	$0.00	(7)	(7)	.56	.16	.19	.07	.02	.13	(7)	.05	.07	.10
500–999	------	3.91	.02	.03	.02	.09	.07	.03	.06	.19	.00	(7)	.01	1.08	.30	.57	.15	.12	.36	.02	.19	.38	.22
1,000–1,499	------	6.09	.08	.02	.04	.11	.14	.07	.07	.19	.01	$0.01	.02	1.69	.43	.85	.20	.14	.38	.03	.37	.88	.36
1,500–1,999	------	7.48	.02	.03	.02	.26	.24	.05	.16	.19	.00	(7)	.02	1.93	.51	.82	.46	.58	.95	.17	.00	.49	.58
2,000–2,999	------	4.14	.00	.00	.00	.12	.12	.00	.00	.49	.00	.00	.00	1.65	.07	.40	.31	.00	.10	.00	.00	.00	.88
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families																					
All incomes [12]	------	------	9	20	12	59	34	3	7	------	1	2	------	148	123	28	13	3	18	2	2	8	------
0–499	------	------	5	17	9	40	16	2	5	------	0	2	------	99	84	15	8	1	10	(8)	1	4	------
500–999	------	------	10	25	12	66	41	4	8	------	0	1	------	169	139	37	17	4	24	3	3	11	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	19	12	24	90	78	6	10	------	6	8	------	249	214	45	20	5	22	5	4	15	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	11	30	11	197	119	5	16	------	0	3	------	292	276	68	16	11	51	8	0	11	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	0	0	0	100	60	0	0	------	0	0	------	400	40	20	20	0	10	0	0	0	------
		Average [10] expenditure per article																					
All incomes [12]	------	------	$0.25	$0.12	$0.14	$0.13	$0.17	$0.90	$0.68	------	[11]$0.15	$0.21	------	$0.62	$0.20	$1.52	$0.93	$3.12	$1.51	$0.75	$6.52	$3.65	------
0–499	------	------	.19	.12	.12	.13	.15	.86	.56	------	------	.24	------	.56	.19	1.23	.79	2.65	1.28	[11].49	4.94	1.87	------
500–999	------	------	.21	.12	.15	.13	.16	.83	.74	------	------	.36	------	.64	.21	1.54	.90	2.98	1.53	.66	6.32	3.57	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	.42	.13	.16	.12	.17	1.09	.71	------	[11].15	.11	------	.68	.20	1.90	1.01	2.99	1.76	.70	8.89	5.94	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	[11].14	.11	[11].14	.13	.20	[11]1.02	.99	------	------	[11].10	------	.66	.18	1.22	2.83	[11]5.38	1.85	[11]2.06	------	[11]4.53	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	------	------	------	[11].12	[11].21	------	------	------	------	------	------	.41	[11].18	[11]2.02	[11]1.54	------	[11]1.03	------	------	------	------

[1] Includes materials purchased to make the various articles. Excludes expenditures for services of seamstress which are included under repairs and cleaning of furnishings (table 35). Textiles composed of 2 or more materials are classed as the predominant one. Thus, blankets classed as "wool" or napkins classed as "linen" may be part cotton.

[2] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.

[3] Includes bath mats and washcloths.

[4] Tablecloths and napkins purchased in sets were separated and included under the appropriate item. Column 11 includes tablecloths of rayon or oilcloth, and silence pads of felt or asbestos.

[5] Includes "Kind not specified." The number of families that failed to specify the kind of blankets they purchased was as follows: Small cities—North Central, 20; Plains, Mountain, and Pacific, 6; Southeast white families, 6; villages—New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central, 10; Plains, Mountain, and Pacific, 1; farms—New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central, 10; Plains, Mountain, and Pacific, 21; Southeast white sharecroppers, 2; Southeast Negro families, 1.

[6] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

[7] $0.0050 or less.

[8] 0.50 or less.

[9] Not reported.

[10] Averages are based on the number of articles of each type purchased.

[11] Based on fewer than 3 families.

[12] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 31.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles,*[1] *average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by family type and income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central village and farm analysis units,*[2] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total textiles, mattresses, and pillows	Kitchen towels, hand towels	Bath towels [3]	Linen tablecloths [4]	Linen napkins [4]	Tablecloths and napkins other than linen, table runners, scarfs, and dollies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets	Draperies, curtains, slip covers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES		Number of families having expenditures											
Type 1:													
All incomes	509	286	113	86	17	6	42	108	68	34	13	45	139
0–499	48	13	6	4	1	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	8
500–999	175	100	40	31	3	0	21	30	19	10	4	15	46
1,000–1,499	148	88	36	24	2	1	10	38	25	9	4	13	39
1,500–1,999	73	42	15	12	6	2	6	19	11	4	3	7	22
2,000–2,999	54	35	12	12	5	3	4	14	9	7	2	10	19
3,000–4,999	9	7	3	2	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	4
5,000 or over	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Average [5] expenditures per family											
All incomes	------	$5.89	$0.39	$0.21	$0.09	$0.03	$0.09	$0.67	$0.18	$0.26	$0.21	$0.36	$2.07
0–499	------	1.72	.13	.12	.05	.00	.00	.21	.04	.29	.00	.00	.79
500–999	------	3.23	.35	.16	.04	.00	.12	.54	.14	.13	.15	.22	.92
1,000–1,499	------	6.04	.49	.21	.04	.01	.05	.81	.24	.26	.32	.42	1.24
1,500–1,999	------	7.40	.37	.19	.21	.08	.18	.68	.19	.22	.37	.37	3.06
2,000–2,999	------	13.94	.51	.33	.30	.13	.09	.90	.25	.48	.16	1.03	6.96
3,000–4,999	------	14.46	.43	.44	.00	.00	.07	1.18	.35	1.87	.00	.00	5.69
5,000 or over	------	[6] 18.14	[6] 1.40	[6] 3.09	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 3.86	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 9.79
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families											
All incomes	------	------	172	81	4	9	--------	61	55	9	5	16	------
0–499	------	------	65	33	2	0	--------	19	17	4	0	0	------
500–999	------	------	167	80	2	0	--------	52	50	9	6	14	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	177	95	2	8	--------	75	69	8	6	18	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	188	59	11	16	--------	62	59	7	7	15	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	224	98	11	41	--------	76	56	13	6	41	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	200	78	0	0	--------	111	111	44	0	0	------
5,000 or over	------	------	[6] 600	[6] 600	[6] 0	[6] 0	--------	[6] 300	[6] 0	[6] 0	[6] 0	[6] 0	------
		Number of families having expenditures											
Types 2 and 3:													
All incomes	612	441	170	159	40	8	82	177	123	68	28	114	205
0–499	19	9	3	1	1	0	2	3	2	1	0	3	3
500–999	157	94	34	26	2	2	18	33	25	8	4	21	36
1,000–1,499	218	162	57	66	11	2	36	69	46	28	10	47	70
1,500–1,999	122	91	43	29	9	1	12	36	27	14	6	23	48
2,000–2,999	79	70	25	30	12	2	13	29	20	13	8	16	37
3,000–4,999	16	14	8	7	5	1	1	7	3	4	0	4	10
5,000 or over	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Average [5] expenditures per family											
All incomes	------	$7.41	$0.41	$0.38	$0.17	$0.02	$0.21	$0.92	$0.31	$0.31	$0.26	$0.94	$1.93
0–499	------	1.88	.16	.02	.03	.00	.04	.51	.14	.07	.00	.69	.22
500–999	------	3.36	.24	.18	.03	.01	.09	.52	.16	.10	.08	.50	.97
1,000–1,499	------	7.52	.31	.35	.12	.01	.24	.95	.33	.33	.21	.96	1.59
1,500–1,999	------	8.08	.42	.34	.17	.01	.18	1.08	.35	.41	.18	1.09	2.21
2,000–2,999	------	11.27	.82	.82	.50	.05	.43	1.28	.49	.40	.97	1.52	2.58
3,000–4,999	------	27.68	1.60	1.17	.82	.13	.19	2.06	.40	1.30	.00	1.38	12.48
5,000 or over	------	[5] 10.82	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 3.09

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles,*[1] *average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by family type and income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central village and farm analysis units,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total textiles, mattresses, and pillows	Kitchen towels, hand towels	Bath towels [3]	Linen tablecloths [4]	Linen napkins [4]	Tablecloths and napkins other than linen, table runners, scarfs, and doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets	Draperies, curtains, slip covers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued		Number of articles purchased per 100 families											
Type 2 and 3—Con.													
All incomes	------	------	202	133	12	8	--------	91	90	14	8	38	------
0–499	------	------	79	16	5	0	--------	53	42	5	0	37	------
500–999	------	------	132	73	1	5	--------	55	57	6	2	25	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	175	151	15	3	--------	97	103	16	8	47	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	249	127	11	10	--------	102	99	18	10	42	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	285	234	22	23	--------	125	111	18	19	37	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	600	175	44	25	--------	169	112	31	0	38	------
5,000 or over	------	------	[6] 0	[6] 0	[6] 0	[6] 0	--------	[6] 0	[6] 0	[6] 0	[6] 0	[6] 0	------
		Number of families having expenditures											
Types 4 and 5:													
All incomes	569	388	184	156	32	9	65	186	134	54	26	113	168
0–499	16	6	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2
500–999	112	63	33	18	0	0	13	24	15	9	2	18	24
1,000–1,499	171	116	54	47	9	1	17	47	43	15	10	36	44
1,500–1,999	136	101	41	42	7	3	16	50	35	17	6	34	50
2,000–2,999	104	78	41	37	13	4	13	48	31	9	4	18	35
3,000–4,999	27	22	10	10	3	1	6	13	7	2	2	5	12
5,000 or over	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1
		Average [5] expenditures per family											
All incomes	------	$7.66	$0.57	$0.43	$0.15	$0.04	$0.16	$1.20	$0.38	$0.28	$0.27	$1.21	$1.73
0–499	------	2.70	.24	.09	.00	.00	.00	.43	.15	.76	.48	.31	.24
500–999	------	3.39	.31	.15	.00	.00	.10	.64	.23	.22	.04	.72	.88
1,000–1,499	------	6.61	.49	.38	.10	.01	.11	.81	.39	.21	.32	1.37	1.22
1,500–1,999	------	8.45	.54	.56	.12	.05	.16	1.36	.35	.38	.31	1.41	2.01
2,000–2,999	------	9.57	.68	.52	.37	.09	.17	1.70	.50	.22	.33	1.05	2.01
3,000–4,999	------	21.45	1.44	.88	.50	.19	.83	3.32	.56	.31	.41	1.66	6.59
5,000 or over	------	26.68	4.87	2.88	.00	.00	.00	5.30	1.37	2.06	.00	6.87	3.33
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families											
All incomes	------	------	266	165	8	13	--------	118	123	13	9	44	------
0–499	------	------	138	38	0	0	--------	44	38	6	31	12	------
500–999	------	------	180	66	0	0	--------	66	66	14	4	45	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	236	157	7	4	--------	93	120	10	11	55	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	273	193	7	19	--------	133	140	15	9	43	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	390	209	20	35	--------	162	157	10	9	32	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	330	330	11	22	--------	244	167	7	7	37	------
5,000 or over	------	------	(7)	800	0	0	--------	533	533	133	0	133	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles,*[1] *average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by family type and income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central village and farm analysis units,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total textiles, mattresses, and pillows	Kitchen towels, hand towels	Bath towels [3]	Linen tablecloths [4]	Linen napkins [4]	Tablecloths and napkins other than linen, table runners, scarfs, and doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets	Draperies, curtains, slip covers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued		Number of families having expenditures											
Types 6 and 7:													
All incomes	166	128	52	53	7	0	29	65	47	19	10	50	53
0–499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–999	49	34	13	11	0	0	9	17	8	1	2	15	11
1,000–1,499	64	51	20	22	3	0	12	24	19	12	8	20	22
1,500–1,999	34	25	14	10	3	0	4	16	12	3	0	8	10
2,000–2,999	11	10	4	3	1	0	2	5	5	2	0	4	4
3,000–4,999	7	7	1	6	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	3	5
5,000 or over	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
		Average [5] expenditures per family											
All incomes	------	$8.07	$0.56	$0.51	$0.23	$0.00	$0.18	$1.24	$0.46	$0.33	$0.24	$1.39	$1.97
0–499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–999	------	4.89	.33	.26	.00	.00	.12	.84	.20	.02	.10	1.08	.64
1,000–1,499	------	7.27	.48	.47	.09	.00	.17	1.10	.50	.47	.55	1.52	1.87
1,500–1,999	------	9.38	.54	.50	.64	.00	.20	1.79	.42	.20	.00	1.07	2.22
2,000–2,999	------	11.92	1.61	.71	1.03	.00	.23	1.49	1.03	1.22	.00	2.47	2.13
3,000–4,999	------	24.40	1.32	2.18	.00	.00	.44	1.71	1.12	.45	.00	2.61	10.29
5,000 or over	------	[6] 13.91	[6] .00	[6] 1.56	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 5.34	[6] 1.05	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] .00	[6] 5.96
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families											
All incomes	------	------	270	218	7	0	------	132	153	15	10	84	------
0–499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–999	------	------	180	135	0	0	------	108	90	2	6	76	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	273	227	8	0	------	116	188	22	22	84	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	326	197	9	0	------	179	126	12	0	62	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	454	273	36	0	------	118	209	36	0	182	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	343	714	0	0	------	171	257	29	0	114	------
5,000 or over	------	------	[6] 0	[6] 400	[6] 0	[6] 0	------	[6] 600	[6] 600	[6] 0	[6] 0	[6] 0	------
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL FARMS		Number of families having expenditures											
Type 1:													
All incomes	930	625	329	136	42	6	107	196	123	52	45	218	185
0–499	114	63	30	8	3	1	12	13	12	7	4	18	9
500–999	323	195	94	41	12	1	33	55	36	9	13	63	48
1,000–1,499	236	172	92	37	12	1	29	54	35	21	17	64	71
1,500–1,999	148	106	57	27	6	1	15	35	18	5	8	41	30
2,000–2,999	77	63	44	19	8	2	13	26	17	9	2	23	19
3,000–4,999	26	21	9	3	1	0	4	11	4	1	1	7	5
5,000 or over	6	5	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles,*[1] *average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by family type and income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central village and farm analysis units,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total textiles, mattresses, and pillows	Kitchen towels, hand towels	Bath towels [3]	Linen tablecloths [4]	Linen napkins [4]	Tablecloths and napkins other than linen, table runners, scarfs, and doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets	Draperies, curtains, slip covers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL FARMS—con.		Average [5] expenditures per family											
Type 1—Continued.													
All incomes	------	$5.18	$0.53	$0.17	$0.10	$0.01	$0.16	$0.61	$0.19	$0.15	$0.26	$1.01	$0.92
0–499	------	2.77	.30	.07	.04	.01	.26	.27	.12	.14	.13	.63	.26
500–999	------	3.07	.39	.12	.06	(8)	.11	.40	.13	.06	.20	.67	.55
1,000–1,499	------	5.55	.61	.19	.10	.01	.15	.62	.22	.24	.40	1.05	1.33
1,500–1,999	------	6.12	.59	.21	.10	(8)	.13	.69	.21	.09	.24	1.34	.84
2,000–2,999	------	11.30	.96	.35	.36	.07	.28	1.49	.33	.45	.17	1.86	1.36
3,000–4,999	------	12.55	.58	.13	.16	.00	.27	1.49	.29	.08	.81	1.81	2.31
5,000 or over	------	15.68	1.99	.25	.00	.00	.17	.79	.19	.00	.00	2.00	6.96
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families											
All incomes	------	------	279	67	8	5	--------	63	59	7	9	43	------
0–499	------	------	149	27	4	5	--------	31	42	8	5	29	------
500–999	------	------	221	56	4	1	--------	44	43	3	6	34	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	308	79	17	5	--------	69	60	11	15	53	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	317	71	6	1	--------	70	65	3	9	45	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	499	127	13	31	--------	127	119	19	4	54	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	358	62	4	0	--------	142	92	4	12	65	------
5,000 or over	------	------	583	67	0	0	--------	100	67	0	0	67	------
		Number of families having expenditures											
Types 2 and 3:													
All incomes	956	743	390	194	34	6	167	268	186	71	62	338	228
0–499	51	31	16	9	1	0	6	11	3	1	1	13	9
500–999	242	174	91	39	5	1	27	45	30	10	17	80	44
1,000–1,499	332	258	137	54	9	2	64	88	64	27	21	108	78
1,500–1,999	166	138	65	43	5	0	34	60	45	12	12	73	55
2,000–2,999	114	96	52	30	8	1	22	43	28	14	9	43	27
3,000–4,999	45	40	26	18	6	2	11	19	14	5	2	18	12
5,000 or over	6	6	3	1	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	3	3
		Average [5] expenditures per family											
All incomes	------	$6.75	$0.63	$0.29	$0.10	$0.01	$0.21	$0.89	$0.30	$0.21	$0.32	$1.64	$1.09
0–499	------	3.44	.37	.22	.05	.00	.09	.46	.13	.01	.08	.98	.54
500–999	------	4.17	.45	.16	.04	(8)	.11	.52	.16	.06	.30	1.08	.81
1,000–1,499	------	5.70	.62	.23	.05	.01	.23	.71	.24	.21	.29	1.45	.84
1,500–1,999	------	9.37	.74	.43	.14	.00	.27	1.33	.51	.24	.41	2.40	1.62
2,000–2,999	------	9.12	.80	.41	.23	(8)	.19	1.17	.37	.40	.32	2.12	.90
3,000–4,999	------	12.94	1.04	.66	.50	.14	.60	1.85	.61	.36	.57	2.50	1.73
5,000 or over	------	32.72	1.18	.30	.00	.00	.98	3.23	1.75	2.14	.00	3.78	15.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles,*[1] *average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by family type and income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central village and farm analysis units,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total textiles, mattresses, and pillows	Kitchen towels, hand towels	Bath towels [3]	Linen tablecloths [4]	Linen napkins [4]	Tablecloths and napkins other than linen, table runners, scarfs, and doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets	Draperies, curtains, slip covers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL FARMS—con.		Number of articles purchased per 100 families											
Types—Continued.													
All incomes	------	------	354	116	6	3	--------	91	97	10	11	70	------
0–499	------	------	267	127	4	0	--------	57	41	2	2	45	------
500–999	------	------	284	80	4	(7)	--------	55	58	4	13	61	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	359	106	4	4	--------	79	84	10	10	64	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	357	148	6	0	--------	130	158	10	14	92	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	444	134	10	1	--------	116	112	18	11	79	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	476	187	16	40	--------	169	173	18	11	73	------
5,000 or over	------	------	900	200	0	0	--------	367	233	50	0	133	------
		Number of families having expenditures											
Types 4 and 5:													
All incomes	1,484	1,112	595	318	83	12	238	449	302	125	108	507	314
0–499	85	53	27	13	2	0	9	18	11	10	2	19	12
500–999	309	195	84	40	14	2	35	63	42	14	13	77	44
1,000–1,499	406	307	165	67	15	2	58	119	87	28	32	136	87
1,500–1,999	298	231	128	79	16	2	57	102	55	27	22	113	67
2,000–2,999	277	230	130	76	20	3	56	99	74	27	26	110	77
3,000–4,999	95	83	52	36	14	3	22	42	29	16	13	48	24
5,000 or over	14	13	9	7	2	0	1	6	4	3	0	4	3
		Average [5] expenditures per family											
All incomes	------	$7.61	$0.66	$0.29	$0.15	$0.02	$0.26	$0.99	$0.36	$0.23	$0.41	$1.83	$1.11
0–499	------	3.91	.38	.17	.03	.00	.14	.56	.20	.16	.32	1.09	.38
500–999	------	3.43	.31	.18	.05	.01	.12	.54	.20	.13	.18	.89	.56
1,000–1,499	------	6.98	.64	.21	.09	.01	.24	.97	.37	.18	.47	1.75	1.00
1,500–1,999	------	7.66	.77	.36	.14	.02	.26	1.09	.30	.25	.45	1.92	.96
2,000–2,999	------	11.37	.85	.39	.24	.01	.40	1.25	.52	.28	.42	2.49	1.87
3,000–4,999	------	14.88	1.16	.57	.54	.08	.50	1.64	.62	.62	.85	3.70	1.96
5,000 or over	------	16.10	1.08	.78	.50	.00	.04	2.43	.83	.90	.00	2.57	2.70
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families											
All incomes	------	------	346	117	8	8	--------	108	114	11	15	77	------
0–499	------	------	215	78	2	0	--------	69	62	12	7	42	------
500–999	------	------	193	67	5	6	--------	64	66	6	7	52	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	339	94	5	5	--------	107	117	8	19	79	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	372	140	7	8	--------	121	110	11	14	91	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	453	168	11	9	--------	130	152	13	16	90	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	546	181	23	25	--------	163	186	25	25	110	------
5,000 or over	------	------	693	229	14	0	--------	229	250	21	0	79	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES: *Number of families having expenditures for specified groups of household textiles,*[1] *average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by family type and income, New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central village and farm analysis units,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total textiles, mattresses, and pillows	Kitchen towels, hand towels	Bath towels [3]	Linen tablecloths [4]	Linen napkins [4]	Tablecloths and napkins other than linen, table runners, scarfs, and doilies	Sheets	Pillowcases	Bedspreads, couch covers	Comforters, quilts	Blankets	Draperies, curtains, slip covers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL FARMS—COD.		Number of families having expenditures											
Types 6 and 7:													
All incomes	748	618	333	169	29	3	161	231	163	59	50	309	153
0–499	21	15	9	3	0	0	6	6	1	1	0	6	5
500–999	140	103	45	17	3	0	23	24	21	3	8	41	28
1,000–1,499	228	191	107	44	8	2	53	68	39	14	11	97	43
1,500–1,999	165	137	76	41	6	1	38	49	39	21	16	77	37
2,000–2,999	140	125	69	47	6	0	30	62	45	12	11	66	27
3,000–4,999	44	39	21	15	6	0	9	17	14	8	2	18	12
5,000 or over	10	8	6	2	0	0	2	5	4	0	2	4	1
		Average [5] expenditures per family											
All incomes	------	$7.79	$0.69	$0.34	$0.08	([8])	$0.28	$1.00	$0.38	$0.17	$0.33	$2.14	$0.79
0–499	------	4.44	.39	.25	.00	$0.00	.23	.60	.07	.10	.00	1.06	.46
500–999	------	4.81	.42	.17	05	.00	.17	.50	.25	.03	.24	1.35	.82
1,000–1,499	------	6.69	.72	.22	.07	.01	.26	.92	.30	.15	.24	2.05	.68
1,500–1,999	------	8.12	.64	.35	.07	.01	.27	.84	.41	.24	.55	2.33	.77
2,000–2,999	------	10.32	.82	.51	.05	.00	.40	1.61	.54	.16	.37	2.53	.59
3,000–4,999	------	13.94	.73	.98	.41	.00	.33	1.61	.59	.60	.20	3.36	2.18
5,000 or over	------	13.79	3.25	.38	.00	.00	.30	2.13	.67	.00	.76	3.64	.60
		Number of articles purchased per 100 families											
All incomes	------	------	382	137	5	2	--------	115	123	11	13	101	------
0–499	------	------	248	105	0	0	--------	67	38	5	0	62	------
500–999	------	------	253	74	3	0	--------	60	91	4	9	71	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	444	114	4	3	--------	109	92	8	11	103	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	358	140	4	4	--------	99	123	17	19	112	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	435	195	5	0	--------	183	186	12	15	115	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	391	289	20	0	--------	170	218	27	7	130	------
5,000 or over	------	------	660	100	0	0	--------	210	200	0	20	100	------

[1] Includes materials purchased to make the various articles. Excludes expenditures for services of seamstress which are included under repairs and cleaning of furnishings (table 35).

[2] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.

[3] Includes bath mats and washcloths.

[4] Tablecloths and napkins purchased in sets were separated and included under the appropriate item. Textiles composed of 2 or more materials were classed as the predominant one. Thus, napkins classed as "linen" may be part cotton or rayon.

[5] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment. Since column 3 includes mattresses and pillows, the sum of columns 4–14 will be less than column 3.

[6] Based on fewer than 3 families.

[7] Not reported.

[8] $0.0050 or less.

TABLE 32.—FLOOR COVERINGS: *Number of families having expenditures for specified kinds of floor coverings, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average [4] expenditures for—				
		Any floor coverings	Carpets	Rugs	Linoleum, felt-base floor coverings [2]	Other floor coverings [3]	All floor coverings	Carpets	Rugs	Linoleum, felt-base floor coverings [2]	Other floor coverings [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES											
North Central											
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	1,314	404	33	277	146	22	7.95	1.17	5.64	1.05	0.09
0–499	34	5	0	4	1	0	1.62	.00	1.47	.15	.00
500–999	286	65	4	39	30	2	3.60	.10	2.61	.85	.04
1,000–1,499	414	136	13	90	55	9	9.07	1.62	6.36	1.03	.06
1,500–1,999	271	93	6	66	26	4	7.28	1.11	5.22	.89	.06
2,000–2,999	213	78	9	60	25	6	12.41	2.49	8.31	1.28	.33
3,000–4,999	84	23	1	16	7	1	10.43	.01	8.34	2.07	.01
5,000 or over	12	4	0	2	2	0	10.20	.00	8.49	1.71	.00
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific											
All incomes	1,778	463	53	276	185	31	10.08	2.85	5.65	1.48	.10
0–499	37	9	0	5	3	1	2.57	.00	1.94	.51	.12
500–999	221	34	2	16	19	2	2.66	.28	1.62	.74	.02
1,000–1,499	447	109	5	70	45	6	4.91	.21	3.49	1.17	.04
1,500–1,999	393	111	8	69	41	7	8.28	.87	5.91	1.41	.09
2,000–2,999	458	130	18	77	48	11	10.53	2.55	6.21	1.65	.12
3,000–4,999	191	60	18	35	25	3	29.91	16.86	10.25	2.59	.21
5,000 or over	31	10	2	4	4	1	40.48	6.19	29.99	3.78	.52
Southeast—white families											
All incomes	1,076	214	18	158	68	5	4.89	.54	3.59	.71	.05
0–499	38	1	0	1	0	0	.55	.00	.55	.00	.00
500–999	209	33	3	20	13	0	2.23	.22	1.19	.82	.00
1,000–1,499	271	64	3	49	19	3	4.83	.43	3.45	.89	.06
1,500–1,999	250	53	7	38	15	0	4.57	.89	3.16	.52	.00
2,000–2,999	226	46	4	33	17	0	5.69	.82	4.05	.82	.00
3,000–4,999	68	12	1	12	4	1	9.06	.13	8.42	.48	.03
5,000 or over	14	5	0	5	0	1	29.98	.00	27.41	.00	2.57
Southeast—Negro families											
All incomes	533	55	4	41	13	3	1.76	.14	1.35	.23	.04
0–499	216	2	0	1	1	0	.06	.00	.05	.01	.00
500–999	217	29	4	22	7	0	2.29	.33	1.65	.31	.00
1,000–1,499	69	15	0	11	2	2	3.14	.00	2.68	.27	.19
1,500–1,999	14	3	0	3	1	0	5.77	.00	5.09	.68	.00
2,000–2,999	17	6	0	4	2	1	7.68	.00	5.77	1.32	.59
VILLAGES											
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central											
All incomes	1,856	515	38	290	248	30	6.28	.48	4.27	1.44	.09
0–499	83	8	1	2	6	0	2.42	.56	1.32	.54	.00
500–999	493	105	9	49	67	6	2.96	.13	1.53	1.27	.03
1,000–1,499	601	171	5	102	74	8	5.06	.09	3.71	1.17	.09
1,500–1,999	365	117	11	66	57	10	8.08	1.08	5.00	1.79	.21
2,000–2,999	248	87	8	55	35	4	10.00	.67	7.51	1.77	.05
3,000–4,999	59	25	4	15	8	2	25.56	2.82	19.00	3.67	.07
5,000 or over	7	2	0	1	1	0	3.46	.00	2.87	.59	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—FLOOR COVERINGS: *Number of families having expenditures for specified kinds of floor coverings, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average [4] expenditures for—				
		Any floor coverings	Carpets	Rugs	Linoleum, felt-base floor coverings [2]	Other floor coverings [3]	All floor coverings	Carpets	Rugs	Linoleum, felt-base floor coverings [2]	Other floor coverings [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific											
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	1,099	293	15	181	131	10	4.86	0.38	3.36	1.02	0.10
0–499	26	4	0	3	2	0	1.77	.00	.96	.81	.00
500–999	290	69	3	40	32	1	2.70	.25	1.75	.69	.01
1,000–1,499	311	87	5	48	43	3	3.18	.15	1.96	1.00	.07
1,500–1,999	242	57	2	38	28	4	4.97	.32	3.43	1.17	.05
2,000–2,999	196	60	5	41	20	1	8.37	1.14	5.74	1.21	.28
3,000–4,999	34	16	0	11	6	1	19.90	.00	17.39	1.92	.59
Southeast—white families											
All incomes	1,908	477	50	317	162	15	4.34	.51	3.04	.73	.06
0–499	85	10	2	5	3	0	1.09	.15	.45	.49	.00
500–999	434	88	8	52	34	0	2.00	.12	1.20	.68	.00
1,000–1,499	499	135	17	89	46	7	4.16	.61	2.74	.76	.05
1,500–1,999	376	110	8	80	33	3	4.41	.48	3.15	.71	.07
2,000–2,999	339	89	10	58	32	2	5.89	.72	4.28	.86	.03
3,000–4,999	144	40	4	30	13	1	8.84	1.11	6.83	.84	.06
5,000 or over	31	5	1	3	1	2	10.39	.40	8.19	.06	1.74
Southeast—Negro families											
All incomes	1,004	103	7	62	35	4	1.29	.12	.80	.35	.02
0–499	599	35	1	15	17	3	.50	.03	.23	.21	.03
500–999	327	44	2	29	12	1	1.60	.14	1.09	.36	.01
1,000–1,499	59	17	4	12	5	0	5.83	1.03	3.35	1.45	.00
1,500–1,999	12	4	0	3	1	0	5.56	.00	4.06	1.50	.00
2,000–2,999	5	2	0	2	0	0	11.99	.00	11.99	.00	.00
3,000–4,999	2	1	0	1	0	0	[5] 4.12	[5] .00	[5] 4.12	[5] .00	[5] .00
FARMS											
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central											
All incomes	4,118	1,120	81	519	598	51	4.88	.39	2.62	1.79	.08
0–499	271	47	3	23	25	2	3.31	.30	1.76	1.14	.11
500–999	1,014	193	16	70	110	15	2.44	.25	1.09	1.02	.08
1,000–1,499	1,202	334	25	155	179	11	4.19	.27	2.22	1.65	.05
1,500–1,999	777	235	18	112	119	9	5.62	.42	3.27	1.86	.07
2,000–2,999	608	213	13	109	112	8	7.19	.31	4.26	2.54	.08
3,000–4,999	210	84	5	44	43	5	10.89	1.19	5.84	3.77	.09
5,000 or over	36	14	1	6	10	1	17.73	5.56	4.23	7.51	.43
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific											
All income classes	1,617	355	25	141	199	15	3.53	.47	1.56	1.44	.06
Net losses	69	17	1	5	12	0	3.35	([6])	1.11	2.24	.00
Net incomes	1,548	338	24	136	187	15	3.54	.49	1.58	1.40	.07
0–499	227	39	3	17	21	1	1.41	.12	.50	.78	.01
500–999	427	70	6	28	37	4	1.59	.06	.64	.87	.02
1,000–1,499	331	83	4	27	54	2	4.46	.48	2.08	1.86	.04
1,500–1,999	242	56	2	23	31	4	3.31	.17	1.47	1.54	.13
2,000–2,999	211	51	3	20	28	3	4.35	.74	1.48	2.02	.11
3,000–4,999	89	31	4	18	12	1	11.93	3.37	6.74	1.55	.27
5,000 or over	21	8	2	3	4	0	10.36	2.38	4.79	3.19	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—FLOOR COVERINGS: *Number of families having expenditures for specified kinds of floor coverings, and average amounts spent, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average [4] expenditures for—				
		Any floor coverings	Carpets	Rugs	Linoleum, felt-base floor coverings [2]	Other floor coverings [3]	All floor coverings	Carpets	Rugs	Linoleum, felt-base floor coverings [2]	Other floor coverings [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
FARMS—continued											
Southeast—white operators											
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
All incomes	3,476	711	39	416	281	48	2.32	0.18	1.42	0.66	0.06
0–499	377	32	2	19	10	3	.44	.05	.24	.12	.03
500–999	1,277	166	8	104	57	10	.92	.03	.55	.31	.03
1,000–1,499	807	175	7	106	65	11	1.94	.09	1.19	.60	.06
1,500–1,999	420	128	10	67	57	9	3.14	.41	1.76	.90	.07
2,000–2,999	358	120	7	63	57	10	4.67	.33	2.58	1.61	.15
3,000–4,999	172	66	5	41	22	4	7.85	1.10	5.43	1.20	.12
5,000 or over	65	24	0	16	13	1	12.33	.00	9.01	3.12	.20
Southeast—white sharecroppers											
All incomes	1,198	190	19	112	62	12	1.07	.11	.57	.34	.05
0–499	309	27	1	22	4	2	.36	.01	.27	.06	.02
500–999	613	94	8	53	35	5	.90	.06	.48	.32	.04
1,000–1,499	204	45	7	25	16	2	1.90	.39	.82	.66	.03
1,500–1,999	72	24	3	12	7	3	3.19	.15	1.90	.88	.26
Southeast—Negro families											
All incomes [7]	2,188	181	10	111	50	17	.56	.03	.36	.14	.03
0–499	1,006	28	1	19	3	6	.15	.01	.10	.02	.02
500–999	919	100	7	57	32	10	.72	.06	.45	.17	.04
1,000–1,499	215	40	2	27	11	0	1.29	.05	.88	.36	.00
1,500–1,999	37	9	0	7	2	0	3.25	.00	1.87	1.38	.00
2,000–2,999	10	3	0	0	2	1	1.75	.00	.00	1.24	.51

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.
[2] Felt-base floor coverings refer to composition floor coverings with the pattern stamped on the surface.
[3] Includes matting, fur rugs, and nonskid floor pads for use under rugs.
[4] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[5] Average based on fewer than 3 families.
[6] $0.0050 or less.
[7] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites [1] purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,[2] 1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables [3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs [4]	Porch and garden furniture [5]	Benches, stools, other furniture [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SMALL CITIES		Number of families having expenditures																	
North Central																			
All incomes	1,314	354	93	29	50	50	18	48	42	19	18	1	17	12	61	75	31	44	27
0–499	34	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–999	286	42	11	3	7	7	3	6	8	3	2	0	1	1	7	7	5	3	2
1,000–1,499	414	113	30	7	14	17	3	11	15	8	7	0	4	3	24	27	10	10	15
1,500–1,999	271	81	24	7	13	9	2	14	10	3	1	1	6	4	12	10	5	8	5
2,000–2,999	213	77	21	8	13	12	5	13	5	3	6	0	4	2	13	20	8	19	3
3,000–4,999	84	35	7	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	0	2	2	5	10	3	3	1
5,000 or over	12	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All incomes	------	$16.46	$6.41	$1.86	$3.17	$0.63	$0.12	$0.45	$0.98	$0.17	$0.22	(8)	$0.21	$0.06	$0.35	$0.96	$0.13	$0.31	$0.43
0–499	------	.99	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.98	.00	.00	$0.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–999	------	7.24	2.28	.87	1.53	.27	.06	.15	.89	.09	.11	.00	.06	.02	.25	.43	.12	.07	.04
1,000–1,499	------	15.21	6.61	1.31	3.09	.59	.05	.28	1.04	.17	.15	.00	.16	.03	.33	.87	.10	.21	.22
1,500–1,999	------	18.89	7.88	1.59	3.54	.69	.03	.57	1.05	.07	.04	.02	.41	.13	.28	.87	.18	.07	1.47
2,000–2,999	------	26.08	9.90	3.70	5.05	1.09	.18	.99	.67	.27	.69	.00	.22	.07	.48	1.35	.13	1.03	.26
3,000–4,999	------	29.31	9.31	5.15	4.84	1.02	.46	.47	1.68	.63	.48	.00	.43	.12	.82	2.90	.27	.72	.01
5,000 or over	------	7.63	.00	.00	.00	.43	2.69	2.55	.00	.00	.17	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.03	.00	.17	.59

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites*[1] *purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables[3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs[4]	Porch and garden furniture[5]	Benches, stools, other furniture[6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SMALL CITIES—continued		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
North Central—Continued																			
All incomes	------	------	7.1	2.2	4.1	4.2	1.4	4.0	3.2	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.3	1.1	5.9	7.5	6.2	------	------
0–499	------	------	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	------	------
500–999	------	------	3.8	1.0	2.4	2.4	1.0	2.1	2.8	1.4	.7	.0	.4	.4	2.4	3.1	6.6	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	7.2	1.7	3.4	4.6	.7	2.7	3.6	1.9	1.7	.0	1.0	1.0	8.2	8.6	6.5	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	8.9	2.6	5.9	3.7	.7	5.5	3.7	1.1	.4	.4	2.2	1.5	4.8	4.8	7.0	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	9.9	3.8	6.6	6.1	2.8	7.5	2.3	1.4	2.8	.0	1.9	1.4	7.0	11.3	5.2	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	8.3	4.8	3.6	4.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.4	1.2	.0	2.4	2.4	9.5	19.0	6.0	------	------
5,000 or over	------	------	.0	.0	.0	8.3	16.7	16.7	.0	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.3	.0	------	------
		Average[9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes	------	------	$90.45	$84.30	$76.95	$15.16	$8.19	$11.22	$30.66	$11.24	$16.18	[10] $5.15	$16.33	$5.72	$5.89	$12.78	$2.13	------	------
0–499	------	------	------	------	------	[10] 50	------	------	[10] 33.00	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–999	------	------	59.29	83.41	62.59	10.90	5.75	7.18	31.93	6.08	[10] 15.32	------	[10] 17.66	[10] 5.00	10.22	13.90	1.74	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	91.11	77.53	91.15	12.94	7.52	10.63	28.70	8.91	8.83	------	16.16	3.52	3.97	10.05	1.53	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	88.93	61.56	59.98	18.77	[10] 3.83	10.29	28.36	6.44	[10] 10.28	[10] 5.15	18.73	9.06	5.90	18.04	2.52	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	100.45	98.54	76.80	17.90	6.25	13.14	28.75	18.87	24.42	------	11.73	[10] 4.87	6.77	11.99	2.50	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	111.81	108.14	135.47	21.33	12.77	[10] 13.24	47.13	[10] 26.61	[10] 39.90	------	[10] 18.02	[10] 5.10	8.60	15.22	4.58	------	------
5,000 or over	------	------	------	------	------	[10] 5.15	[10] 16.15	[10] 15.29	------	------	[10] 2.04	------	------	------	------	[10] 12.36	------	------	------

Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																		
		Number of families having expenditures																
All incomes	1,778	584	79	54	97	120	51	103	95	34	43	6	40	17	85	97	59	39	48
0-499	37	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
500-999	221	45	2	2	6	10	9	9	9	4	1	0	3	0	3	8	7	0	5
1,000-1,499	447	139	26	8	23	30	16	26	27	10	11	3	3	2	21	14	15	5	15
1,500-1,999	393	127	16	14	23	26	9	23	21	5	7	0	6	4	16	21	16	3	7
2,000-2,999	458	168	21	17	28	34	14	31	24	8	14	2	13	8	25	32	16	15	13
3,000-4,999	191	83	12	11	17	15	2	12	11	7	6	1	13	3	16	18	4	13	4
5,000 or over	31	18	2	2	0	5	0	1	3	0	3	0	2	0	4	4	1	3	3
		Average [7] expenditures per family																
All incomes		$18.77	$4.06	$2.37	$4.83	$1.03	$0.26	$0.67	$2.16	$0.29	$0.34	$0.07	$0.40	$0.07	$0.53	$1.11	$0.22	$0.16	$0.20
0-499		.66	.00	.00	.00	.00	.27	.18	.00	.00	.18	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03
500-999		5.96	.38	.57	1.48	.49	.31	.36	1.45	.26	.01	.00	.09	.00	.05	.21	.16	.00	.14
1,000-1,499		15.71	4.80	.85	3.62	1.01	.37	.68	2.36	.35	.28	.06	.03	.01	.55	.36	.16	.03	.19
1,500-1,999		16.37	3.24	1.80	4.93	.90	.20	.65	1.89	.15	.35	.00	.12	.08	.44	.99	.31	.06	.26
2,000-2,999		20.24	4.05	2.70	5.87	1.05	.24	.74	2.16	.19	.37	.08	.43	.14	.41	1.43	.19	.11	.08
3,000-4,999		39.92	7.68	7.52	10.48	1.51	.15	1.10	2.52	.82	.44	.34	2.10	.14	1.29	2.96	.17	.64	.06
5,000 or over		54.37	12.41	10.71	.00	4.72	.00	.16	8.03	.00	2.57	.00	1.23	.00	2.51	5.05	1.65	2.29	3.04
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																
All incomes			4.4	3.0	5.8	7.6	3.0	7.0	5.5	2.2	2.6	0.3	2.2	1.0	5.7	7.4	8.1		
0-499			.0	.0	.0	.0	2.7	2.7	.0	.0	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
500-999			.9	.9	2.7	5.0	4.1	5.9	4.5	1.8	.4	.0	1.4	.0	1.4	3.6	7.2		
1,000-1,499			5.8	1.8	6.0	7.2	3.6	6.5	6.3	2.7	2.7	.7	.7	.7	5.4	4.2	7.8		
1,500-1,999			4.1	3.6	5.9	6.9	2.8	7.1	5.3	1.8	2.0	.0	1.5	1.0	4.6	7.4	10.7		
2,000-2,999			4.6	3.7	6.1	9.0	3.1	7.6	5.2	2.0	3.1	.4	2.8	1.7	6.3	10.5	8.1		
3,000-4,999			6.3	5.8	10.5	9.9	1.0	9.4	5.8	3.7	3.1	.5	6.8	1.6	12.0	11.5	6.8		
5,000 or over			6.5	6.5	.0	19.4	.0	3.2	12.9	.0	12.9	.0	6.5	.0	16.1	16.1	3.2		
		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																
All incomes			$91.33	$78.08	$82.41	$13.45	$8.70	$9.59	$39.19	$13.17	$13.17	$21.21	$17.86	$7.03	$9.24	$15.07	$2.76		
0-499							[10] 10.00	[10] 6.75			[10] 6.50								
500-999			[10] 42.25	[10] 62.16	54.18	9.93	7.69	6.18	32.04	14.12	[10] 3.00		6.92		3.82	5.90	2.15		
1,000-1,499			82.60	47.58	59.95	14.07	10.29	10.42	37.68	12.94	10.59	9.00	4.84	[10] 1.50	10.22	8.38	2.05		
1,500-1,999			79.61	50.45	84.31	13.09	7.11	9.13	35.45	8.46	17.16		7.55	7.84	9.71	13.43	2.86		
2,000-2,999			88.41	72.79	95.92	11.74	7.90	9.68	41.30	9.61	12.05	[10] 17.50	15.01	8.02	6.46	13.69	2.37		
3,000-4,999			122.33	130.51	100.10	15.21	[10] 14.28	11.68	43.72	22.30	13.89	[10] 65.28	30.84	8.84	10.69	25.70	2.54		
5,000 or over			[10] 192.50	[10] 166.00		24.40		[10] 5.00	62.22		19.94		[10] 19.00		15.56	31.28	[10] 51.00		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites* [1] *purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,* [2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables [3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs [4]	Porch and garden furniture [5]	Benches, stools, other furniture [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SMALL CITIES—continued		Number of families having expenditures																	
Southeast—white families																			
All incomes	1,076	347	76	31	80	47	27	33	20	5	19	1	16	4	40	51	46	43	11
0–499	38	4	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500–999	209	53	9	5	11	7	6	4	1	1	3	0	1	0	7	6	16	5	2
1,000–1,499	271	92	28	8	18	17	9	13	3	2	7	0	3	0	9	9	15	7	5
1,500–1,999	250	87	19	6	22	8	2	8	7	0	2	1	2	2	12	17	6	10	0
2,000–2,999	226	80	16	9	17	10	7	4	6	1	4	0	8	1	8	11	6	12	1
3,000–4,999	68	24	1	2	8	3	3	2	2	0	3	0	1	1	4	7	2	6	3
5,000 or over	14	7	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All incomes	------	$20.26	$6.34	$1.67	$6.58	$0.89	$0.32	$0.34	$0.90	$0.04	$0.40	$0.02	$0.41	$0.09	$0.38	$0.74	$0.43	$0.57	$0.14
0–499	------	6.44	1.79	.00	3.96	.14	.00	.35	.00	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500–999	------	11.03	3.22	.41	4.29	.47	.22	.18	.11	.08	.45	.00	.15	.00	.25	.28	.62	.26	.04
1,000–1,499	------	18.83	8.22	1.25	5.09	1.05	.40	.51	.30	.05	.45	.00	.12	.00	.28	.34	.43	.22	.12
1,500–1,999	------	20.78	6.91	1.27	7.47	.51	.10	.39	1.31	.00	.11	.09	.10	.24	.52	1.05	.38	.33	.00
2,000–2,999	------	25.62	7.24	3.31	7.63	1.08	.46	.23	1.45	.02	.40	.00	1.11	.09	.52	.74	.44	.90	(8)
3,000–4,999	------	30.26	2.21	2.32	13.21	.62	.84	.44	1.18	.00	1.47	.00	.66	.29	.57	2.92	.18	1.72	1.63
5,000 or over	------	78.98	23.93	10.57	10.93	10.71	.00	.00	9.20	.00	.00	.00	4.07	.00	.00	1.43	1.07	7.07	.00
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes	------	------	7.1	2.9	7.6	5.0	2.6	3.6	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.4	6.0	7.9	12.5	------	------
0–499	------	------	2.6	.0	5.3	2.7	.0	5.3	.0	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	------	------
500–999	------	------	4.3	2.4	5.3	3.8	2.9	1.9	.5	.5	1.4	.0	.5	.0	4.8	6.7	29.7	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	10.3	3.0	6.6	7.4	3.7	5.5	1.1	.7	2.6	.0	1.1	.0	5.9	7.0	16.2	------	------

1,500–1,999			7.6	2.4	8.8	3.2	.8	4.0	2.8	.0	.8	.4	.8	.8	7.6	8.8	3.6		
2,000–2,999			7.1	4.0	8.4	5.3	3.1	2.2	2.7	.4	1.8	.0	3.5	.4	5.8	6.6	7.1		
3,000–4,999			1.4	2.9	11.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.9	.0	4.4	.0	1.5	1.5	10.3	20.6	4.4		
5,000 or over			14.3	7.1	14.3	14.3	.0	.0	7.1	.0	.0	.0	7.1	.0	.0	7.1	7.1		
		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes			$89.69	$57.94	$86.26	$17.60	$12.18	$9.45	$48.41	$8.45	$22.87	[10] $21.75	$27.50	$24.94	$6.35	$9.41	$3.46		
0–499			[10] 68.00		[10] 75.22	[10] 5.15		[10] 6.70		[10] 7.73									
500–999			74.64	16.99	81.47	12.34	7.59	9.55	[10] 22.00	[10] 16.50	31.50		[10] 30.90		5.31	4.19	2.10		
1,000–1,499			79.49	42.42	76.64	14.17	10.86	9.21	27.50	[10] 6.50	17.50		11.02		4.69	4.90	2.65		
1,500–1,999			90.94	52.99	84.99	15.84	[10] 12.50	9.71	46.81		[10] 13.75	[10] 21.75	[10] 12.06	[10] 29.87	6.79	11.97	10.51		
2,000–2,999			102.38	83.09	90.84	20.31	14.97	10.35	54.55	[10] 5.00	22.50		31.24	[10] 20.00	9.00	11.15	6.15		
3,000–4,999			[10] 150.00	[10] 79.00	112.26	14.17	19.00	[10] 10.00	[10] 40.00		33.33		[10] 45.00	[10] 20.00	5.50	14.14	[10] 4.17		
5,000 or over			[10] 167.50	[10] 148.00	[10] 76.50	[10] 75.00			[10] 128.75				[10] 57.00			[10] 20.00	[10] 15.00		
Southeast—Negro families		Number of families having expenditures																	
All incomes	533	85	14	3	22	20	5	9	4	8	2	1	2	1	5	10	11	4	1
0–499	216	20	3	0	3	8	1	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
500–999	217	42	10	3	10	9	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	0	2	3	7	2	1
1,000–1,499	69	15	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	1	0
1,500–1,999	14	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	17	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All incomes		$7.17	$1.54	$0.59	$3.24	$0.55	$0.08	$0.10	$0.11	$0.26	$0.11	$0.01	$0.08	$0.01	$0.09	$0.20	$0.14	$0.06	(8)
0–499		2.64	.75	.00	.71	.51	.07	.06	.13	.19	.16	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.03	.00	$0.00
500–999		9.84	2.66	1.45	3.74	.59	.10	.14	.07	.32	.12	.02	.18	.00	.05	.12	.15	.12	.01
1,000–1,499		10.60	.00	.00	8.50	.29	.04	.00	.00	.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	.34	.87	.11	.02	.00
1,500–1,999		9.05	6.36	.00	.00	1.32	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.37	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000–2,999		15.03	.00	.00	10.29	.87	.00	.51	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.74	.74	1.64	.24	.00
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes			2.6	0.6	4.5	3.8	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	5.4	5.3		
0–499			1.4	.0	1.4	3.7	.5	1.9	.9	1.9	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.9	2.3		
500–999			4.6	1.4	5.5	4.1	1.8	1.8	.5	.9	.5	.5	.9	.0	.9	2.8	9.7		
1,000–1,499			.0	.0	10.1	1.4	1.4	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	26.1	1.4		
1,500–1,999			7.1	.0	.0	7.1	.0	.0	7.1	0	.0	.0	.0	7.1	.0	.0	.0		
2,000–2,999			.0	.0	11.8	5.9	.0	5.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.9	5.9	5.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites* [1] *purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables [3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs [4]	Porch and garden furniture [5]	Benches, stools, other furniture [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SMALL CITIES—continued		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
Southeast – Negro families—Continued																			
All incomes	------	------	$59.00	$105.24	$71.99	$14.60	$6.92	$5.70	$14.74	$20.09	[10] $30.00	[10] $5.00	[10] $20.00	[10] $5.15	$9.19	$3.60	$2.60	------	------
0–499	------	------	53.79	------	51.33	13.71	[10] 16.00	3.12	[10] 14.48	10.03	[10] 35.00	------	------	------	------	[10] 1.50	[10] 1.21	------	------
500–999	------	------	57.57	105.24	67.68	14.34	5.62	7.52	[10] 16.00	35.25	[10] 25.00	[10] 5.00	[10] 20.00	------	[10] 5.00	4.33	1.51	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	------	------	83.80	[10] 20.00	[10] 3.00	------	------	[10] 30.00	------	------	------	------	[10] 11.72	3.33	[10] 7.25	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	[10] 89.00	------	------	[10] 18.50	------	------	[10] 14.00	------	------	------	------	[10] 5.15	------	------	------	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	------	------	[10] 87.50	[10] 14.75	------	[10] 8.75	------	------	------	------	------	------	[10] 12.50	[10] 12.50	[10] 28.00	------	------
VILLAGES		Number of families having expenditures																	
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																			
All incomes	1,856	427	82	26	38	62	30	56	49	14	21	10	24	15	61	65	47	54	36
0–499	83	7	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
500–999	493	81	23	8	7	16	5	17	10	2	6	2	2	2	10	10	8	2	4
1,000–1,499	601	132	24	5	10	26	9	18	17	8	8	4	9	5	16	21	15	15	8
1,500–1,999	365	90	16	3	10	11	7	12	11	1	3	1	7	4	16	14	11	13	13
2,000–2,999	248	82	14	7	9	3	9	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	13	13	11	18	4
3,000–4,999	59	31	4	3	2	3	0	3	6	1	2	1	1	1	5	7	2	4	5
5,000 or over	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All incomes	------	$10.55	$4.11	$1.03	$1.70	$0.34	$0.14	$0.32	$0.89	$0.10	$0.13	$0.07	$0.20	$0.06	$0.35	$0.61	$0.17	$0.23	$0.10
0–499	------	1.44	.86	.00	.00	.28	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.12	.00	.00	.07	.06
500–999	------	7.29	3.69	.86	.88	.22	.09	.28	.49	.02	.08	.02	.02	.01	.14	.29	.10	.06	.04
1,000–1,499	------	9.04	3.78	.49	1.37	.51	.12	.29	.87	.08	.13	.07	.20	.03	.19	.52	.17	.18	.04
1,500–1,999	------	10.79	3.81	.63	2.15	.30	.15	.49	1.05	.07	.13	.08	.24	.12	.62	.51	.14	.15	.15
2,000–2,999	------	17.60	6.46	2.53	3.65	.17	.33	.22	.58	.23	.08	.19	.21	.11	.56	1.24	.35	.57	.12
3,000–4,999	------	34.05	7.68	5.75	3.95	.57	.00	.93	5.67	.75	.75	.13	.51	.14	1.41	3.09	.48	1.25	.99
5,000 or over	------	18.41	.00	.00	.00	1.25	.00	.00	4.29	.00	.00	.00	10.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.65	.00
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes	------	------	4.4	1.4	2.3	3.6	1.6	3.4	2.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.8	4.0	4.7	5.6	------	------
0–499	------	------	1.2	.0	.0	2.4	.0	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(11)	.0	.0	------	------
500–999	------	------	4.7	1.6	1.4	3.2	1.0	3.4	2.2	.4	1.2	.4	.4	.4	2.6	3.2	3.7	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	4.0	.8	2.0	4.7	1.5	3.3	2.8	1.3	1.3	.7	1.5	.8	3.5	5.7	7.5	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	4.4	.8	2.7	3.6	1.9	4.1	3.3	.3	.8	.3	2.2	1.1	4.9	4.1	4.9	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	5.6	2.8	4.0	1.2	3.6	2.0	1.6	.8	.8	.8	1.6	1.2	5.6	6.0	8.1	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	6.8	5.1	5.1	6.8	.0	6.8	10.2	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	13.6	13.6	5.1	------	------
5,000 or over	------	------	.0	.0	.0	14.3	.0	.0	14.3	.0	.0	.0	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	------	------
		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes	------	------	$92.83	$73.53	$75.55	$9.45	$8.59	$9.54	$32.36	$11.93	$11.10	$13.68	$14.84	$7.07	$8.72	$12.88	$3.11	------	------
0–499	------	------	[10] 72.10	------	------	[10] 11.54	------	[10] 1.92	------	------	------	------	------	------	([10] 11)	------	------	------	------
500–999	------	------	79.23	52.84	61.96	6.73	9.25	7.99	21.57	[10] 4.50	6.80	[10] 6.03	[10] 5.50	[10] 3.00	5.50	8.98	2.82	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	94.59	58.48	68.25	10.99	8.34	8.66	30.71	5.73	9.96	9.95	13.20	4.05	5.46	9.22	2.33	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	87.06	76.33	78.12	8.48	7.61	11.88	31.94	[10] 24.00	16.33	[10] 30.00	10.93	11.19	12.65	12.47	2.88	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	114.37	89.68	90.60	14.04	9.22	11.02	35.75	[10] 28.09	[10] 9.64	[10] 23.69	13.02	8.93	9.90	20.44	4.39	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	113.38	113.27	[10] 77.67	8.43	------	13.69	55.76	[10] 22.00	[10] 22.18	[10] 7.50	[10] 30.00	[10] 8.24	10.38	22.78	[10] 9.40	------	------
5,000 or over	------	------	------	------	------	[10] 8.76	------	------	[10] 30.00	------	------	------	[10] 71.59	------	------	------	------	------	------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific		Number of families having expenditures																	
All incomes	1,099	317	47	27	37	58	30	39	55	17	14	4	15	12	36	49	38	16	16
0–499	26	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
500–999	290	62	5	6	7	15	10	7	10	6	3	0	3	0	8	8	12	1	1
1,000–1,499	311	82	14	10	7	15	8	9	15	4	3	2	3	1	9	12	7	3	4
1,500–1,999	242	75	14	5	12	12	5	13	11	3	3	0	4	4	8	8	5	2	2
2,000–2,999	196	81	12	6	7	11	5	9	15	4	5	2	4	4	11	18	10	8	8
3,000–4,999	34	15	2	0	4	4	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites*[1] *purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables [3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs [4]	Porch and garden furniture [5]	Benches, stools, other furniture [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
VILLAGES—continued		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific—Continued																			
All incomes	------	$12.35	$3.32	$1.51	$2.32	$0.60	$0.20	$0.40	$1.91	$0.15	$0.13	$0.04	$0.15	$0.15	$0.29	$0.80	$0.19	$0.07	$0.12
0–499	------	1.08	.00	.00	.00	.62	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.23	.00	.00	.23	.00	.00
500–999	------	6.48	.94	1.01	1.15	.59	.28	.23	1.24	.12	.07	.00	.08	.00	.19	.36	.20	.02	(8)
1,000–1,499	------	10.26	3.19	1.64	1.14	.43	.19	.25	2.03	.05	.12	.05	.17	.03	.22	.45	.11	.04	.15
1,500–1,999	------	15.39	4.26	1.72	3.80	.67	.13	.68	1.93	.20	.14	.00	.14	.29	.49	.52	.20	.01	.21
2,000–2,999	------	18.93	5.29	2.26	3.49	.72	.16	.54	2.16	.35	.27	.15	.27	.39	.38	2.00	.21	.17	.12
3,000–4,999	------	30.53	9.36	.00	7.37	1.08	.33	.61	6.43	.00	.00	.00	.24	.22	.00	3.53	.48	.73	.15
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes	------	------	4.3	2.5	3.5	6.3	2.7	4.5	5.0	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.4	1.1	3.6	0.50	7.7	------	------
0–499	------	------	.0	.0	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.8	.0	.0	7.7	------	------
500–999	------	------	1.7	2.1	2.4	5.2	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.1	1.0	.0	1.0	.0	2.8	3.4	11.0	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	4.5	3.2	2.2	6.1	2.6	4.1	4.8	1.3	1.0	.6	1.0	.3	3.2	4.2	5.8	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	5.8	2.1	5.8	6.6	2.1	7.0	4.5	1.2	1.2	.0	1.7	1.7	3.7	4.1	5.4	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	6.1	3.1	3.6	7.1	2.6	6.1	7.7	2.0	2.6	1.0	2.0	2.0	6.6	9.7	7.7	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	5.9	.0	11.8	11.8	5.9	2.9	11.8	.0	.0	.0	2.9	5.9	.0	8.8	14.7	------	------

		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes			$77.67	$61.48	$65.28	$9.54	$7.16	$8.71	$38.19	$10.01	$10.37	$11.06	$11.26	$14.15	$7.84	$16.03	$2.40		
0–499						[10] 16.00								[10] 6.00			[10] 3.00		
500–999			54.62	48.82	47.82	11.38	8.08	9.45	35.85	5.93	6.69		7.83		6.76	10.41	1.80		
1,000–1,499			70.82	50.91	50.66	7.00	7.54	6.08	42.08	4.25	12.81	[10] 7.50	17.19	[10] 10.00	6.70	10.73	1.91		
1,500–1,999			73.73	83.08	65.81	10.10	6.35	9.68	42.68	16.13	11.26		8.20	17.50	13.08	12.55	3.71		
2,000–2,999			86.29	73.75	97.83	10.03	6.19	8.78	28.16	17.32	10.58	[10] 14.61	13.27	19.06	5.76	20.65	2.81		
3,000–4,999			[10] 159.13		62.69	9.18	[10] 5.54	[10] 20.60	54.65				[10] 8.00	[10] 3.79		40.03	3.25		
Southeast—white families		Number of families having expenditures																	
All incomes	1,908	520	90	47	114	65	30	59	35	10	25	2	13	8	68	90	72	61	25
0–499	85	13	1	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0
500–999	434	82	10	4	13	16	3	9	2	2	6	1	0	0	12	13	20	7	3
1,000–1,499	499	143	31	11	35	16	6	22	10	2	8	1	2	2	21	22	16	14	7
1,500–1,999	376	108	22	10	25	12	3	8	12	4	7	0	4	1	12	13	10	16	6
2,000–2,999	339	115	19	14	22	11	11	11	5	1	2	0	6	3	11	26	13	16	5
3,000–4,999	144	46	5	6	15	4	3	6	4	1	2	0	1	1	10	9	6	5	2
5,000 or over	31	13	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	3	2
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All incomes		$15.01	$3.92	$2.22	$4.88	$0.57	$0.15	$0.35	$0.56	$0.06	$0.25	$0.01	$0.20	$0.11	$0.34	$0.66	$0.31	$0.35	$0.07
0–499		2.70	.26	.00	1.29	.26	.08	.07	.35	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.09	.28	.00	.00
500–999		6.15	1.75	.32	1.91	.34	.06	.19	.25	.04	.23	.01	.00	.00	.26	.30	.37	.09	.03
1,000–1,499		15.12	4.54	1.15	5.79	.54	.13	.45	.55	.05	.28	.03	.10	.11	.36	.54	.19	.24	.07
1,500–1,999		15.50	4.26	2.15	5.15	.59	.06	.23	.75	.12	.40	.00	.32	.01	.24	.49	.27	.43	.03
2,000–2,999		21.65	5.30	4.95	6.01	.61	.35	.48	.49	.09	.13	.00	.46	.23	.33	1.27	.34	.48	.13
3,000–4,999		25.22	3.96	5.41	9.29	.69	.20	.62	1.18	.03	.26	.00	.32	.27	1.02	.63	.45	.76	.13
5,000 or over		45.06	14.83	8.06	5.65	4.19	.58	.97	1.45	.00	.00	.00	.00	.97	.23	4.78	.61	2.60	.14
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes			4.7	2.5	5.9	3.9	1.6	3.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	4.6	7.9	10.3		
0–499			1.2	.0	2.4	3.6	2.4	1.2	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.2	1.2	17.6		
500–999			2.3	.9	2.8	3.9	.7	3.0	.5	.7	1.4	.2	.0	.0	2.8	6.0	14.7		
1,000–1,499			6.2	2.2	7.0	3.6	1.2	4.6	2.0	.4	1.6	.2	.4	.4	5.4	8.4	7.4		
1,500–1,999			5.6	2.4	6.4	3.7	.8	2.4	3.2	1.1	1.8	.0	1.1	.3	4.8	6.4	6.1		
2,000–2,999			5.6	4.1	6.5	4.1	3.2	4.4	1.8	.3	.6	.0	1.8	.9	4.7	10.9	11.5		
3,000–4,999			3.5	4.2	11.1	3.5	2.1	4.8	2.8	.7	1.4	.0	.7	.7	9.0	6.9	11.1		
5,000 or over			6.5	6.5	6.5	12.9	6.5	9.7	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2	3.2	32.3	9.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites* [1] *purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables [3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs [4]	Porch and garden furniture [5]	Benches, stools, other furniture [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
VILLAGES—continued																			
Southeast—white families—Continued																			
All incomes			$84.02	$91.89	$82.42	$14.58	$9.58	$9.53	$29.75	$11.25	$18.89	[10] $10.00	$28.81	$25.39	$7.38	$8.42	$2.98		
0–499			[10] 22.50		[10] 54.50	7.50	[10] 3.50	[10] 6.00	[10] 29.50						[10] 1.50	[10] 8.00	1.57		
500–999			75.70	34.45	69.05	8.63	9.17	6.21	[10] 54.25	[10] 5.67	16.83	[10] 5.00			9.52	4.95	2.54		
1,000–1,499			73.18	52.29	82.45	14.87	10.80	9.72	27.31	[10] 13.12	17.52	[10] 15.00	[10] 25.00	[10] 26.50	6.63	6.45	2.63		
1,500–1,999			76.42	89.66	80.76	15.71	7.66	9.47	23.38	10.88	21.38		30.29	[10] 3.61	4.94	7.74	4.49		
2,000–2,999			94.50	119.89	92.73	14.75	10.74	10.79	27.50	[10] 32.00	[10] 22.25		26.17	25.67	6.95	11.64	2.98		
3,000–4,999			113.96	129.83	83.55	20.00	9.67	12.76	42.38	[10] 5.00	[10] 18.50		[10] 46.35	[10] 39.50	11.34	9.06	4.04		
5,000 or over			[10] 230.00	[10] 124.88	[10] 87.50	32.50	[10] 9.00	[10] 10.00	[10] 45.00					[10] 30.00	[10] 7.00	14.82	[10] 6.33		
		Number of families having expenditures																	
Southeast—Negro families																			
All incomes	1,004	158	19	4	36	44	4	26	10	10	10	2	1	0	9	16	39	10	5
0–499	599	62	7	0	7	20	1	8	1	7	4	1	0	0	0	7	18	2	1
500–999	327	71	9	2	16	19	2	13	4	2	3	0	0	0	6	5	19	4	2
1,000–1,499	59	21	2	2	10	5	1	3	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	3	2	3	1
1,500–1,999	12	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
2,000–2,999	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3,000–4,999	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All incomes		$5.64	$1.26	$0.21	$2.40	$0.52	$0.02	$0.20	$0.23	$0.09	$0.22	$0.01	(8)	$0.00	$0.07	$0.20	$0.17	$0.04	(8)
0–499		2.35	.68	.00	.70	.39	.01	.08	.02	.09	.16	.01	$0.00	.00	.00	.08	.12	.01	(8)
500–999		7.13	1.90	.06	3.23	.61	.04	.30	.21	.06	.20	.00	.00	.00	.08	.11	.28	.04	$0.01
1,000–1,499		27.47	2.80	3.23	13.82	1.47	.05	.60	2.19	.00	.78	.00	.04	.00	.42	1.75	.08	.22	.02
1,500–1,999		25.13	5.42	.00	10.42	.00	.00	1.67	1.33	1.06	1.67	.83	.00	.00	1.50	.83	.00	.40	.00
2,000–2,999		.15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.15
3,000–4,999		[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00	[10].00
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes			1.9	0.4	3.6	4.4	0.5	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	4.3	11.3		
0–499			1.2	.0	1.2	3.3	.2	1.5	.2	1.2	.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	3.2	8.3		
500–999			2.8	.6	4.9	5.8	.9	4.0	1.2	.6	.9	.0	.0	.0	1.8	4.3	17.7		
1,000–1,499			3.4	3.4	16.9	8.5	1.7	5.1	6.8	.0	3.4	.0	1.7	.0	3.4	13.6	8.5		
1,500–1,999			8.3	.0	25.0	.0	.0	25.0	16.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	.0	.0	58.3	16.7	.0		
2,000–2,999			.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
3,000–4,999			[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0	[10].0		
		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes			$66.33	$52.24	$66.95	$11.91	$4.59	$7.13	$20.82	$8.58	$22.50	[10] $7.50	[10] $2.50		$4.61	$4.67	$1.49		
0–499			57.93		59.07	11.78	[10] 8.00	5.22	[10] 15.00	7.72	23.45	[10] 5.00				2.66	1.47		
500–999			69.39	[10] 9.48	66.04	10.61	[10] 4.00	7.47	17.24	[10] 9.50	21.67				4.37	2.64	1.55		
1,000–1,499			[10] 82.63	[10] 95.00	81.50	17.40	[10] 2.95	11.83	32.25		[10] 23.10		[10] 2.50		[10] 12.50	12.93	[10] 1.00		
1,500–1,999			[10] 65.00		41.67			[10] 6.67	[10] 8.00	[10] 12.75	[10] 20.00	[10] 10.00			[10] 2.57	[10] 5.00			
2,000–2,999																			
3,000–4,999																			
FARMS		Number of families having expenditures																	
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																			
All incomes	4,118	690	124	35	45	109	43	82	90	27	18	10	31	7	46	89	94	52	41
0–499	271	27	3	3	1	5	4	5	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	4	0	4
500–999	1,014	100	13	0	1	18	7	9	17	2	3	2	4	2	7	13	23	7	6
1,000–1,499	1,202	191	29	11	8	32	13	27	25	13	2	5	7	2	12	25	28	10	10
1,500–1,999	777	159	34	8	13	26	12	16	22	2	5	2	7	1	9	23	13	12	8
2,000–2,999	608	139	32	6	15	23	4	14	15	8	6	0	8	1	10	11	18	8	13
3,000–4,999	210	62	12	5	5	4	3	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	6	11	7	11	0
5,000 or over	36	12	1	2	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites*[1] *purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars,	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables[3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs[4]	Porch and garden furniture[5]	Benches, stools, other furniture[6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
FARMS—continued		Average[7] expenditures per family																	
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central—Continued																			
All incomes	------	$5.94	$2.33	$0.63	$0.81	$0.32	$0.09	$0.20	$0.56	$0.06	$0.04	$0.02	$0.12	$0.01	$0.07	$0.33	$0.15	$0.13	$0.07
0–499	------	3.74	.83	.96	.63	.30	.10	.15	.20	.00	.09	.00	.08	.00	.13	.09	.05	.00	.13
500–999	------	1.87	.85	.00	.04	.10	.05	.06	.25	.01	.02	.02	.07	.01	.02	.23	.09	.04	.01
1,000–1,499	------	4.65	1.74	.57	.39	.27	.14	.22	.46	.09	.01	.03	.03	.01	.05	.17	.20	.19	.08
1,500–1,999	------	8.33	3.32	.82	1.35	.50	.10	.23	1.07	.01	.05	.03	.19	(8)	.06	.39	.09	.08	.04
2,000–2,999	------	9.02	4.38	.46	1.29	.60	.04	.23	.63	.16	.11	.00	.17	.01	.10	.30	.23	.14	.17
3,000–4,999	------	13.08	4.97	2.54	1.78	.18	.07	.29	.82	.12	.02	.04	.25	.01	.27	1.22	.18	.32	.00
5,000 or over	------	34.63	4.17	7.02	13.10	.26	.00	1.94	1.25	.00	.00	.00	1.92	.00	.00	3.72	.34	.91	.00
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes	------	------	3.0	0.8	1.2	3.0	1.0	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.2	4.1	6.6	------	------
0–499	------	------	1.1	1.1	.4	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.1	.0	.4	.0	.4	.0	.7	3.0	2.6	------	------
500–999	------	------	1.3	.0	.1	2.0	.7	.9	1.7	.2	.3	.2	.4	.2	.8	2.9	5.8	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	2.4	.9	.7	2.8	1.1	2.9	2.2	1.1	.2	.4	.6	.2	1.0	4.5	7.5	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	4.5	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.5	2.2	3.0	.3	.6	.3	.9	.1	1.3	5.3	5.0	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	5.3	1.0	2.5	4.8	.7	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.0	.0	1.3	.2	1.8	2.5	8.7	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	5.7	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.4	3.8	3.3	1.0	.5	.5	.5	.5	3.3	9.0	9.0	------	------
5,000 or over	------	------	2.8	5.6	8.3	2.8	.0	16.7	2.8	.0	.0	.0	11.1	.0	.0	8.3	16.7	------	------
		Average[9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes	------	------	$76.93	$75.28	$70.22	$10.67	$8.33	$8.53	$24.96	$8.56	$9.32	$8.76	$15.90	$4.30	$5.41	$7.98	$2.20	------	------
0–499	------	------	74.59	86.38	[10] 169.95	13.55	6.68	6.99	17.88	------	[10] 25.00	------	[10] 22.50	------	[10] 17.50	3.14	2.00	------	------
500–999	------	------	66.44	------	[10] 37.50	5.06	7.20	7.05	15.25	[10] 4.00	6.79	[10] 8.36	18.70	[10] 4.42	2.24	8.26	1.50	------	------

1,000–1,499	------	------	71.75	61.43	60.00	9.60	12.84	7.71	21.14	7.97	[10] 8.00	7.64	6.00	[10] 7.00	4.67	3.77	2.66	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	73.94	79.26	69.94	13.48	6.36	10.52	36.21	[10] 2.56	7.43	[10] 11.84	21.02	[10] .78	4.60	7.46	1.83	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	83.36	46.87	52.53	12.58	5.63	8.92	25.57	10.78	10.79	------	12.73	[10] 5.00	5.36	12.26	2.59	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	86.90	106.38	74.93	9.53	5.08	7.58	24.57	[10] 13.00	[10] 4.50	[10] 9.00	[10] 51.50	[10] 1.50	8.06	13.53	1.99	------	------
5,000 or over	------	------	[10] 150.00	[10] 126.44	[10] 157.13	[10] 9.50	------	11.61	[10] 45.00	------	------	------	17.30	------	------	[10] 44.67	[10] 2.04	------	------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific		Number of families having expenditures																	
All income classes	1,617	291	36	19	28	50	9	57	46	20	12	8	11	5	26	46	45	8	16
Net losses	69	10	2	1	3	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	0
Net incomes	1,548	281	34	18	25	49	9	54	46	19	11	6	11	5	25	44	42	8	16
0–499	227	20	2	2	2	7	1	4	2	2	0	2	0	2	3	3	7	0	3
500–999	427	53	4	2	1	13	5	13	9	6	1	0	0	0	4	6	12	1	5
1,000–1,499	331	62	4	6	1	10	2	12	9	4	3	1	3	1	4	10	9	2	3
1,500–1,999	242	59	9	4	8	8	0	11	12	2	3	2	2	0	6	6	5	1	2
2,000–2,999	211	44	4	1	7	3	0	7	9	3	2	0	5	1	4	10	7	1	0
3,000–4,999	89	34	9	3	5	7	1	5	5	2	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	2	2
5,000 or over	21	9	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	1
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All income classes	------	$6.92	$1.78	$0.69	$1.33	$0.35	$0.03	$0.43	$1.02	$0.14	$0.07	$0.08	$0.13	$0.02	$0.17	$0.45	$0.17	$0.03	$0.03
Net losses	------	7.46	1.89	.72	2.73	.22	.00	.54	.00	.29	.43	.20	.00	.00	.04	.26	.14	.00	.00
Net incomes	------	6.90	1.77	.68	1.26	.36	.04	.43	1.06	.14	.06	.07	.14	.02	.18	.46	.17	.03	.03
0–499	------	3.59	.66	.42	.47	.39	.04	.16	.40	.14	.00	.23	.00	.05	.16	.11	.32	.00	.04
500–999	------	2.25	.66	.15	.13	.22	.07	.26	.35	.06	.02	.00	.00	.00	.03	.16	.10	([8])	.04
1,000–1,499	------	5.94	1.24	1.28	.11	.23	.04	.37	1.23	.15	.09	.02	.28	.01	.06	.59	.13	.09	.02
1,500–1,999	------	10.06	2.59	1.07	1.96	.52	.00	.52	1.58	.10	.09	.20	.15	.00	.73	.40	.13	.01	.01
2,000–2,999	------	10.78	1.66	.14	4.02	.19	.00	.71	2.26	.17	.05	.00	.28	.01	.12	.85	.31	.01	.00
3,000–4,999	------	21.56	9.20	2.08	4.56	1.31	.06	.89	1.49	.51	.08	.06	.00	.00	.03	1.04	.11	.08	.06
5,000 or over	------	14.79	4.80	.00	1.90	.73	.00	1.74	.00	.00	.48	.00	1.06	.48	.45	2.82	.00	.10	.23
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All income classes	------	------	2.2	1.2	1.7	3.6	0.7	3.8	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.0	3.5	8.2	------	------
Net losses	------	------	2.9	1.4	4.3	1.4	.0	4.3	.0	1.4	1.4	2.9	.0	.0	1.4	2.9	8.7	------	------
Net incomes	------	------	2.2	1.2	1.6	3.7	.7	3.7	3.0	1.4	.8	.4	.7	.3	2.1	3.6	8.1	------	------
0–499	------	------	.9	.9	.9	3.5	.4	1.8	.9	.9	.0	.9	.0	.9	1.3	1.8	13.2	------	------
500–999	------	------	.9	.5	.2	3.5	1.4	3.3	2.1	1.6	.2	.0	.0	.0	.9	2.1	8.4	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	1.2	1.8	.3	3.3	.9	4.2	2.7	1.2	.9	.3	.9	.3	1.5	3.6	6.6	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	3.7	1.7	3.3	4.1	.0	4.5	5.0	.8	1.7	.8	.8	.0	4.5	3.3	5.8	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	1.9	.5	3.3	1.4	.0	3.8	4.3	1.9	1.0	.0	2.4	.5	2.4	5.2	10.0	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	10.1	3.4	5.6	10.1	1.1	5.6	5.6	3.4	1.1	1.1	.0	.0	2.2	7.9	3.4	------	------
5,000 or over	------	------	9.5	.0	4.8	4.8	.0	9.5	.0	.0	4.8	.0	4.8	4.8	9.5	19.0	.0	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites* [1] *purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables [3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs [4]	Porch and garden furniture [5]	Benches, stools, other furniture [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
FARMS—continued		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific—Continued																			
All income classes	------	------	$79.74	$58.39	$76.73	$9.89	$5.13	$11.41	$35.76	$10.11	$9.20	$15.83	$19.04	$5.43	$8.55	$12.87	$2.10	------	------
Net losses	------	------	[10] 65.29	[10] 50.00	62.67	[10] 15.00	------	12.50	------	[10] 20.00	[10] 30.00	[10] 7.00	------	------	[10] 2.50	[10] 8.88	1.60	------	------
Net incomes	------	------	80.59	58.86	78.42	9.80	5.13	11.36	35.76	9.66	7.47	18.78	19.04	5.43	8.74	13.02	2.12	------	------
0–499	------	------	[10] 75.00	[10] 47.50	[10] 53.00	10.92	[10] 9.40	9.00	[10] 45.65	[10] 16.00	------	[10] 26.00	------	[10] 6.20	12.33	6.25	2.43	------	------
500–999	------	------	70.77	[10] 32.75	[10] 54.00	6.31	4.96	7.79	16.93	3.46	[10] 10.00	------	------	------	2.76	7.37	1.22	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	102.49	70.78	[10] 35.00	7.08	[10] 4.06	8.80	45.47	12.70	9.83	[10] 6.00	30.68	[10] 1.75	3.76	16.44	2.01	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	69.57	64.81	59.15	12.60	------	11.41	31.95	[10] 11.66	5.52	[10] 24.75	[10] 18.00	------	16.03	12.11	2.26	------	------
2,000–2,999	------	------	87.78	[10] 30.00	120.89	13.53	------	18.65	52.92	9.21	[10] 5.28	------	11.82	[10] 3.01	4.86	16.25	3.09	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	------	91.00	61.67	81.20	12.97	[10] 5.00	15.83	26.45	[10] 15.15	[10] 7.50	[10] 5.15	------	------	[10] 1.40	13.21	[10] 3.33	------	------
5,000 or over	------	------	[10] 50.38	------	[10] 40.00	[10] 15.30	------	[10] 18.25	------	------	[10] 10.00	------	[10] 22.25	[10] 10.00	[10] 4.75	14.80	------	------	------
		Number of families having expenditures																	
Southeast—white operators																			
All incomes	3,476	797	126	45	95	167	30	98	31	34	40	11	7	4	80	89	226	70	23
0–499	377	37	1	0	2	14	1	6	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	5	11	0	0
500–999	1,277	211	18	4	17	47	9	24	7	14	9	2	3	1	16	18	74	22	4
1,000–1,499	807	220	33	12	22	43	9	25	10	11	11	7	1	0	19	24	81	15	6
1,500–1,999	420	113	24	8	13	23	2	12	3	1	3	0	2	0	10	12	28	11	5
2,000–2,999	358	128	27	13	21	29	5	22	3	3	15	2	0	1	14	17	20	15	8
3,000–4,999	172	63	19	6	11	11	2	7	6	2	1	0	1	2	12	6	10	5	0
5,000 or over	65	25	4	2	9	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2	2	0

		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All incomes		$8.04	$2.56	$0.96	$2.01	$0.63	$0.08	$0.23	$0.21	$0.12	$0.21	$0.03	$0.02	(8)	$0.15	$0.27	$0.36	$0.15	$0.05
0-499		1.00	.05	.00	.22	.33	.04	.06	.00	.04	.04	.00	.00	$0.00	.05	.06	.11	.00	.00
500-999		2.86	.73	.15	.58	.39	.04	.10	.07	.12	.10	.02	.02	(8)	.07	.10	.27	.09	.01
1,000-1,499		7.95	2.26	.91	1.83	.72	.12	.25	.24	.20	.22	.09	.01	.00	.14	.24	.51	.15	.06
1,500-1,999		9.80	3.83	1.70	1.81	.72	.04	.19	.16	.03	.15	.00	.05	.00	.13	.25	.48	.19	.07
2,000-2,999		17.94	6.12	2.74	4.08	1.30	.12	.63	.20	.10	.87	.06	.00	.01	.18	.66	.37	.30	.20
3,000-4,999		27.43	11.00	3.49	7.18	1.23	.17	.58	1.25	.11	.13	.00	.15	.06	.63	.63	.55	.27	.00
5,000 or over		34.77	6.79	2.08	18.89	.00	.25	.95	1.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.11	2.28	.44	.77	.00
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes			3.6	1.3	2.8	5.4	0.9	3.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.8	6.6	22.0		
0-499			.3	.0	.5	4.3	.3	1.6	.0	.8	.3	.0	.0	.0	1.1	2.9	5.6		
500-999			1.4	.3	1.3	4.1	.7	2.0	.6	1.1	.7	.2	.2	.1	1.3	4.3	19.6		
1,000-1,499			4.1	1.5	2.8	5.9	1.1	3.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	.9	.1	.0	3.3	7.4	32.8		
1,500-1,999			5.7	1.9	3.1	6.2	.5	3.1	.7	.2	.7	.0	.5	.0	2.6	6.2	28.3		
2,000-2,999			7.5	3.6	6.1	9.2	1.4	6.7	.8	.8	4.5	.6	.0	.3	4.5	12.3	14.0		
3,000-4,999			11.0	3.5	6.4	8.1	1.2	5.8	4.1	1.2	.6	.0	.6	1.7	11.0	4.7	29.7		
5,000 or over			6.2	3.1	13.8	.0	3.1	4.6	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.7	38.5	15.4		
		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes			$70.72	$74.48	$71.98	$11.52	$8.98	$7.32		$22.36	$11.78	$17.12	$10.79	$12.16	$2.80	$5.25	$4.16	$1.64	
0-499			[10] 20.00		[10] 41.25	7.68	[10] 14.00	3.92			5.50	[10] 16.00				4.53	2.13	1.97	
500-999			51.78	47.12	43.28	9.46	6.38	4.89		13.17	11.22	14.24	[10] 10.71	9.59	[10] 1.50	5.38	2.43	1.37	
1,000-1,499			55.41	60.87	64.48	12.13	10.34	6.67		18.99	14.38	15.02	10.68	[10] 9.50		4.08	3.26	1.55	
1,500-1,999			66.91	89.44	58.30	11.68	[10] 8.00	6.16		22.02	[10] 12.36	20.67		[10] 10.92		4.97	4.08	1.71	
2,000-2,999			81.17	75.50	66.35	14.09	8.83	9.40		24.38	12.33	19.38	[10] 11.25		[10] 3.00	4.01	5.37	2.62	
3,000-4,999			99.58	100.12	112.35	15.06	[10] 14.42	9.91		30.78	[10] 9.68	[10] 22.50		[10] 25.00	[10] 3.17	5.71	13.60	1.86	
5,000 or over			110.32	[10] 67.50	136.39		[10] 8.00	[10] 20.67		[10] 39.39						14.47	5.92	[10] 2.87	
Southeast—white sharecroppers		Number of families having expenditures																	
All incomes	1,198	249	29	3	24	85	11	48	14	23	10	3	0	0	18	26	92	11	6
0-499	309	38	2	0	1	14	0	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	23	2	1
500-999	613	122	10	1	13	44	8	22	8	13	8	3	0	0	8	19	45	5	3
1,000-1,499	204	62	10	0	6	22	3	12	3	4	1	0	0	0	4	3	20	3	2
1,500-1,999	72	27	7	2	4	5	0	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	4	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—FURNITURE: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles or suites of furniture, average amounts spent, and number of articles or suites* [1] *purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[2] *1935–36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Living room suites	Dining room suites	Bedroom suites	Beds	Cots, cribs	Bedsprings	Davenports, day-beds, couches	Dressers, dressing tables	Chiffoniers, chests	Sideboards, buffets	Desks	Bookcases, shelves	Tables [3]	Upholstered chairs	Other chairs [4]	Porch and garden furniture [5]	Benches, stools, other furniture [6]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
FARMS—continued		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
Southeast—white sharecroppers—Con.																			
All incomes	------	$5.29	$1.54	$0.18	$1.25	$0.73	$0.09	$0.27	$0.18	$0.23	$0.11	$0.02	$0.00	$0.00	$0.06	$0.14	$0.37	$0.04	$0.08
0–499	------	1.49	.31	.00	.10	.42	.00	.08	.02	.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.01	.30	.01	.01
500–999	------	4.43	.74	.04	1.28	.72	.13	.22	.16	.27	.17	.04	.00	.00	.04	.21	.36	.02	.03
1,000–1,499	------	8.69	3.02	.00	1.92	1.32	.15	.47	.26	.23	.10	.00	.00	.00	.11	.11	.52	.13	.35
1,500–1,999	------	19.27	9.45	2.68	3.90	.55	.00	.87	.74	.00	.11	.00	.00	.00	.37	.15	.28	.17	.00
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes	------	------	2.4	0.3	2.1	7.6	0.9	5.0	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.2	24.7	------	------
0–499	------	------	.6	.0	.3	4.9	.0	1.9	.3	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.3	26.3	------	------
500–999	------	------	1.6	.2	2.3	7.5	1.3	4.2	1.4	2.1	1.3	4.9	.0	.0	1.9	6.2	24.8	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	4.9	.0	2.9	12.3	1.4	7.3	1.4	1.9	.5	.0	.0	.0	1.9	2.4	33.0	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	9.7	2.8	5.6	6.9	.0	18.1	2.8	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	6.9	8.3	21.7	------	------
		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes	------	------	$63.79	$72.82	$59.76	$9.63	$10.06	$5.31	$14.05	$12.05	$13.56	$8.14	------	------	$3.23	$3.27	$1.49	------	------
0–499	------	------	[10] 49.75	------	[10] 33.00	8.68	------	3.97	[10] 5.00	11.39	------	------	------	------	[10] 1.50	[10] 2.50	1.31	------	------
500–999	------	------	45.44	[10] 25.75	56.28	9.52	9.85	5.27	10.93	12.48	13.48	8.14	------	------	1.74	3.36	1.53	------	------
1,000–1,499	------	------	61.56	------	65.42	10.76	10.64	6.39	17.93	11.62	[10] 19.57	------	------	------	5.47	4.47	1.63	------	------
1,500–1,999	------	------	97.19	[10] 96.35	70.17	7.89	------	4.78	[10] 26.78	------	[10] 8.24	------	------	------	5.35	1.80	1.36	------	------

Southeast—Negro families																			
		Number of families having expenditures																	
All incomes [12]	2,188	340	19	1	22	121	7	56	9	23	14	5	1	0	12	25	154	9	12
0–499	1,006	108	2	0	2	35	6	12	0	7	2	2	0	0	3	7	57	1	4
500–999	919	158	9	0	17	62	0	29	4	8	6	1	0	0	3	10	60	6	7
1,000–1,499	215	60	4	1	2	23	0	14	3	8	4	2	1	0	4	8	32	1	1
1,500–1,999	37	12	4	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	0
2,000–2,999	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	
All incomes [12]		$2.41	$0.45	$0.01	$0.59	$0.50	$0.02	$0.16	$0.07	$0.09	$0.11	$0.01	$0.01	$0.00	$0.01	$0.05	$0.28	$0.01	$0.04
0–499		.93	.13	.00	.09	.26	.04	.07	.00	.05	.01	.02	.00	.00	.01	.01	.21	(8)	.03
500–999		3.12	.52	.00	1.08	.65	.00	.19	.09	.07	.13	(8)	.00	.00	(8)	.06	.27	.01	.05
1,000–1,499		5.03	.88	.14	.42	1.11	.00	.50	.19	.35	.44	.05	.06	.00	.04	.19	.63	.02	.01
1,500–1,999		10.09	5.18	.00	2.79	.11	.16	.00	.47	.00	.59	.00	.00	.00	.26	.00	.38	.15	.00
2,000–2,999		1.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.61	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.60	.00	.00
		Number of articles or suites purchased per 100 families																	
All incomes [12]			0.9	(13)	1.0	5.9	0.4	2.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.2	(13)	0.0	0.6	2.8	23.4		
0–499			.2	0.0	.2	3.5	.7	1.4	.0	.7	.2	.2	0.0	.0	.3	.8	16.3		
500–999			.9	.0	1.8	7.4	.0	3.4	.4	.9	.6	.1	.0	.0	.4	2.9	23.5		
1,000–1,499			2.8	.5	.9	12.1	.0	7.0	1.4	3.7	1.9	.9	.5	.0	2.3	12.1	52.1		
1,500–1,999			10.8	.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	5.4	.0	5.4	.0	.0	.0	5.4	.0	37.8		
2,000–2,999			.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	60.0		
		Average [9] expenditure per article or per suite																	
All incomes [12]			$49.44	[10] $30.85	$58.07	$8.46	$6.14	$5.71	$15.90	$8.29	$17.46	$6.39	[10] $12.36		$2.24	$1.81	$1.18		
0–499			[10] 64.00		[10] 47.41	7.41	6.16	4.79		7.43	[10] 6.04	[10] 8.75			3.33	1.88	1.23		
500–999			59.91		58.22	8.79		5.63	21.34	7.80	19.39	[10] 4.28			.78	2.04	1.14		
1,000–1,499			31.68	[10] 30.85	[10] 45.00	9.19		7.10	13.48	9.52	23.49	[10] 5.08	[10] 12.36		1.74	1.56	1.21		
1,500–1,999			47.86		[10] 103.00	[10] 4.10	[10] 6.00		[10] 8.75		[10] 11.00				[10] 4.82		1.02		
2,000–2,999								[10] 3.04									[10] 1.00		

[1] Columns 7–20 exclude all articles purchased as part of a suite.
[2] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.
[3] Includes dining room, living room, bridge, and occasional tables.
[4] Includes all other chairs except those purchased for the kitchen, garden, or porch.
[5] Includes gliders, porch chairs, and garden benches.
[6] Includes such articles as benches, footstools, hassocks, tea wagons, coat racks, and umbrella stands.
[7] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.
[8] $0.0050 or less.
[9] Averages are based on the number of articles or suites of each type purchased.
[10] Based on fewer than 3 families.
[11] Not reported.
[12] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.
[13] 0.050 or less.

TABLE 34.—BAGGAGE, GAS HEATING STOVES, WINDOW SHADES, BABY CARRIAGES: *Number of specified articles purchased per 100 families, and average expenditure per article, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Number of articles purchased per 100 families					Average [2] expenditure per article				
		Hand baggage	Trunks	Gas heating stoves	Window shades	Baby carriages, gocarts	Hand baggage	Trunks	Gas heating stoves	Window shades	Baby carriages, gocarts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES											
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific:											
All incomes	*No.* 1,778	*No.* 5.01	*No.* 0.45	*No.* 1.07	*No.* 29.36	*No.* 3.37	*Dol.* 7.43	*Dol.* 11.55	*Dol.* 22.92	*Dol.* 1.15	*Dol.* 11.44
0–499	37	.00	.00	2.70	10.81	.00	-------	-------	[3] 7.00	[3] .43	-------
500–999	221	.90	.45	.45	10.41	7.24	[3] 1.12	[3] 2.98	[3] 6.50	.81	11.75
1,000–1,499	447	1.79	.00	.67	20.36	4.47	1.94	-------	23.92	.77	9.18
1,500–1,999	393	3.56	.76	.76	37.66	2.29	3.60	10.33	12.15	.89	7.55
2,000–2,999	458	8.52	.44	1.09	33.62	2.62	7.30	[3] 5.48	36.33	1.00	16.48
3,000–4,999	191	11.52	1.05	2.62	37.70	1.57	10.76	[3] 23.75	19.43	2.55	16.49
5,000 or over	31	12.90	.00	3.23	96.77	.00	17.90	-------	[3] 35.00	[3] 1.26	-------
North Central	1,314	2.36	.38	.46	37.67	2.28	4.91	9.59	21.84	.62	11.60
Southeast—white families	1,076	2.60	.18	2.51	54.09	2.23	5.96	[3] 7.52	14.45	.82	9.98
Southeast—Negro families	533	.56	.00	.19	27.02	.38	2.25	-------	[3] 30.00	.71	[3] 5.05
VILLAGES											
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central:											
All incomes	1,856	1.19	.11	.54	36.85	2.26	6.10	[3] 5.15	21.72	.63	10.51
0–499	83	1.20	.00	.00	19.28	.00	[3] 9.00	-------	-------	[3] .42	-------
500–999	493	.41	.00	.41	24.95	1.83	[3] 2.52	-------	[3] 8.24	.54	8.72
1,000–1,499	601	.50	.17	.50	33.11	2.33	2.96	[3] 6.18	33.65	.47	8.17
1,500–1,999	365	2.19	.00	1.10	55.07	3.01	4.70	-------	23.90	.74	10.09
2,000–2,999	248	2.02	.40	.00	16.13	2.42	4.56	[3] 4.12	-------	.86	13.67
3,000–4,999	59	5.08	.00	1.69	178.00	3.39	16.92	-------	[3] 4.12	.80	[3] 27.73
5,000 or over	7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	1,099	3.09	.64	2.37	30.85	2.55	7.26	12.47	22.96	.65	7.57
Southeast—white families	1,908	1.10	.21	.47	63.63	1.73	6.47	9.25	19.32	.79	7.44
Southeast—Negro families	1,004	.50	.40	.00	23.61	.60	3.55	11.75	-------	.50	9.19
FARMS											
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central:											
All incomes	4,118	.58	.02	.27	42.84	.53	2.41	[3] 12.36	23.49	.57	6.10
0–499	271	.00	.00	.74	24.32	.00	-------	-------	[3] 21.77	.62	-------
500–999	1,014	.49	.00	.00	24.26	.10	2.91	-------	-------	.44	[3] 1.00
1,000–1,499	1,202	.67	.00	.50	37.02	.67	1.24	-------	18.28	.48	5.10
1,500–1,999	777	.77	.00	.13	44.92	.38	1.77	-------	[3] 15.00	.58	2.73
2,000–2,999	608	.66	.00	.00	66.94	1.32	5.41	-------	-------	.53	7.66
3,000–4,999	210	.48	.48	.95	84.29	.95	[3] 1.03	[3] 12.36	[3] 45.06	.86	[3] 11.50
5,000 or over	36	.00	.00	.00	130.56	.00	-------	-------	-------	1.28	-------
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific	1,617	1.61	.06	.37	30.92	.74	4.72	[3] 13.00	17.52	.52	6.06
Southeast—white operators	3,476	.89	.40	.06	39.44	.29	6.56	13.32	[3] 29.00	.59	4.78
Southeast—white sharecroppers	1,198	.33	.33	.00	31.64	.50	1.72	8.46	-------	.50	4.36
Southeast—Negro families	2,188	.73	.32	.05	21.98	.18	1.17	11.44	[3] 2.50	.42	3.75

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.
[2] Averages are based on the number of articles of each type purchased.
[3] Average based on fewer than 3 families.

TABLE 35.—MISCELLANEOUS FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of furnishings and equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Electric light bulbs	Heating stoves: Electric	Heating stoves: Wood, coal, and coke	Heating stoves: Kerosene	Heating stoves: Other [2]	Electric fans	Clocks	Lamps, lamp shades	Sewing machines [3]	Mirrors, pictures, vases, ornaments	Baby carriages, gocarts	Hand baggage, trunks	Window shades, screens, blinds, awnings	Tools, coal scuttles, pokers, paint, etc.[4]	Insurance on furnishings [5]	Repairs and cleaning of furnishings [6]	Heating stoves: Electric	Heating stoves: Wood, coal, and coke	Heating stoves: Kerosene	Electric fans	Clocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
North Central																							
All incomes	1,314	966	794	3	21	1	14	37	81	229	14	76	29	29	199	120	344	123	0.3	1.8	0.1	3.0	6.4
0–499	34	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.0
500–999	286	188	161	0	6	0	3	2	13	32	2	11	2	2	37	16	51	12	.0	2.1	.0	.7	4.5
1,000–1,499	414	317	272	0	8	1	5	10	33	77	7	20	12	6	65	37	97	26	.0	2.4	.2	2.7	8.0
1,500–1,999	271	211	174	1	4	0	2	4	22	52	4	21	5	7	53	26	80	33	.4	1.5	.0	1.8	8.1
2,000–2,999	213	164	122	2	3	0	4	12	7	45	0	15	7	6	24	32	78	34	1.4	1.4	.0	6.1	3.8
3,000–4,999	84	63	48	0	0	0	0	8	4	20	1	7	2	8	16	8	30	14	.0	.0	.0	9.5	4.8
5,000 or over	12	11	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	5	4	.0	.0	.0	8.3	25.0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$6.98	$0.76	$0.01	$0.57	$0.01	$0.25	$0.10	$0.14	$0.62	$0.45	$0.15	$0.26	$0.15	$0.56	$0.59	$1.66	$0.70	$2.77	$32.41	[9] $7.50	$3.32	$2.22
0–499	------	.53	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.01	.00	.01	.00	.00	.04	.00	.19	.00	------	------	------	------	[9] .89
500–999	------	3.35	.51	.00	.57	.00	.16	.01	.08	.18	.16	.04	.04	.02	.37	.27	.77	.17	------	27.24	------	[9] 1.16	1.83
1,000–1,499	------	5.64	.76	.00	.66	.02	.12	.08	.16	.60	.24	.12	.37	.07	.44	.35	1.23	.42	------	27.46	[9] 7.50	2.94	2.06
1,500–1,999	------	7.70	.82	.01	.81	.00	.19	.04	.16	.51	1.31	.10	.25	.26	.55	.53	1.68	.48	[9] 2.00	55.10	------	2.13	1.99
2,000–2,999	------	10.95	1.02	.04	.41	.00	.87	.23	.12	.95	.00	.26	.30	.16	.89	1.82	3.01	.87	[9] 3.03	29.00	------	3.69	3.29
3,000–4,999	------	15.27	.98	.00	.00	.00	.00	.43	.16	1.98	1.05	.63	.41	.72	1.25	.26	3.45	3.95	------	------	------	4.50	3.30
5,000 or over	------	12.96	.98	.00	.00	.00	.00	.30	.85	.43	.00	.13	1.70	.00	.66	.30	3.89	3.72	------	------	------	[9] 3.54	[9] 3.43

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—MISCELLANEOUS FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of furnishings and equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Con.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Electric light bulbs	Heating stoves				Electric fans	Clocks	Lamps, lamp shades	Sewing machines[3]	Mirrors, pictures, vases, ornaments	Baby carriages, gocarts	Hand baggage, trunks	Window shades, screens, blinds, awnings	Tools, coal scuttles, pokers, paint, etc.[4]	Insurance on furnishings[5]	Repairs and cleaning of furnishings[6]	Heating stoves			Electric fans	Clocks
				Electric	Wood, coal, and coke	Kerosene	Other[2]												Electric	Wood, coal, and coke	Kerosene		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES—con.																							
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
All incomes	1,778	1,471	1,314	3	55	0	32	27	150	252	54	151	57	78	151	222	364	213	0.2	3.2	0.0	1.5	9.1
0–499	37	23	21	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	3	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.4
500–999	221	157	146	0	8	0	1	3	14	13	8	13	16	3	8	12	12	7	.0	3.6	.0	1.4	6.8
1,000–1,499	447	353	318	0	19	0	8	2	38	50	14	28	19	8	28	49	73	38	.0	4.5	.0	.4	9.2
1,500–1,999	393	342	300	0	14	0	9	10	22	58	12	38	9	13	45	41	81	33	.0	3.6	.0	2.5	5.6
2,000–2,999	458	395	352	2	12	0	9	8	47	79	16	43	10	34	47	81	136	76	.4	2.6	.0	1.7	11.6
3,000–4,999	191	172	153	1	1	0	3	3	25	44	2	24	3	17	19	31	53	48	.5	.5	.0	1.6	13.1
5,000 or over	31	29	24	0	1	0	1	1	2	5	2	4	0	3	2	6	8	8	.0	3.2	.0	3.2	9.7
		Average[7] expenditures per family																	Average[8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$12.14	$1.07	$0.01	$0.99	$0.00	$0.69	$0.06	$0.27	$1.05	$2.31	$0.81	$0.39	$0.42	$0.59	$0.81	$1.64	$1.03	$5.51	$31.28	------	$4.11	$2.94
0–499	------	1.88	.50	.00	.00	.00	.19	.00	.05	.30	.00	.27	.00	.00	.05	.01	.04	.47	------	------	------	------	[9] 1.00
500–999	------	4.41	.64	.00	.47	.00	.03	.05	.09	.14	1.44	.05	.85	.02	.09	.13	.28	.13	------	12.92	------	3.46	1.29
1,000–1,499	------	7.89	.82	.00	1.27	.00	.73	.02	.17	.41	1.67	.09	.41	.03	.21	.61	.93	.52	------	28.26	------	[9] 3.50	1.86
1,500–1,999	------	10.12	1.06	.00	1.26	.00	.59	.09	.14	.93	2.28	.22	.17	.21	.53	.45	1.67	.52	------	35.33	------	3.61	2.44
2,000–2,999	------	16.54	1.26	.03	1.18	.00	1.15	.08	.41	1.31	3.88	.48	.43	.65	.55	1.24	2.48	1.41	[9] 5.76	44.96	------	4.55	3.52
3,000–4,999	------	22.48	1.68	.03	.07	.00	.51	.10	.68	3.08	.95	3.97	.26	1.49	2.30	1.58	2.74	3.04	[9] 5.00	[9] 14.00	------	6.67	5.18
5,000 or over	------	37.78	1.67	.00	1.13	.00	1.13	.03	.22	2.82	5.94	10.23	.00	2.31	1.22	3.07	3.91	4.10	------	[9] 35.00	------	[9] .98	[9] 2.32

Southeast—white families		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
All incomes	1,076	869	775	3	35	2	32	20	50	103	22	88	24	26	138	46	212	61	0.4	3.4	0.2	2.3	4.6
0–499	38	21	18	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	.0	2.6	.0	2.6	2.6
500–999	209	130	114	0	7	1	2	0	14	6	5	6	2	1	22	9	5	8	.0	3.4	.5	.0	6.7
1,000–1,499	271	224	201	0	13	0	5	2	14	27	9	24	9	7	38	14	27	18	.0	5.5	.0	.7	5.2
1,500–1,999	250	220	196	0	6	0	7	4	10	27	3	27	9	6	40	8	57	10	.0	2.4	.0	1.6	4.0
2,000–2,999	226	201	178	2	6	1	12	9	8	25	4	22	3	6	23	12	82	13	1.3	2.6	.4	4.4	3.5
3,000–4,999	68	59	55	0	1	0	5	4	1	14	0	7	1	4	8	2	31	9	.0	1.5	.0	11.8	1.5
5,000 or over	14	14	13	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	2	0	2	2	1	9	3	7.1	7.1	.0	.0	14.3
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$7.86	$0.74	$0.14	$0.77	$0.06	$0.89	$0.14	$0.13	$0.37	$1.27	$0.22	$0.22	$0.17	$0.60	$0.12	$1.63	$0.39	$38.62	$22.41	[9]$31.50	$5.91	$2.81
0–499	------	1.36	.27	.00	.14	.00	.00	.28	.27	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.27	.00	.08	.00	------	[9] 5.15	------	[9] 10.82	[9]10.30
500–999	------	3.98	.37	.00	.68	.13	.15	.00	.10	.04	1.79	.03	.06	.02	.32	.05	.11	.13	------	20.19	[9]28.00	------	1.47
1,000–1,499	------	5.72	.65	.00	.93	.00	.24	.02	.16	.20	1.49	.18	.36	.08	.45	.07	.55	.34	------	16.93	------	[9] 2.47	3.09
1,500–1,999	------	6.82	.78	.00	.76	.00	.60	.05	.13	.42	.99	.23	.24	.13	.52	.11	1.59	.27	------	31.58	------	3.42	3.21
2,000–2,999	------	11.68	1.03	.65	.84	.15	1.29	.36	.09	.50	1.52	.35	.28	.15	.66	.23	3.31	.27	[9] 49.00	31.53	[9]35.00	8.12	2.61
3,000–4,999	------	16.52	1.11	.00	.22	.00	4.30	.54	.12	1.12	.00	.22	.10	1.09	2.04	.20	4.71	.75	------	[9] 15.00	------	4.62	[9] 8.50
5,000 or over	------	39.56	1.65	.54	2.50	.00	8.93	.00	.35	2.70	.00	2.55	.00	1.16	1.52	.36	8.34	8.96	[9] 7.50	[9] 35.00	------	------	[9] 2.48

Southeast—Negro families		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
All incomes	533	260	162	0	8	0	3	6	23	60	3	10	2	3	50	5	24	13	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	4.3
0–499	216	62	18	0	0	0	1	0	6	30	1	1	0	0	16	2	0	3	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
500–999	217	118	75	0	7	0	1	2	14	24	1	5	2	1	19	0	7	5	.0	3.2	.0	.9	6.5
1,000–1,499	69	51	41	0	1	0	0	2	3	4	0	2	0	2	10	2	8	2	.0	1.4	.0	2.9	4.3
1,500–1,999	14	13	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	.0	.0	.0	7.1	.0
2,000–2,999	17	16	15	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	6	0	.0	.0	.0	5.9	.0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$1.83	$0.23	$0.00	$0.31	$0.00	$0.08	$0.05	$0.07	$0.10	$0.26	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$0.21	$0.01	$0.37	$0.09	------	$20.81	------	$4.71	$1.66
0–499	------	.27	.04	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.03	.05	.07	(10)	.00	.00	.05	(10)	.00	.01	------	------	------	------	.99
500–999	------	1.95	.22	.00	.72	.00	.14	.03	.13	.12	.03	.01	.05	(10)	.32	.00	.12	.06	------	22.46	------	[9] 2.99	2.07
1,000–1,499	------	2.61	.46	.00	.13	.00	.00	.28	.05	.07	.00	.09	.00	.08	.37	.01	.97	.10	------	[9] 9.25	------	[9] 9.64	1.06
1,500–1,999	------	14.57	1.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.11	.00	.00	8.00	.00	.00	.00	.24	.36	3.03	1.75	------	------	------	[9] 1.50	------
2,000–2,999	------	6.55	.92	.00	.00	.00	.56	.09	.00	.88	.00	.08	.00	.00	.41	.00	3.61	.00	------	------	------	[9] 1.50	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—MISCELLANEOUS FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of furnishings and equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Con.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Electric light bulbs	Heating stoves				Electric fans	Clocks	Lamps, lamp shades	Sewing machines[3]	Mirrors, pictures, vases, ornaments	Baby carriages, gocarts	Hand baggage, trunks	Window shades, screens, blinds, awnings	Tools, coal scuttles, pokers, paint, etc.[4]	Insurance on furnishings[5]	Repairs and cleaning of furnishings[6]	Heating stoves			Electric fans	Clocks
				Electric	Wood, coal, and coke	Kerosene	Other[2]																
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																							
All incomes	1,856	1,281	1,061	8	46	3	19	37	90	245	25	90	41	22	215	192	447	117	0.9	2.6	0.2	2.0	5.1
0–499	83	32	26	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	3	3	7	1	1.2	1.2	.0	.0	1.2
500–999	493	315	254	0	22	0	4	3	16	41	5	16	9	2	43	39	81	26	.0	4.5	.0	.6	3.2
1,000–1,499	601	436	361	3	18	0	6	9	38	88	12	28	13	4	75	62	167	32	.7	3.3	.0	1.5	6.5
1,500–1,999	365	257	213	3	2	3	8	13	19	57	2	17	11	7	59	53	87	27	2.7	.6	.8	3.6	5.8
2,000–2,999	248	187	161	1	1	0	0	11	12	36	6	20	6	5	22	23	84	18	.4	.4	.0	4.4	5.2
3,000–4,999	59	49	42	0	2	0	1	0	4	18	0	7	2	3	12	11	19	13	.0	3.4	.0	.0	6.8
5,000 or over	7	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	.0	.0	.0	14.3	.0
		Average[7] expenditures per family																	Average[8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$6.69	$0.70	$0.06	$0.91	$0.02	$0.28	$0.07	$0.14	$0.41	$0.54	$0.14	$0.24	$0.08	$0.63	$0.52	$1.54	$0.41	$6.44	$35.15	$13.99	$3.55	$2.85
0–499	------	2.22	.16	.70	.02	.00	.00	.00	.10	.12	.00	.01	.00	.11	.42	.18	.36	.04	[9] 58.00	[9] 2.06	------	------	[9] 8.50
500–999	------	3.93	.47	.00	1.31	.00	.09	.02	.05	.19	.04	.13	.16	.01	.23	.26	.78	.19	------	29.38	------	2.91	1.57
1,000–1,499	------	6.61	.72	.04	1.26	.00	.42	.04	.14	.35	.64	.07	.19	.02	.41	.40	1.64	.27	5.44	37.90	------	2.46	2.13
1,500–1,999	------	7.27	.80	.05	.06	.12	.61	.15	.16	.57	.44	.08	.30	.10	.85	.74	1.80	.44	1.82	[9] 11.14	13.99	4.14	2.70
2,000–2,999	------	9.04	.96	.02	.20	.00	.00	.16	.31	.51	1.74	.34	.33	.11	.60	.56	2.68	.52	[9] 5.00	[9] 50.00	------	3.57	5.96
3,000–4,999	------	21.37	1.22	.00	3.54	.00	.07	.00	.29	1.43	.00	.81	.94	.86	3.48	2.73	2.31	3.69	------	[9] 104.34	------	------	4.28
5,000 or over	------	24.37	1.41	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.03	.00	3.82	.00	.00	.00	.00	14.71	1.47	1.93	.00	------	------	------	[9] 7.21	------

Plains, Mountain, and Pacific		Number of families having expenditures																Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
All incomes	1,099	794	691	2	26	0	43	24	74	116	20	74	27	33	108	139	179	71	0.2	2.4	0.0	2.3	7.0
0–499	26	17	13	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	.0	3.8	.0	.0	3.8
500–999	290	188	162	0	6	0	9	8	22	16	1	13	11	4	27	22	20	9	.0	2.1	.0	3.1	7.9
1,000–1,499	311	230	202	0	12	0	12	3	22	29	9	20	5	5	36	42	54	16	.0	3.9	.0	1.0	7.4
1,500–1,999	242	179	153	0	3	0	10	6	12	28	3	17	6	5	20	31	41	19	.0	1.2	.0	2.5	5.0
2,000–2,999	196	152	135	2	4	0	11	6	17	39	7	18	4	12	17	38	45	20	1.0	2.0	.0	3.1	9.2
3,000–4,999	34	28	26	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	6	1	7	6	5	13	7	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$9.03	$0.81	$0.01	$0.78	$0.00	$1.50	$0.08	$0.15	$0.69	$1.33	$0.17	$0.19	$0.30	$0.40	$0.78	$1.36	$0.48	[9] $5.80	$32.99	------	$3.30	$2.12
0–499	------	5.12	.36	.00	1.35	.00	1.92	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.07	.19	1.21	.00	------	[9] 35.00	------	------	[9] .60
500–999	------	3.41	.53	.00	.53	.00	.55	.08	.14	.13	.03	.04	.30	.12	.23	.22	.42	.09	------	25.65	------	2.73	1.71
1,000–1,499	------	8.67	.83	.00	1.12	.00	1.48	.04	.15	.36	1.64	.18	.08	.16	.41	.78	1.25	.19	------	29.06	------	3.67	2.00
1,500–1,999	------	9.41	.87	.00	.51	.00	2.35	.07	.12	1.01	1.42	.21	.16	.20	.34	.62	1.16	.37	------	41.00	------	2.73	2.43
2,000–2,999	------	16.70	1.07	.06	1.01	.00	2.08	.09	.25	1.79	3.04	.29	.26	.53	.52	1.92	2.65	1.14	[9] 5.80	49.28	------	3.01	2.67
3,000–4,999	------	16.25	1.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.36	.00	.53	.00	.46	.37	2.83	1.63	.60	4.33	3.91	------	------	------	[9] 12.36	------

Southeast—white families		Number of families having expenditures																Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
All incomes	1,908	1,330	1,133	7	61	4	23	38	63	162	37	156	32	25	283	100	311	97	0.4	3.4	0.2	2.3	3.3
0–499	85	23	14	0	2	0	0	1	3	4	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	.0	2.4	.0	1.2	3.5
500–999	434	242	193	0	13	0	0	1	20	21	9	16	4	2	60	5	15	8	.0	3.2	.0	.2	4.6
1,000–1,499	499	346	293	2	15	3	4	9	18	34	7	41	11	8	90	30	57	20	.4	3.4	.6	2.0	4.0
1,500–1,999	376	295	261	3	12	1	6	11	6	31	8	39	7	3	58	22	78	22	.8	3.5	.3	3.2	1.6
2,000–2,999	339	271	235	2	16	0	8	10	12	44	8	32	5	10	52	26	85	29	.6	4.7	.0	2.9	3.8
3,000–4,999	144	122	109	0	2	0	5	4	2	23	4	20	4	2	17	11	59	14	.0	1.4	.0	4.9	1.4
5,000 or over	31	31	28	0	1	0	0	2	2	5	1	6	1	0	3	5	17	4	.0	3.2	.0	6.5	6.5
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$7.36	$0.72	$0.13	$0.63	$0.03	$0.29	$0.17	$0.09	$0.37	$1.26	$0.25	$0.13	$0.09	$0.63	$0.22	$2.05	$0.30	$35.28	$18.48	$13.12	$7.59	$2.67
0–499	------	.90	.08	.00	.48	.00	.00	.01	.05	.11	.00	.01	.00	.00	.06	.10	.00	.00	------	[9] 20.25	------	[9] 1.00	1.46
500–999	------	2.89	.35	.00	.36	.00	.00	.01	.08	.09	1.32	.03	.03	.01	.26	.01	.27	.07	------	11.17	------	[9] 2.95	1.67
1,000–1,499	------	5.04	.60	.26	.52	.10	.08	.07	.08	.16	.77	.12	.13	.09	.59	.13	1.19	.15	[9] 66.00	15.38	15.38	3.54	2.00
1,500–1,999	------	8.24	.87	.28	.81	.01	.15	.12	.06	.41	1.68	.28	.16	.08	.69	.21	2.14	.29	35.33	23.30	[9] 5.00	3.82	3.62
2,000–2,999	------	11.10	1.03	.03	1.15	.00	.70	.34	.15	.74	1.11	.41	.08	.23	1.09	.48	2.84	.72	[9] 4.48	24.23	------	11.69	4.00
3,000–4,999	------	16.50	1.34	.00	.12	.00	1.48	.71	.15	.81	2.11	.85	.33	.09	.85	.36	6.82	.48	------	[9] 8.50	------	14.64	[9] 10.75
5,000 or over	------	30.86	1.89	.00	1.13	.00	.00	.70	.10	1.89	4.03	1.02	1.13	.00	1.39	1.22	14.99	1.37	------	[9] 35.00	------	[9] 10.88	[9] 1.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—MISCELLANEOUS FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of furnishings and equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Con.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Electric light bulbs	Heating stoves: Electric	Heating stoves: Wood, coal, and coke	Heating stoves: Kerosene	Heating stoves: Other [2]	Electric fans	Clocks	Lamps, lamp shades	Sewing machines [3]	Mirrors, pictures, vases, ornaments	Baby carriages, go-carts	Hand baggage, trunks	Window shades, screens, blinds, awnings	Tools, coal scuttles, pokers, paint, etc.[4]	Insurance on furnishings [5]	Repairs and cleaning of furnishings [6]	Heating stoves: Electric	Heating stoves: Wood, coal, and coke	Heating stoves: Kerosene	Electric fans	Clocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES—continued		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
Southeast—Negro families																							
All incomes	1,004	328	141	0	22	0	6	3	39	72	6	30	6	8	88	20	16	6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	3.9
0–499	599	133	29	0	11	0	2	0	15	33	2	11	3	1	38	13	1	3	.0	1.8	.0	.0	2.5
500–999	327	139	65	0	8	0	1	1	19	31	3	14	3	3	39	6	5	2	.0	2.8	.0	.3	5.8
1,000–1,499	59	43	37	0	2	0	2	0	3	6	1	4	0	3	6	1	6	1	.0	3.4	.0	.0	5.1
1,500–1,999	12	7	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	8.3
2,000–2,999	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
3,000–4,999	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	[9] .0	[9] .0	[9] .0	[9] 50.0	[9] 50.0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$1.34	$0.11	$0.00	$0.36	$0.00	$0.12	$0.02	$0.06	$0.08	$0.13	$0.03	$0.05	$0.06	$0.15	$0.02	$0.14	$0.01	------	$15.60	------	$5.24	$1.43
0–499	------	.54	.03	.00	.20	.00	.02	.00	.03	.03	.07	.01	.06	.01	.05	.02	(10)	.01	------	11.14	------	------	1.09
500–999	------	1.60	.14	.00	.53	.00	.08	.02	.08	.11	.18	.04	.07	.04	.21	.02	.08	(10)	------	19.59	------	[9] 5.00	1.35
1,000–1,499	------	5.09	.59	.00	.82	.00	.45	.00	.17	.31	.51	.14	.00	.68	.37	.03	.99	.03	------	[9] 24.00	------	------	3.39
1,500–1,999	------	11.33	.35	.00	1.00	.00	4.50	.64	.12	.58	.00	.27	.00	.00	2.45	.00	1.42	.00	------	[9] 12.00	------	[9] 7.73	[9] 1.50
2,000–2,999	------	3.77	.57	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.20	.00	.00	2.00	.00	------	------	------	------	------
3,000–4,999	------	[9] 21.80	[9] 3.32	[9] .00	[9] .00	[9] .00	[9] .00	[9] 1.49	[9] .99	[9] .00	[9] .00	[9] .00	[9] .00	[9] .00	[9] 3.00	[9] .00	[9] 13.00	[9] .00	------	------	------	[9] 2.98	[9] 1.98
FARMS		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																							
All incomes	4,118	2,490	1,170	3	80	11	39	12	224	408	35	94	22	23	673	404	1,005	146	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.3	5.6
0–499	271	107	41	0	4	0	3	1	7	23	5	5	0	0	26	15	38	9	.0	1.5	.0	.4	2.6
500–999	1,014	494	168	0	14	2	9	2	48	75	12	20	1	5	122	62	205	23	.0	1.4	.3	.2	4.8

1,000–1,499	1,202	723	313	1	23	3	12	4	65	106	8	21	8	6	189	118	300	41	.1	1.9	.2	.3	5.5
1,500–1,999	777	516	267	0	19	3	7	2	45	81	4	20	3	6	140	87	211	27	.0	2.7	.4	.3	5.9
2,000–2,999	608	455	243	2	15	2	5	2	42	87	1	19	8	4	139	86	176	32	.3	2.5	.3	.3	7.2
3,000–4,999	210	169	115	0	4	1	3	1	13	31	4	7	2	2	51	34	64	13	.0	1.9	.5	.5	6.7
5,000 or over	36	26	23	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	1	2	0	0	6	2	11	1	.0	2.8	.0	.0	13.9
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$5.00	$0.49	$0.01	$0.84	$0.06	$0.37	$0.01	$0.12	$0.28	$0.35	$0.06	$0.03	$0.02	$0.53	$0.47	$1.16	$0.20	$13.98	$42.23	$20.75	$1.81	$2.23
0–499	------	3.31	.24	.00	.47	.00	.27	.01	.08	.21	.74	.03	.00	.00	.38	.21	.50	.17	------	31.67	------	[9] 3.00	3.05
500–999	------	3.22	.23	.00	.55	.16	.26	([10])	.11	.13	.32	.02	([10])	.01	.24	.22	.88	.09	------	39.96	[9] 52.51	[9] 1.28	2.22
1,000–1,499	------	4.19	.41	([10])	.76	.01	.34	.01	.11	.21	.27	.02	.03	.01	.39	.39	1.10	.13	[9] 4.95	39.96	5.49	1.76	1.97
1,500–1,999	------	5.60	.56	.00	1.14	.02	.29	.01	.14	.27	.41	.04	.01	.01	.58	.59	1.32	.21	------	42.24	5.54	[9] 2.44	2.29
2,000–2,999	------	7.19	.80	.06	1.16	.08	.73	([10])	.15	.53	.04	.05	.10	.04	.79	.79	1.49	.38	[9] 18.50	46.93	[9] 25.70	[9] 1.47	2.07
3,000–4,999	------	9.77	1.24	.00	1.08	.03	.46	.01	.21	.44	.85	.54	.11	.06	1.48	.91	1.75	.60	------	56.60	[9] 7.00	[9] 1.32	3.08
5,000 or over	------	16.95	1.50	.00	1.11	.00	.00	.00	.42	1.95	2.08	.36	.00	.00	3.07	1.03	4.74	.69	------	[9] 40.00	------	------	2.99
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
All income classes	1,617	953	623	3	38	1	13	1	123	106	22	53	12	22	173	152	193	49	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	7.7
Net losses	69	30	12	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	0	1	9	7	2	2	.0	1.4	.0	.0	5.8
Net incomes	1,548	923	611	3	37	1	13	1	119	102	22	51	12	21	164	145	191	47	.3	2.4	.1	.1	7.8
0–499	227	91	42	0	2	0	2	0	13	17	1	6	2	3	23	14	8	3	.0	.9	.0	.0	5.7
500–999	427	225	127	0	7	0	1	0	33	28	4	10	1	2	37	30	34	13	.0	1.6	.0	.0	8.0
1,000–1,499	331	200	139	0	6	1	3	1	25	17	6	7	3	3	42	29	40	10	.0	1.8	.3	.3	7.6
1,500–1,999	242	162	115	1	12	0	1	0	23	18	3	7	4	4	27	25	40	9	.8	5.0	.0	.0	9.5
2,000–2,999	211	167	129	1	7	0	4	0	17	16	4	13	1	7	19	30	47	9	.5	3.3	.0	.0	8.1
3,000–4,999	89	64	47	1	2	0	2	0	6	6	4	5	1	1	14	13	14	3	1.1	2.2	.0	.0	7.9
5,000 or over	21	14	12	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	2	4	8	0	.0	4.8	.0	.0	9.5
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All income classes	------	$4.58	$0.61	$0.03	$0.85	$0.01	$0.28	([10])	$0.15	$0.29	$0.43	$0.07	$0.04	$0.09	$0.37	$0.40	$0.80	$0.16	$10.82	$36.48	[9]$15.95	[9]$2.04	$1.93
Net losses	------	2.41	.29	.00	.26	.00	.00	$0.00	.15	.27	.00	.08	.00	.02	.25	.65	.22	.22	------	[9] 18.00	------	------	2.55
Net incomes	------	4.68	.63	.03	.88	.01	.29	([10])	.15	.29	.45	.07	.05	.09	.37	.39	.82	.16	10.82	36.98	[9] 15.95	[9] 2.04	1.91
0–499	------	2.12	.17	.00	.19	.00	.29	.00	.08	.20	.22	.12	.05	.04	.41	.14	.17	.04	------	[9] 21.78	------	------	1.32
500–999	------	2.25	.39	.00	.37	.00	.02	.00	.13	.21	.33	.01	.01	.02	.21	.15	.26	.14	------	22.35	------	------	1.61
1,000–1,499	------	3.85	.61	.00	.76	.05	.05	.01	.11	.22	.22	.04	.08	.04	.64	.25	.68	.09	------	41.64	[9] 15.95	[9] 2.04	1.52
1,500–1,999	------	6.13	.80	.10	1.80	.00	.38	.00	.20	.37	.47	.09	.10	.11	.27	.40	.87	.17	[9] 12.36	36.44	------	------	2.12
2,000–2,999	------	9.00	1.14	.05	1.54	.00	.95	.00	.24	.48	.99	.09	.02	.23	.20	.84	1.90	.33	[9] 10.30	46.44	------	------	2.95
3,000–4,999	------	9.59	1.03	.09	1.71	.00	.82	.00	.16	.56	1.19	.13	.04	.28	.68	1.05	1.47	.38	[9] 8.24	[9] 75.50	------	------	2.06
5,000 or over	------	13.70	1.81	.00	.24	.00	.00	.00	.36	.00	.00	.44	.00	.57	.29	2.38	7.61	.00	------	[9] 5.00	------	------	[9] 3.81

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—MISCELLANEOUS FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT: *Number of families having expenditures for specified articles of furnishings and equipment, average amounts spent, and number of articles purchased per 100 families, by income, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Con.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families	Total	Electric light bulbs	Heating stoves: Electric	Heating stoves: Wood, coal, and coke	Heating stoves: Kerosene	Heating stoves: Other [2]	Electric fans	Clocks	Lamps, lamp shades	Sewing machines [3]	Mirrors, pictures, vases, ornaments	Baby carriages, gocarts	Hand baggage, trunks	Window shades, screens, blinds, awnings	Tools, coal scuttles, pokers, paint, etc.[4]	Insurance on furnishings [5]	Repairs and cleaning of furnishings [6]	Heating stoves: Electric	Heating stoves: Wood, coal, and coke	Heating stoves: Kerosene	Electric fans	Clocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
FARMS—continued		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
Southeast—white operators																							
All incomes	3,476	1,121	186	1	43	1	11	7	154	296	66	208	9	38	432	93	63	62	(11)	1.4	(11)	0.3	4.5
0–499	377	54	2	0	2	0	0	0	10	13	6	5	0	1	14	7	0	1	0.0	.5	0.0	.0	2.7
500–999	1,277	309	10	0	6	0	0	0	53	88	17	54	3	7	131	18	7	11	.0	.5	.0	.0	4.2
1,000–1,499	807	285	39	1	10	1	2	0	37	75	21	43	3	7	125	19	8	10	.1	1.2	.1	.0	5.0
1,500–1,999	420	171	30	0	11	0	2	3	18	39	6	34	1	5	69	19	7	13	.0	3.8	.0	.7	4.3
2,000–2,999	358	157	40	0	9	0	3	1	21	39	9	30	2	8	49	13	18	10	.0	3.1	.0	.6	5.9
3,000–4,999	172	102	36	0	5	0	3	1	15	29	4	29	0	3	32	10	15	9	.0	2.9	.0	1.2	9.3
5,000 or over	65	43	29	0	0	0	1	2	0	13	3	13	0	7	12	7	8	8	.0	.0	.0	3.1	.0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$2.86	$0.08	$0.04	$0.19	(10)	$0.08	$0.01	$0.09	$0.23	$0.93	$0.12	$0.01	$0.11	$0.46	$0.09	$0.26	$0.16	[9]$139.00	$13.56	[9]$6.00	$4.72	$1.94
0–499	------	.46	(10)	.00	.03	$0.00	.00	.00	.03	.05	.28	(10)	.00	(10)	.05	.02	.00	(10)	------	[9] 5.04	------	------	1.10
500–999	------	1.26	.01	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.07	.11	.57	.05	.01	.02	.26	.02	.05	.04	------	10.08	------	------	1.76
1,000–1,499	------	2.74	.05	.17	.10	.01	.01	.00	.10	.20	1.32	.06	.02	.03	.49	.06	.09	.03	[9] 139.00	8.12	[9] 6.00	------	2.05
1,500–1,999	------	2.92	.12	.00	.62	.00	.16	.04	.07	.27	.60	.08	.01	.04	.42	.19	.13	.17	------	16.42	------	5.00	1.65
2,000–2,999	------	5.11	.17	.00	.49	.00	.15	.01	.15	.42	1.52	.22	.03	.26	.58	.09	.74	.28	------	15.90	------	[9] 1.50	2.62
3,000–4,999	------	9.11	.40	.00	.51	.00	.47	.05	.21	.82	1.73	1.03	.00	.25	1.41	.24	1.67	.32	------	17.66	------	[9] 4.00	2.25
5,000 or over	------	20.40	.83	.00	.00	.00	.89	.25	.00	1.02	3.42	.51	.00	2.85	3.44	1.01	2.32	3.86	------	------	------	[9] 8.25	------
Southeast—white sharecroppers		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
All incomes	1,198	376	4	0	21	0	2	0	65	143	34	52	6	8	143	29	2	12	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
0–499	309	77	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	30	5	8	3	2	26	7	0	2	.0	1.0	.0	.0	4.9
500–999	613	202	2	0	9	0	1	0	36	79	21	27	1	4	73	19	1	8	.0	1.6	.0	.0	5.9

1,000–1,499	204	69	1	0	5	0	1	0	11	23	6	13	2	1	26	3	0	2	.0	2.9	.0	.0	5.4
1,500–1,999	72	28	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	11	2	4	0	1	18	0	1	0	.0	6.9	.0	.0	4.1
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes	------	$2.20	(10)	$0.00	$0.35	$0.00	$0.02	$0.00	$0.07	$0.14	$1.22	$0.03	$0.02	$0.03	$0.25	$0.03	$0.01	$0.03	------	$17.33	------	------	$1.29
0–499	------	.63	$0.00	.00	.06	.00	.00	.00	.05	.09	.20	.01	.04	.01	.12	.03	.00	.02	------	6.70	------	------	1.02
500–999	------	2.10	(10)	.00	.33	.00	.01	.00	.08	.12	1.10	.03	.01	.05	.28	.04	.01	.04	------	20.43	------	------	1.38
1,000–1,499	------	3.88	(10)	.00	.58	.00	.06	.00	.08	.24	2.44	.07	.03	.04	.25	.04	.00	.05	------	19.58	------	------	1.42
1,500–1,999	------	4.96	.02	.00	1.03	.00	.00	.00	.04	.12	3.01	.05	.00	.06	.46	.00	.17	.00	------	14.83	------	------	1.01
Southeast—Negro families		Number of families having expenditures																	Number of articles purchased per 100 families				
All incomes [12]	2,188	608	2	0	16	2	5	0	100	263	23	77	4	22	207	54	3	17	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	4.6
0–499	1,006	225	0	0	1	1	1	0	44	109	6	31	2	2	49	25	0	6	.0	.1	.1	.0	4.5
500–999	919	292	2	0	10	0	2	0	43	121	9	34	1	16	115	20	1	10	.0	1.1	.0	.0	4.7
1,000–1,499	215	70	0	0	3	0	2	0	10	27	7	9	1	3	31	6	2	1	.0	1.4	.0	.0	4.7
1,500–1,999	37	15	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	1	9	3	0	0	.0	5.4	2.7	.0	8.1
2,000–2,999	10	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0
		Average [7] expenditures per family																	Average [8] expenditure per article				
All incomes [12]	------	$0.84	(10)	$0.00	$0.07	$0.01	$0.01	$0.00	$0.06	$0.08	$0.36	$0.02	$0.01	$0.05	$0.11	$0.03	$0.01	$0.02	------	$9.34	[9] $5.84	------	$1.39
0–499	------	.44	$0.00	.00	(10)	.01	.01	.00	.05	.06	.21	.01	.01	(10)	.04	.03	.00	.01	------	[9] 3.09	[9] 6.00	------	1.24
500–999	------	.92	(10)	.00	.15	.00	.01	.00	.07	.10	.30	.02	(10)	.08	.13	.03	(10)	.03	------	13.76	------	------	1.41
1,000–1,499	------	1.94	.00	.00	.04	.00	.03	.00	.10	.11	1.13	.02	.02	.09	.28	.02	.10	(10)	------	3.09	------	------	2.10
1,500–1,999	------	1.41	.00	.00	.10	.15	.00	.00	.08	.15	.00	.01	.00	.08	.76	.08	.00	.00	------	[9] 1.80	[9] 5.67	------	1.01
2,000–2,999	------	7.50	.00	.00	.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.08	6.50	.06	.00	.00	.34	.00	.00	.00	------	[9] 5.15	------	------	------

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1.

[2] Includes families buying heating stoves but not reporting the kind. The number of such families was as follows: Small cities—North Central, 6; Plains, Mountain, and Pacific, 10; Southeast white families, 8; Southeast Negro families, 2; villages—New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central, 4; Plains, Mountain, and Pacific, 10; Southeast white families, 16; Southeast Negro families, 5; farms—New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central, 18; Plains, Mountain, and Pacific, 6; Southeast white operators, 7; Southeast white sharecroppers, 2; Southeast Negro families, 4.

[3] Includes all types of sewing machines, details of which are given in tables 15 and 21 for a larger number of families and for different analysis units.

[4] Includes the following: Lawn mowers, garden hose, sprayers, and tools purchased for household, lawn, or flower garden use, as distinguished from farm; fire screens, andirons, pokers, coal scuttles and shovels; wastebaskets, stepladders, children's play pens, sundials, bird baths, and any other items of household furnishings and equipment not elsewhere classified.

[5] Includes fire and theft insurance on household furnishings and equipment.

[6] Includes expenditures for services of seamstress for making or repairing furnishings.

[7] Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

[8] Averages are based on the number of articles of each type purchased.

[9] Based on fewer than 3 families.

[10] $0.0050 or less.

[11] 0.050 or less.

[12] Includes 1 family in the $5,000 or over class.

TABLE 36.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES BY PURCHASE PRICE: *Average purchase price of specified articles of furnishings and equipment, and percentage distribution of articles by amount of purchase price, 7 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and article	Average[2] purchase price per article	Articles purchased at[3]— Any price	Less than $10	$10–$19	$20–$29	$30–$39	$40–$49	$50–$59	$60–$69	$70–$79	$80–$89	$90–$99	$100–$119	$120–$139	$140–$159	$160–$179	$180–$199	$200–$249	$250–$299	$300–$399	$400 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES																					
North Central	*Dol.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Electric refrigerators	162.82	85	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	3.5	2.4	0.0	7.1	7.1	16.4	28.2	12.9	11.7	4.7	1.2	0.0
Electric kitchen stoves[4]	68.94	[5] 8	12.5	.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Other kitchen stoves	48.04	114	17.5	13.1	10.5	5.3	7.0	8.8	7.9	7.0	12.3	2.6	4.4	.9	.9	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Heating stoves, other than electric[6]	26.95	36	30.5	16.6	22.2	5.6	11.1	2.8	.0	5.6	2.8	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen tables	9.06	47	74.4	14.9	4.3	.0	6.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen cabinets	13.42	34	44.2	23.5	29.4	.0	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Living-room suites	88.85	93	.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	6.4	10.7	16.1	13.9	8.6	4.3	12.9	8.6	4.3	.0	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	.0
Dining-room suites	83.04	[5] 29	.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	13.8	13.8	13.8	6.9	3.4	13.8	10.4	6.9	3.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Bedroom suites	75.69	54	.0	1.9	3.7	3.7	16.6	18.5	5.6	11.1	11.1	3.7	7.4	9.2	3.7	1.9	.0	1.9	.0	.0	.0
Vacuum cleaners	47.04	64	10.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	14.1	15.7	12.5	17.2	6.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Power washing machines	57.39	89	3.4	3.4	2.2	7.9	14.6	24.8	22.5	10.1	6.7	2.2	1.1	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																					
Electric refrigerators	165.55	208	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	.5	2.4	8.7	9.1	15.4	21.1	17.8	13.9	5.3	.5	.0
Electric kitchen stoves[4]	85.97	85	27.0	3.5	.0	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.4	4.7	14.1	10.5	10.6	9.4	2.4	1.2	.0	.0	.0
Other kitchen stoves	53.23	108	13.0	10.2	7.4	10.2	11.1	8.3	14.8	5.6	1.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.8	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Heating stoves, other than electric[6]	32.69	91	24.1	16.5	11.0	17.6	9.9	7.7	4.4	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	.0	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen tables	8.79	69	65.3	24.7	7.2	1.4	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen cabinets	10.56	[5] 16	43.7	37.5	18.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Living-room suites	88.14	77	2.6	.0	2.6	7.8	3.9	7.8	13.0	9.1	15.5	6.5	7.8	10.4	5.2	5.2	.0	2.6	.0	.0	.0
Dining-room suites	77.47	54	.0	3.7	11.1	9.2	12.9	11.1	7.4	5.5	7.4	5.6	14.8	1.9	1.9	3.7	.0	.0	1.9	1.9	.0
Bedroom suites	81.74	104	2.9	1.9	.0	12.5	14.4	9.6	9.6	7.7	6.7	3.8	9.6	5.8	9.6	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	.0	.0
Vacuum cleaners	55.65	143	2.1	12.6	7.0	8.4	7.7	7.0	14.7	27.2	11.9	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Power washing machines	64.78	143	.0	6.3	3.5	4.2	9.1	18.9	21.6	18.9	7.0	2.8	4.2	1.4	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
VILLAGES																					
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																					
Electric refrigerators	146.00	78	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	2.6	5.1	17.9	14.1	15.4	14.1	14.1	9.0	1.3	1.3	.0
Electric kitchen stoves[4]	97.88	30	13.3	.0	3.3	.0	6.7	.0	3.3	3.3	6.7	10.0	16.7	10.0	16.7	3.3	6.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Other kitchen stoves	40.22	151	26.4	10.6	11.9	9.3	10.6	5.3	3.3	7.9	6.0	2.0	2.0	3.3	.7	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

Heating stoves, other than electric [6]	31.90	70	25.8	18.6	17.2	7.1	5.7	11.4	5.7	4.3	1.4	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen tables	8.74	47	72.4	19.1	6.4	.0	.0	.0	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen cabinets	14.16	38	49.9	21.1	15.8	5.3	5.3	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Living-room suites	91.81	82	.0	4.9	1.2	4.9	3.6	11.0	12.2	8.5	6.1	13.5	13.5	2.4	8.5	4.9	1.2	2.4	.0	1.2	.0
Dining-room suites	72.68	[5] 26	7.7	15.4	.0	3.8	3.8	15.4	7.7	7.7	.0	.0	15.4	11.6	11.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Bedroom suites	74.68	42	2.4	7.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.5	14.2	14.2	4.8	4.8	16.6	4.8	4.8	.0	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Vacuum cleaners	44.45	79	8.9	8.9	16.4	13.9	12.6	10.1	8.9	13.9	3.8	1.3	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Power washing machines	54.52	119	.8	5.9	5.0	11.0	22.7	22.7	15.2	5.0	7.6	.8	2.5	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Southeast—white families																					
Electric refrigerators	152.10	184	.0	.0	.5	.0	.5	1.6	2.7	3.3	1.6	7.1	8.2	17.5	14.1	17.9	8.7	9.2	4.4	2.2	.5
Electric kitchen stoves [4]	76.54	42	23.8	4.8	.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	11.9	2.4	7.1	4.8	14.2	9.5	7.1	2.4	.0	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
Other kitchen stoves	36.47	131	11.4	19.8	13.0	14.5	16.8	8.4	8.4	4.6	.8	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	.0
Heating stoves, other than electric [6]	18.47	97	39.2	20.6	13.4	14.4	6.2	4.1	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen tables	4.88	68	94.1	5.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen cabinets	25.12	86	23.3	18.6	25.6	13.9	11.6	4.6	1.2	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Living-room suites	82.88	90	.0	.0	5.6	6.6	8.9	7.8	18.9	11.1	10.0	7.8	7.8	5.6	1.1	3.3	.0	4.4	1.1	.0	.0
Dining-room suites	89.74	47	2.1	8.5	8.5	4.3	2.1	2.1	4.3	8.5	12.7	12.8	12.8	4.3	8.5	.0	2.1	4.3	.0	2.1	.0
Bedroom suites	79.15	114	.9	.0	3.5	2.6	7.9	14.0	15.8	15.8	7.0	5.3	14.9	6.1	3.5	.0	.9	.9	.9	.0	.0
Vacuum cleaners	51.75	30	3.3	23.4	13.3	6.7	.0	6.7	10.0	16.7	13.3	3.3	.0	.0	3.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Power washing machines	70.66	[5] 3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
FARMS [12]																					
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central																					
Electric refrigerators	155.24	76	.0	1.3	.0	3.9	.0	1.3	3.9	5.3	2.6	1.3	5.3	10.6	22.4	9.3	11.8	11.8	6.6	2.6	.0
Electric kitchen stoves [4]	93.60	[5] 27	22.2	.0	3.7	.0	11.2	3.7	3.7	.0	3.7	3.7	22.2	3.7	7.4	3.7	.0	7.4	.0	3.7	.0
Other kitchen stoves	48.51	356	18.9	13.8	11.2	10.4	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.7	6.5	2.8	2.8	4.5	4.5	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Heating stoves, other than electric [6]	35.81	143	23.0	18.9	9.8	9.8	6.3	8.4	4.2	4.9	7.7	2.8	3.5	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen tables	6.35	88	78.4	14.8	5.7	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen cabinets	13.67	75	56.0	17.3	16.0	2.7	2.7	1.3	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Living-room suites	75.44	126	.8	3.2	6.3	3.2	4.0	15.8	12.7	17.5	9.5	4.8	10.3	7.1	2.4	.0	1.6	.8	.0	.0	.0
Dining-room suites	73.68	35	2.9	5.7	5.7	8.6	2.9	11.4	11.4	8.6	17.1	.0	8.6	11.4	5.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Bedroom suites	68.91	48	2.1	6.2	2.1	16.6	12.5	14.5	4.2	18.7	2.1	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Vacuum cleaners	38.22	93	4.3	19.3	12.9	18.3	19.3	5.4	10.8	5.4	4.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Power washing machines	68.73	261	1.9	4.2	2.7	4.2	7.3	19.1	13.0	12.3	14.9	9.2	7.3	2.7	.8	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific																					
Electric refrigerators	162.44	38	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0	2.6	5.3	5.3	10.5	29.0	10.5	21.1	7.9	2.6	2.6	.0
Electric kitchen stoves [4]	46.77	[5] 10	50.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Other kitchen stoves	45.91	83	24.1	12.1	9.7	4.8	8.5	7.2	8.4	4.8	3.6	3.6	7.2	4.8	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Heating stoves, other than electric [6]	35.48	52	21.2	21.2	9.6	5.8	13.5	9.6	1.9	5.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen tables	5.98	40	80.0	15.0	5.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen cabinets	20.45	[5] 20	40.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Living-room suites	79.01	36	.0	.0	8.3	8.3	5.5	11.1	8.3	22.2	5.6	5.6	11.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	.0	.0	.0
Dining-room suites	57.86	[5] 19	.0	5.3	15.7	15.8	10.5	15.8	.0	10.5	5.3	5.3	10.5	.0	5.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Bedroom suites	75.97	[5] 28	.0	.0	.0	21.4	10.7	7.1	10.7	17.9	3.6	.0	14.3	10.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.6	.0	.0
Vacuum cleaners	43.97	33	9.1	21.2	12.1	6.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2	3.0	.0	3.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Power washing machines	71.23	81	.0	2.5	2.5	4.9	11.1	13.6	13.6	21.0	12.3	6.2	7.4	3.7	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES BY PURCHASE PRICE: *Average purchase price of specified articles of furnishings and equipment, and percentage distribution of articles by amount of purchase price, 7 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and article	Average[2] purchase price per article	Articles purchased at[3]— Any price	Less than $10	$10–$19	$20–$29	$30–$39	$40–$49	$50–$59	$60–$69	$70–$79	$80–$89	$90–$99	$100–$119	$120–$139	$140–$159	$160–$179	$180–$199	$200–$249	$250–$299	$300–$399	$400 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
FARMS—continued																					
Southeast—white operators																					
	Dol.	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Electric refrigerators	174.79	[5] 25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	16.0	4.0	12.0	8.0	8.0	4.0
Electric kitchen stoves[4]	56.90	[5] 4	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Other kitchen stoves	56.40	223	9.4	9.9	10.3	16.2	11.2	9.0	5.8	4.5	2.7	1.3	3.6	8.1	7.6	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Heating stoves, other than electric[6]	15.05	63	44.4	33.3	4.8	9.5	3.2	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen tables	4.54	78	85.9	14.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kitchen cabinets	22.65	82	25.6	18.3	28.1	20.7	.0	2.4	3.7	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Living-room suites	70.15	126	.0	2.4	5.6	8.7	8.7	15.1	16.7	11.9	6.3	6.3	9.5	2.4	4.8	.8	.0	.8	.0	.0	.0
Dining-room suites	73.89	45	4.4	2.2	2.2	4.4	11.1	13.4	15.6	15.6	6.7	4.4	6.7	6.7	2.2	2.2	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.0
Bedroom suites	71.54	97	.0	1.0	4.1	12.4	15.5	11.3	15.5	14.4	4.1	3.1	5.2	5.2	4.1	2.1	1.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0
Vacuum cleaners	36.52	[5] 3	.0	33.4	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Power washing machines	118.07	[5] 7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	14.3	.0	.0	14.3	.0	42.8	14.3	.0	.0	.0	14.3	.0	.0	.0

[1] Data in this table are from families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules. See table 23, footnote 1. The "net loss" families, excluded from all analysis units except Plains, Mountain, and Pacific farms in all other tables in this report, are included in all units in this table. These families were too few to be tabulated separately, but because of the infrequency of purchase of these items of equipment, they are included in this table in order to have as large a group as possible for analysis. The counts in column 3 will differ slightly from the counts of families having expenditures for the specified articles (tables 24, 25, 28, and 33) because of the inclusion of these "net loss" families, because a few families purchased more than 1 article of the specified type, and because a few articles for which the purchase price was not reported are excluded. (See Glossary, No Report.)

[2] Averages are based on the number of articles of each type (column 3). It should be noted that these averages are the quoted purchase price; they do not include sales taxes, carrying charges, or deduction for trade-in allowances or cash discounts. Hence, they will differ from "expenditure per article" data shown in other tables.

[3] Percentages are based on the total number of articles (column 3). See footnote 1.

[4] Includes heating plates used for cooking.

[5] Note that percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

[6] Includes stoves burning gas, kerosene, coal and coke, wood, and fuel oil.

Appendix C. Methodology and Appraisal

Procedures Used in Collection of the Data

The consumer purchases study was planned to provide information about variations in family consumption with region, size of community, income, occupation, family type, and race. The procedures followed at every step—from the selection of communities through the tabulation and analysis of the data—were determined by this purpose. The general plan of the study and the procedures used in carrying out the plan have been described at length in the volumes dealing with family income. Research workers using the data presented in this volume should consult the detailed Methodology and Appraisal in the regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income. A brief summary of the plan and procedures, as they affect the expenditure data presented in this volume, is given below.

Communities Included in the Sample

The sample was limited to communities of certain size ranges in five broad geographic regions, New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Communities were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanization in each region as follows: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. New York City and Chicago, Ill., representing a sixth degree of urbanization, the metropolis, were also studied.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the geographic areas chosen and fall in the specified size ranges. In the selection of the cities additional factors considered were independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, proportion of native-white population, economic activities, and cultural patterns. Each farm section was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together, these 13 sections represent the major types of agricultural enterprise in this country. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties surveyed, although some in adjacent counties were added to provide a sufficiently large sample of families. For the same reason a few villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were included. The location of the communities chosen is shown in figure 4. The cities and villages surveyed are listed in table 37; the farm counties in table 38. Some grouping of the cities (other than the large cities and the metropolises), the villages, and the farm counties was necessary in order to provide enough cases for analysis. (See p. 197 for a list of these analysis units.)

The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in the 140 villages and 66 farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities surveyed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all larger cities including 14 of middle size, 6 large, and 2 metropolitan.

Population Groups Included in the Sample

In planning for this survey, it was assumed that consumption patterns would vary with color, nativity, composition of family, occupation, and income. Since it was not possible, within the administrative limitations of the survey, to provide for adequate samples of all groups exhibiting variations in these factors, the consumption study was confined to those numerically most important in the population—native-white, unbroken, nonrelief families. Native-Negro families were included only in the Southeast region and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where they were studied separately. (See p. 190 for a discussion of the comparability of the sample with all families in the communities.)

The schedule of an economic family (see Glossary, Economic Family, for definition) that kept house and could furnish reliable estimates of a year's income and expenditures was the basic unit of the consumption study. Families in certain situations could not provide the information needed for the schedule and therefore were excluded. For example, if the husband and wife had not been married a year, neither the family's income nor its expenditures for a 12-month period could be determined.

Eligibility Requirements

The families eligible for the consumption study were part of a larger group included in the study of family income. To be included in the income investigation, a family had to meet the following requirements: The family included a husband and wife who were native-white (or native-Negro in the Southeast region and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio), had been married at least 1 year, were keeping house when interviewed, and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year. In addition, in the farm sections the family was that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper) and had operated the farm for at least 1 year. Moreover, it was required that a farm meet the census definition and that the family should have received some money income from the sale of farm products, unless special circumstances existed to explain the absence of such money income. Farm laborers and paid managers of farms were not included in the study.

To be eligible for the consumption study, a family had to meet the following additional requirements:

The family had not received relief at any time during the year.

The family was of specified family composition, i. e., of types 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 in certain communities. In other communities, types 6 and 7 were included also (see Classification of Families by Type, p. 203). Families with five or more persons 16 or older and none younger and all families of nine or more members (types 8 and 9) were excluded in all communities.

The city or village family was in the wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional group. Families of farm operators in cities or villages and those without earnings were excluded. (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.)

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family had been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

The family had not moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

The city or village family had lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year.

The farm family had not been operating a part-time farm except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farm operators was made.

TABLE 37.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region*

Degree of urbanization [1]	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central [2]	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
Metropolis [3]	----------	New York, N. Y.	----------	----------	----------
Large city [3]	Providence, R. I.	Chicago, Ill. Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city.[3]	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city	*Westbrook, Maine.[4] *Greenfield, Mass.[4] #Wallingford, Conn. #Willimantic, Conn.	*Mount Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. #Beaver Falls, Pa. #Connellsville, Pa. #Logansport, Ind. #Peru, Ind. #Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. #Gastonia, N. C.[5] #Albany, Ga.[5]	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. #Billings, Mont.[5]	*Olympia, Wash. *Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls Oreg.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region*—Continued

Degree of urbanization [1]	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central [2]	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
Village [6]	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Avon. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridgewater. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Raynham.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown. Mount Gilead. Perrysville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonesville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Sun Prairie. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pulaski. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dallas. Earlham. Eddyville. Melcher. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	North Carolina: Elm City. Franklinton. Louisburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitakers. Zebulon. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indianola. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou.[7] Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmonsville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Portland. Kansas: Bucklin. Cimarron. Fowler. Kinsley. Meade. Spearville. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: Glenwood Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Monroe. Snohomish. Oregon: McMinnville. Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manteca. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

[1] The population range in each type of community was as follows: Metropolis, 3,376,438 to 6,930,446; large city, 214,006 to 301,815; middle-sized city, 30,567 to 71,864; small city, 9,370 to 18,901; village, 544 to 5,183. Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.

[2] Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.

[3] All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[4] Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[5] Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Home Economics.

[6] All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000 and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

[7] Negro families only.

*Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.

#Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

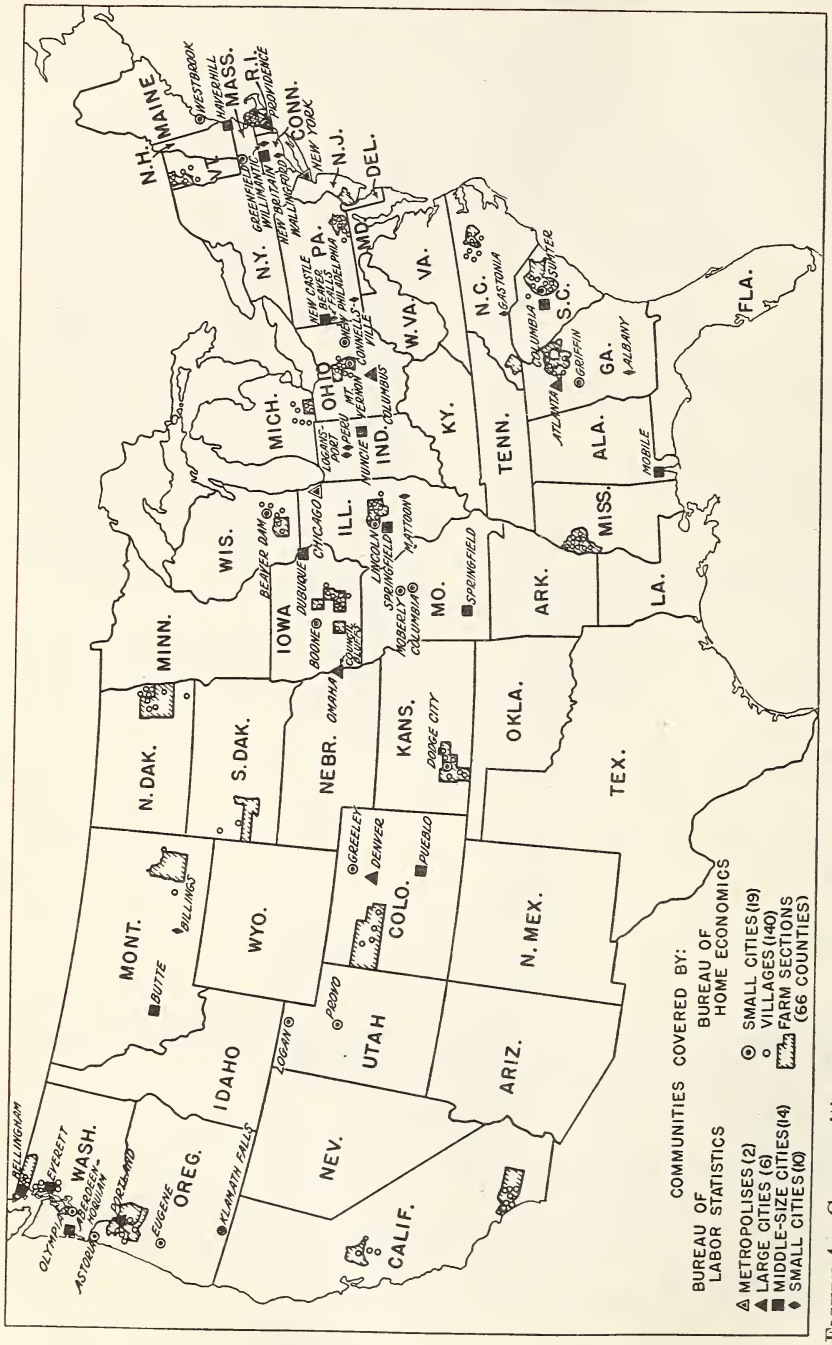

FIGURE 4.—Communities surveyed by each agency in the study of consumer purchases. Transfers of data for some communities were made for the analysis of consumption (see p. 206 and table 37).

TABLE 38.—*Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics as combined for the expenditure schedule analysis, and important type of farming in each group of counties*

Analysis unit	Counties studied	Major type of farming [1]
Vermont	Chittenden, Franklin	Dairy.
New Jersey	Camden, Gloucester, Salem	Truck.
Pennsylvania-Ohio	Pennsylvania: Lancaster	General.
	Ohio: Crawford, Knox, Richland	Do.
Michigan-Wisconsin	Michigan: Lenawee	General and dairy.
	Wisconsin: Dane	Dairy.
Illinois-Iowa	Illinois: DeWitt, Logan, Macon, Piatt	Corn and other cash grain.
	Iowa: Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.	Animal specialty.
North Dakota-Kansas	North Dakota: Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.	Wheat and other cash grain.
	Kansas: Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade	Do.
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.	South Dakota: Pennington	Range livestock and cash grain.
	Montana: Custer	Do.
	Colorado: Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco	Range livestock and crop specialty.
Washington-Oregon	Washington: Whatcom	Dairy and poultry.
	Oregon: Marion, Polk	General and fruit, part-time.
Oregon—part-time [2]	Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington.	Do.[2]
California	Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.	Jackson, Macon	Self-sufficing.
North Carolina - South Carolina:		
White operators	North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash	Cotton and tobacco.
White sharecroppers	South Carolina: Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter.	Do.
Negro operators	North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash	Do.
Negro sharecroppers	South Carolina: Darlington, Florence	Do.
Georgia-Mississippi:		
White operators	Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.	Cotton.
White sharecroppers	Mississippi: Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.	Do.
Negro operators	Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.	Do.
Negro sharecroppers	Mississippi: Leflore, Washington	Do.

[1] For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census.
[2] All schedules included in this analysis unit are from families of farmers classified as part-time.

Sampling Procedures

The information on family income and expenditures was obtained through personal interviews with the housewife or other responsible members of the family. In order to select a representative group that satisfied the requirements for the consumption study from the total population of families, the following scheme of collection, involving four samples, was used.

The first or record-card sample was a random sample of all dwelling units in the cities and villages studied; in the farm counties, of dwellings of farm operators (and, in the Southeast, of sharecroppers). Families were asked to give the information needed to fill a record card which indicated whether the requirements for the income study were satisfied.

The second or income sample included families shown by entries on the record card to be eligible for the study of income. These families were requested to give the information on family composition, occupation, and income shown in the income schedule. The third or eligible sample consisted of the families from the second sample whose entries on the income schedule indicated eligibility for the consumption study.

The fourth or consumption sample was derived from the third sample. It included every eligible family, willing or able to furnish data concerning its living expenditures, from the group drawn in the first of a series of random subsamples. (In the small cities, each of the subsamples included one-eighth of the dwelling units; in the villages, one-fourth; and one-fourth in some farm sections, one-eighth in others.) Every family in the consumption sample thus provided an expenditure schedule; only part of them filled supplementary schedules, such as the special furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules.

The consumption sample was planned to provide enough cases for analysis by income, family type, and occupation. A minimum of 6 or 10 cases was desired in

each of the so-called cells, i. e., the subdivisions of the city or village sample by a three-way classification—income, family type, and occupation. Since all farm families were in the same occupational group, a two-way classification by family type and income was made.

Obviously, a sample of eligible families large enough to provide six cases of a less frequent income, family-type, and occupational group (such as high-income business families of six or more members) would include more cases than were needed of the more usual groups, such as the three- or four-member, wage-earner families with incomes of about $1,000. It was considered advisable, therefore, to exercise some control over procedures in the final stages of schedule collection in order to avoid obtaining an excessive number of families from some groups and a barely adequate number from others. Although it did not prove possible to obtain the preassigned minimum number of schedules for all cells, many cells of the less frequent types were represented by more schedules than would have been secured without this control of the sampling.

The percentage of eligible families included in the consumption sample was greater for some cells than for others because of this collection control. In other words, the consumption sample differed from the eligible group in that some of the occupational, family-type, and income cells included a smaller proportion of the total number than they did in the eligible group, while in other cells the proportion was larger. The procedures used in selecting the families included in the consumption sample are described in greater detail in the Methodology in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.

Data From the Expenditure Schedules and Supplementary Schedules

Sources of Data Concerning Household Furnishings and Equipment

Each of the families included in the consumption sample filled an expenditure schedule that provided information concerning its total money outlays for goods and services, its consumption of certain selected items, and its change in net worth. The sections of this schedule dealing with household furnishings and equipment give facts as to ownership of certain articles of equipment, as pressure cooker, refrigerator, washing machine, ironing machine, vacuum cleaner, and sewing machine; the prices paid for such articles if purchased during the report year; total expenditures for furnishings and equipment; and outlays for each of the six following subgroups of items included in this category: Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment; tableware; household textiles; floor coverings; furniture; and miscellaneous. (See furnishings and equipment sections of expenditure schedule, p. 200.) Data from the expenditure schedules are presented in this report in the discussion of equipment ownership and of family expenditures for all furnishings and equipment and their distribution among the six subgroups.

If the family member interviewed was willing to spend the time, he was asked to fill a furnishings and equipment supplementary schedule giving details of purchases—what items were bought, the number of articles and the price of each, the total amounts spent for each item, and the seasons during which the articles were purchased. The supplementary schedule provides for entries concerning 97 items or groups of items. Since data for more than one article may have been included under one item number on the schedule, families actually reported on 144 specific articles. For example, an entry for item 53 may have been for draperies, curtains, or a shower curtain. (See supplementary furnishings and equipment schedule form, p. 193.)

A family filling the supplementary schedule was not asked to fill the section of the expenditure schedule entitled "Furnishings and equipment." The data for the expenditure schedule (total expenditures for furnishings and equipment and amounts spent for each of the six major subgroups included in the category) were transferred from the supplementary schedule as an office procedure.

Reliability of the Data

The completeness and reliability of the schedules were insured by various procedures adopted for field collection and for editing and tabulating the data. Field agents were thoroughly trained. One out of every eight or ten schedules was verified by the supervisor through a check interview. Schedules were carefully edited, and if found to be incomplete or inconsistent, the family was revisited.

Expenditure schedules judged reliable were accepted for tabulation only if the total receipts and total disbursements balanced within 5.5 percent for city and

village families; within 10.5 percent for farm families. A supplementary schedule was accepted only if the expenditure schedule for that specific family had been accepted by the editor in the local office.

Representative Character of Data From the Expenditure Schedules

Summary

In appraising the representative character of the consumption sample (i. e., families providing expenditure schedules), two questions must be answered: (1) Were the families in each of the cells representative of all eligible families within the same income, family-type, and occupational class? (2) Was the distribution of families by cells in the consumption sample similar to the distribution of the eligible group? The answer to the first question affects the applicability of the data concerning families within a given class or cell to other eligible families of the same income, family-type, and occupational classification, within the same group of communities. The answer to the second question affects the use of data relating to a group of families from a combination of several cells in the consumption sample (as from all family types at a given income level) as applicable to a similar group of eligible families. This second question, therefore, involves procedures to be followed in combining cells to obtain averages.

There is reason to believe that the first question may be answered in the affirmative. As a result of collection procedures, the individual cells of the consumption or expenditure schedule sample, i. e., families within the same occupational and family-type groups at a given income level, may be judged adequately representative of all eligible families of the same occupational, family-type, and income class. Although some families could not be reached, there is no evidence that the nonreporting families differed from those included, with respect to consumption patterns. Revisits and special visits by supervisors served to reduce the number of nonreporting families.

The answer to the second question is also affirmative, with minor qualifications, discussed below. The consumption sample may be taken as fairly representative of the eligible group with respect to the distribution of families by occupation, family type, and income, despite the control of collection. The differences between the consumption sample and the eligible samples were small enough that, in the tabulation and analysis of the expenditure data, the former sample may be treated as a random sample.

In general, the consumption or expenditure schedule sample in the small cities and villages included a smaller proportion of wage-earner families than the eligible sample; in the Pacific small-city unit, for example, 41 percent of the families giving expenditure schedules compared with 48 percent of the eligible families were in the wage-earner classification. Similarly, families of type 1 (husband and wife only) were usually not fully represented in the consumption sample. For example, the percentages in the Pacific small-city unit were 29 for the consumption sample and 33 for the eligible sample. In some of the city and village analysis units, the proportion of families in the higher income classes was greater in the consumption than in the eligible sample; in others, the reverse was true.[1]

The consumption sample from most of the farm sections included relatively more high-income families than the eligible sample. Thus, in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section 28 percent of the families in the consumption sample had incomes of $2,000 or more, compared with 22 percent of the eligible families. In the Washington–Oregon section these percentages were 24 percent and 15 percent, respectively. In some of the analysis units, such as Illinois–Iowa and North Carolina–South Carolina (white operators), the consumption sample did not differ from the eligible sample in the distribution of families by type. However, in others, including the Pennsylvania–Ohio, Michigan–Wisconsin, Washington–Oregon, and California units, families of types 2 and 3 (husband and wife, and one or two persons under 16) constituted a somewhat larger proportion of the consumption than of the eligible sample; families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5 were less numerous in the former than in the latter sample in these sections. In most of the analysis units in the Southeast, families of types 6 and 7 were not fully represented in the consumption sample.

These differences between the third or eligible sample and the fourth or consumption sample, although not large, were sufficient that a special study was made of methods to be followed in combining cells. Two types of combination have

[1] A comparison of the two samples for each analysis unit is given in the Appraisal of the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures.

been made in analyzing data from this study: Combinations of family-type and of occupational groups at the same income level, combinations of income classes to obtain an all-incomes figure. The problems met in making these two types of combinations and the limitations on the use of the combined cells as applicable to other population groups are discussed below.

Combinations of Occupational and Family-Type Groups at the Same Income Level

The eligible sample provides a somewhat more accurate picture than does the consumption or expenditure schedule sample of the relative numerical importance of the groups (cells) of families represented in the consumption study, as the preceding examples have shown. In theory, therefore, it would be preferable to use the distribution of eligible families by income, occupation, and family type as a system of weights to be applied to the average expenditures for each group in order to obtain averages for combinations of the groups, such as wage-earner families of all types in a given income class. The calculation of averages for combined groups by pooling the data is equivalent to using the distribution from the consumption sample as a weighting system in place of the distribution from the eligible sample.

Practically, the two samples were sufficiently similar with respect to the distributions of families that averages computed in the two ways did not differ greatly. The procedure of computing the average by pooling, i. e., on the basis of consumption sample weights, has the advantage of simplicity; it is the simple average of all the reports for a given class. Since tests indicated that the differences between this type of average and that based on weights from the eligible sample were relatively small with few exceptions, the simpler pooled average has been used uniformly for all tables in the reports on family expenditures.

These pooled averages for all family types combined for each income class may be considered fairly representative of the consumption of eligible families with similar incomes. However, in using these averages it must be recalled that very large families (types 8 and 9, and in some analysis units types 6 and 7) are excluded from the consumption sample. This exclusion may serve to exaggerate the importance of consumption of goods and services more generally used by small than by large families. (See Classification of Families by Type, p. 203, for the family-type groups included in each analysis unit.)

Combinations of Income Classes

Combinations of all income classes present a somewhat different situation from combinations of family-type or occupational groups at a specified income level. Two points must be remembered: First, the consumption sample for some analysis units did not include those families drawn in the eligible sample that had very low or very high incomes; second, the eligible sample obtained by the survey tended to underrepresent the very high-income families in some communities. The consumption patterns of families of all income classes combined, as shown by pooled averages, may be considered representative of the patterns of the eligible families within the income classes presented for the specified analysis unit. But they do not adequately represent all eligible families including the very high- or very low-income groups that were omitted from the tabulations of data for some of the small cities, villages, and farm sections because of the small number of schedules obtained.

Had the data for the most well-to-do families been included and had weighted rather than pooled averages been used, the averages for the all-incomes line would have been improved somewhat. Even these averages, however, would not provide an accurate estimate of the total consumption of all eligible families; both the weights in respect to the number of high-income families in the eligible sample and the data for consumption of high-income families (based on comparatively few cases) were inadequate for this purpose. The well-to-do families which have a large share of the aggregate income in relation to their number also have a large share of aggregate disbursements, especially for some so-called luxury items of family living. These considerations should be recognized, therefore, in the use of averages from the all-incomes line of a table to represent the total expenditures of all eligible families.

The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population

The consumption study was limited to the so-called eligible groups—native-white (except in the Southeast), unbroken, nonrelief families having certain

characteristics. This restriction of the scope of the study limits the applicability of the data from the consumption sample to the entire population of the communities surveyed. Eligible families did not account for more than two-thirds of the total population of families in the communities surveyed except in the Southeast where the study included Negro as well as white families. In several groups of communities fewer than one-third of the families were eligible for the consumption study, as the following estimates based on census, record-card, and income-sample data show:

Region and State:	Percentage of families eligible in— Farm sections	Villages	Small cities
New England		26	(1)
Vermont	23	----	----
Middle Atlantic and North Central		42	45
New Jersey	22	----	----
Pennsylvania–Ohio	54	----	----
Michigan–Wisconsin	52	----	----
Illinois–Iowa	59	----	----
Plains and Mountain		31	34
North Dakota–Kansas	30	----	----
South Dakota–Montana–Colorado	29	----	----
Pacific		30	37
Washington–Oregon	25	----	----
California	21	----	----
Southeast		77	76
North Carolina–South Carolina	39	----	----
Georgia–Mississippi	42	----	----
North Carolina self-sufficing counties	30	----	----

[1] Consumption data are published in reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Since the eligible families were generally outnumbered by the ineligible, differences between the two groups must be carefully considered in adapting the data relating to the consumption sample to all families in these communities. The families excluded from the study of consumption on the basis of the eligibility requirements may be classified in two groups: Those ineligible for both the income and the consumption studies; those eligible for the former study but ineligible for the latter.

The group ineligible for both studies consisted mainly of nonwhite families (except in the Southeast where native Negroes were studied), one-person, broken, and foreign-born families, and families of farm managers and laborers. Sharecroppers were eligible in the Southeast. (See p. 184, Eligibility Requirements.) Information concerning this group of ineligible families was limited to the number excluded for each reason for ineligibility and to the income data obtained from a small sample in nine of the small cities and five of the farm sections.

In these small cities and farm sections, the families ineligible for both studies as a group were found to have incomes much lower than those of the eligible (native-white, unbroken) families. That is, among the ineligible families the relative number in the lowest income classes was greater than among the eligible families. Since this group, ineligible for both studies, constituted one-fifth or more of the families in each analysis unit, their exclusion from the survey served to limit the study of income as well as of consumption to a group whose median income was higher than that of the population of these communities as a whole. Families eligible for the income study probably had median incomes several hundred dollars above the medians for the total population. For example, the difference was estimated to be about $300 in the Pacific small cities and about $200 in the Washington farm section. (See the Appraisal in regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.)

The second group of ineligible families—those eligible for the income study but ineligible for the consumption study—consisted chiefly of those that had received relief (however little) at any time during the report year and of family-type and occupational groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis (p. 184). Incomes of this second group of ineligible families tended to be below those of the majority in the consumption sample, chiefly because of the relatively large proportion of relief families in the former group. Income data, although incomplete, obtained from families that had received relief, indicate that few families had incomes of $1,000 or more during the year. The effect of the exclusion of relief families is indicated by the difference between the median incomes

of the nonrelief families of the income sample and the medians for the relief and nonrelief families combined, shown in table 39. Moreover, in the small cities and villages, nonrelief families that were ineligible because of occupation or residence also tended to be concentrated in the lower income classes.

TABLE 39.—MEDIAN INCOME: *Median income of relief and nonrelief families combined and of nonrelief families only, families included in the income sample with analysis units as combined for the expenditure schedule analysis,*[1] *1935–36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Relief and nonrelief families [2]	Nonrelief families	Analysis unit	Relief and nonrelief families [2]	Nonrelief families
SMALL CITIES			FARMS—continued		
	Dollars	*Dollars*		*Dollars*	*Dollars*
North Central	1,164	1,322	Pennsylvania-Ohio	1,330	1,361
Plains and Mountain	1,420	1,648	Michigan-Wisconsin	1,208	1,224
Pacific	1,555	1,669	Illinois-Iowa	1,211	1,238
Southeast—white families	1,211	1,345	North Dakota-Kansas	637	758
Southeast—Negro families	417	486	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	731	971
			Washington-Oregon	1,070	1,174
VILLAGES			Oregon—part-time	1,462	1,562
			California	1,424	1,475
New England	1,233	1,447	N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators	611	917
Middle Atlantic and North Central	962	1,154	N. C.-S. C.—white operators	1,148	1,240
Plains and Mountain	1,054	1,322	Ga.-Miss.—white operators	775	871
Pacific	1,164	1,405	N. C.-S. C.—white sharecroppers	833	894
Southeast—white families	1,268	1,474	Ga.-Miss.—white sharecroppers	556	594
Southeast—Negro families	346	415	N. C.-S. C.—Negro operators	680	689
			Ga.-Miss.—Negro operators	533	557
FARMS			N. C.-S. C.—Negro sharecroppers	649	662
Vermont	1,143	1,181	Ga.-Miss.—Negro sharecroppers	415	422
New Jersey	1,400	1,497			

[1] These medians for families in the income sample are higher than those for the entire population since the eligibility requirements for this sample, based principally on race, nativity, family composition, and conditions under which the farm was operated, eliminated from the study many families of types that would usually be found in the lower income classes. The composition and numerical importance of this ineligible group varied in the different analysis units.

[2] Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.

The two sets of eligibility requirements thus had the effect of excluding from the study of consumption a relatively larger number of families with incomes under $1,000 than above this level. Estimates made for the Pacific small-city analysis unit showed that only 11 percent of the families with incomes under $1,000 (including those receiving relief) were eligible for study, compared with about 50 to 60 percent of the families in the higher income classes. Similar estimates for the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section indicated that of all families with incomes under $1,000 approximately 41 percent were eligible for the consumption sample; in the income classes above $1,000, from 60 to 70 percent.

In addition to having a somewhat higher general income level, the families in the consumption study may have differed somewhat from the excluded group with respect to expenditure patterns. For example, the excluded urban families that had no earnings tended to be older than those classed as wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional.

In general, there is but limited information upon which to judge differences between the consumption patterns of the ineligible and the eligible families with comparable incomes. However, as the data in this volume show, income level affects family consumption more strongly than other factors. Accordingly, the consumption patterns of the families studied may be judged representative in broad outline of those of all families of similar economic level. Estimates of community, regional, and national consumption may thus be made on the basis of data from this survey combined with additional information available concerning distribution of income to give a general picture of the ways of spending of all families.

FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT purchased during schedule year

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for year	Season purchased
Kitchen equipment:				
1. Tables		$	$	
2. Cabinets				
3. Refrigerator: Electric ☐ gas ☐ ice ☐ other ☐				
4. Stove, heating plates		$	$	
(a) Kind of fuel				
5. Canning equipment				
6. Pressure cooker				
7. Pots, pans, bowls				
8. Cutlery strainers				
9. Dishmops, dishcloths				
10. Small electric equipment (specify kind):				
11. Other				
12. Other				
Cleaning equipment:				
13. Vacuum cleaners				
14. Carpet sweepers				
15. Brooms, brushes, mops				
16. Dustpans, pails, cans				
17. Other				
Laundry equipment:				
18. Washing machine: Power ☐ other ☐				
19. Ironing machine				
20. Irons: Electric ☐ other ☐				
21. Washtub ☐ board ☐				
22. Wringer ☐ boiler ☐				
23. Ironing board, clothes basket, rack				
24. Other				
Glass, China, Silver:				
25. China or porcelain tableware				
26. Glassware: Kitchen				
27. Table				
28. Flatware: Sterling				
29. Other				
30. Hollow ware: Sterling				
31. Other				
32. Other				

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for year	Season purchased
Household linens, blankets, curtains, other textiles:				
33. Kitchen towels: Linen		$	$	
34. Cotton				
35. Hand towels: Linen				
36. Cotton				
37. Bath towels				
38. Table cloths: Linen				
39. Cotton				
40. Other				
41. Napkins: Linen				
42. Other				
43. Table runners, scarfs, doilies				
44. Sheets				
45. Pillowcases				
46. Bedspreads				
47 Couch covers				
48. Comforters, quilts				
49. Blankets: All wool ☐ other ☐				
50. Pillows				
51. Mattresses: Inner-spring				
52. Other				
53. Draperies ☐ curtains ☐				
54. Slip covers				
Floor coverings:				
55. Carpets				
56. Rugs				
57 Linoleum, inlaid (sq. yds.)				
58. Felt-base floor covering (sq. yds.)				
59. Other				
Furniture:				
60. Suites: Living room				
61. Dining room				
62. Bedroom				
63. Beds: Wood ☐ metal ☐				
64. Cots, cribs: Wood ☐ metal ☐				
65. Bedsprings: Box ☐ other ☐				
66. Davenports, settees				
67. Daybeds, couches				
68. Dressers, dressing tables				
69. Chiffoniers, chests				
70. Sideboards, buffets				

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for year	Season purchased
71. Desks		$	$	
72. Bookcases, bookshelves				
73. Tables: Dining, living room				
74. Other				
75. Chairs: Upholstered				
76. Other				
77. Benches, stools				
78. Porch and garden furniture				
79. Other				
Miscellaneous:				
80. Electric light bulbs				
81. Heating stoves and heaters (specify fuel)				
82. Fans, electric				
83. Sewing machine: Electric ☐ other ☐				
84. Clocks: Electric ☐ other ☐				
85. Lamps ☐ lamp shades ☐				
86. Mirrors, pictures				
87. Vases, ornaments				
88. Baby carriages, go-carts				
89. Hand baggage ☐ trunks ☐				
90. Window shades ☐ venetian blinds ☐				
91. Wire screens, storm windows				
92. Lawn mowers, garden equipment				
93. Household tools, hardware				
94. Other				
95. Insurance on furnishings	x x x	x x x		x x x
96. Repairs and cleaning of furnishings and equipment	x x x	x x x		x x x
97. Paid help for sewing	x x x	x x x		
98. Total	x x x	x x x	$	x x x
99. Money value of furnishings and equipment received as gifts or pay			$	

Supplementary furnishings and equipment schedule (check list).

TABLE 40.—*Number of families in the expenditure schedule analysis and number and percentage giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules, 13 analysis units in 23 States,*[1] *1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families in expenditure schedule analysis	Families giving supplementary schedules [2]		Families in expenditure schedule analysis	Families giving supplementary schedules [2]		Families in expenditure schedule analysis	Families giving supplementary schedules [2]		Families in expenditure schedule analysis	Families giving supplementary schedules [2]		Families in expenditure schedule analysis	Families giving supplementary schedules [2]		Families in expenditure schedule analysis	Families giving supplementary schedules [2]		Families in expenditure schedule analysis	Families giving supplementary schedules [2]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	North Central small cities			Plains, Mountain, and Pacific small cities			Southeast small cities—white families			Southeast small cities—Negro families			New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central villages			Plains, Mountain, and Pacific villages			Southeast villages—white families		
	No.	*No.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	3,118	1,314	42	2,811	1,778	63	1,116	1,076	96	475	[1] 533	------	3,785	1,856	49	2,574	1,099	43	2,100	1,908	91
0–499	61	34	56	28	[1] 37	------	33	[1] 38	------	206	[1] 216	------	91	83	91	59	26	44	63	[1] 85	------
500–999	637	286	45	373	221	59	201	[1] 209	------	199	[1] 217	------	1,069	493	46	601	290	48	493	434	88
1,000–1,499	892	414	46	707	447	63	289	271	94	60	[1] 69	------	1,282	601	47	741	311	42	560	499	89
1,500–1,999	625	271	43	682	393	58	270	250	93	10	[1] 14	------	705	365	52	594	242	41	422	376	89
2,000–2,999	576	213	37	703	458	65	242	226	93	------	[1] 17	------	511	248	49	471	196	42	369	339	92
3,000–4,999	265	84	32	293	191	65	81	[1] 68	------	------	------	------	117	59	50	99	34	34	157	144	92
5,000 or over	62	12	19	25	[1] 31	------		[1] 14	------	------	------	------	10	7	70	9	0	[3] 0	36	31	86
	Southeast villages—Negro families			New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farms			Plains, Mountain, and Pacific farms			Southeast farms—white operators			Southeast farms—white sharecroppers			Southeast farms—Negro families					
All income classes	972	[1] 1,004	------	5,997	4,118	69	3,371	1,617	48	3,808	3,476	91	1,111	[1] 1,198	------	2,208	2,188	------			
Net losses	------	------	------	------	------	------	104	69	66	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------			
Net incomes	972	[1] 1,004	------	5,997	4,118	69	3,267	1,548	47	3,808	3,476	91	1,111	[1] 1,198	------	2,208	2,188	------			
0–499	549	[1] 599	------	404	271	67	496	227	46	409	377	92	294	[1] 309	------	1,020	1,006	------			
500–999	368	327	------	1,551	1,014	65	941	427	45	1,355	1,277	94	580	[1] 613	------	945	919	------			
1,000–1,499	55	[1] 59	------	1,724	1,202	70	693	331	48	922	807	88	174	[1] 204	------	220	215	------			
1,500–1,999	------	[1] 12	------	1,124	777	69	488	242	50	460	420	91	63	[1] 72	------	23	[1] 37	------			

2,000–2,999	------	[1] 5	------	866	608	70	455	211	46	395	358	91	------	------	------	------	10	------
3,000–4,499	------	[1] 2	------	289	210	73	175	89	51	199	172	86	------	------	------	------	0	------
5,000 or over	------	------	------	39	36	92	19	[1] 21	------	68	65	96	------	------	------	------	1	------

[1] The number of cases in the supplementary schedule tabulation sometimes exceeds the number in the expenditure schedule tabulation. This occurs at the extremes of the income distribution as a result of the limitations on income that were established for the expenditure schedule analysis, while no such limits were applied to the supplementary schedule. (See p. 196.) In analysis units for Southeast Negro families and white sharecroppers, where the number of families surveyed was relatively smaller than for other units, supplementary schedules were sometimes retained when the expenditure schedule, once accepted, was finally rejected because of discrepancies found during tabulation. Only those supplementary schedules were retained that were complete and consistent and whose reliability was not affected by errors found in other expenditure sections.

[2] This is the total number of families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment. Percentages are based on the total number of families in the expenditure schedule analysis, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment. Percentages have not been computed in cells where the count of families giving supplementary schedules exceeds that of families in the expenditure schedule analysis. No percentages are shown for the white sharecropper and Negro analysis units, because of the inclusion throughout the income distribution of supplementary schedules from families omitted from the expenditure schedule tabulation. It should be noted that in other analysis units there is a probable upward bias in the percentage in the highest income class, and also, for city-village, the lowest. (See footnote 1.)

[3] Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Data Relating to Furnishings and Equipment

Analysis Units for Furnishings and Equipment Data from Supplementary Schedules

With so large a number of items or groups of items on the supplementary schedule—144, excluding money value of articles received as gift or pay—purchases of some items were relatively infrequent. This was especially true at the lower income levels where many families had expenditures of less than $30 for all furnishings and equipment. In the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farm analysis unit, where supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules were obtained from 1,014 families in the income class $500–$999, no families had outlays for 58 items; fewer than 30 families had expenditures for each of 62 other items; from 30 to 79 families spent for each of 16 others; for only 8 of the items did 80 or more of the families report expenditures.

In contrast, the great majority of expenditure schedules had an entry for total furnishings and equipment outlays since most families found it necessary to replace some articles used in the kitchen or laundry, or for cleaning. Only a few families in each analysis unit reported that no outlay was made for any article included in this expenditure category. (See p. 198 for a discussion of possible overstatement of number of families reporting zero expenditures for the year.)

To obtain reliable averages for each of the items from the supplementary schedules, therefore, it was necessary to have a larger number of cases than was needed for the analysis of total furnishings and equipment outlays of families. However, in most analysis units, not all families in the expenditure schedule sample filled the special schedules. In the villages of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central region, for example, the number of families giving data for the furnishings and equipment schedules (those not having as well as those having expenditures) was approximately half as great as the number of families in the expenditure schedule analysis. In the farm counties of this region, about two-thirds as many families filled the supplementary schedules as gave data for the expenditure schedules. In the city, village, and farm-operator units of white families in the Southeast, the proportion was greater, being nine-tenths or more at most income levels.

In the Southeast Negro (city, village, and farm) and the white sharecropper units, the number of families filling the supplementary schedules generally exceeded the number in the expenditure schedule analysis. Since the number of families surveyed in these units was relatively smaller than in others, supplementary schedules were sometimes retained when the corresponding expenditure schedules, once accepted, were finally rejected because of discrepancies found during tabulation. However, only those supplementary schedules were retained that were complete and consistent and whose reliability was not affected by errors found in sections other than furnishings and equipment on the expenditure schedules.

In a few instances, in units other than the Southeast Negro, the number of supplementary schedules tabulated exceeded the number of expenditure schedules. This occurred at the extremes of the income distribution where limitations on incomes were established for the expenditure schedule, but not for the supplementary schedule analysis. In all units, city, village, and farm, an upper limit, above which there were too few cases for analysis by narrow income intervals, was placed on incomes included in the expenditure schedule analysis. Likewise, a few cases were omitted at the lower extreme of the income distribution in city and village units (except for Negro families in the Southeast). These limitations of the income range did not apply to the tabulations of the supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules (table 40).

With the exception of Southeast white sharecropper and Negro units, the number of furnishings and equipment schedules was appreciably smaller than the number of expenditure schedules, although more records of the former type were needed to furnish reliable averages for the infrequent furnishings and equipment items. In the Southeast, where the proportion of families filling supplementary schedules was high, the actual count of families furnishing such schedules was too small to permit analysis of the infrequent items. Two kinds of adjustments were made, therefore, to increase the number of cases per tabulation cell: Some analysis units were combined; income intervals were broadened.

In combining the units used for the expenditure schedule analysis so that the number of cases per cell might be increased, the following groupings were made:

Analysis units for expenditure schedules:[1]	*Analysis units for supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules*
Small cities:	
North Central	North Central.
Plains and Mountain	Plains, Mountain, and Pacific.
Pacific	
Southeast—white families	Southeast—white families.
Southeast—Negro families	Southeast—Negro families.
Villages:	
New England	New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central.
Middle Atlantic and North Central	
Plains and Mountain	Plains, Mountain, and Pacific.
Pacific	
Southeast—white families	Southeast—white families.
Southeast—Negro families	Southeast—Negro families.
Farms:	
Vermont	New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central.
New Jersey	
Pennsylvania–Ohio	
Michigan–Wisconsin	
Illinois–Iowa	
North Dakota–Kansas	Plains, Mountain, and Pacific.
South Dakota–Montana–Colorado	
Washington–Oregon	
California	
North Carolina self-sufficing counties—white operators.	Southeast—white operators.
North Carolina–South Carolina—white operators.	
Georgia–Mississippi—white operators.	
North Carolina–South Carolina—white sharecroppers.	Southeast—white sharecroppers.
Georgia–Mississippi—white sharecroppers.	
North Carolina–South Carolina—Negro operators.	Southeast—Negro families.
Georgia–Mississippi—Negro operators.	
North Carolina–South Carolina—Negro sharecroppers.	
Georgia–Mississippi—Negro sharecroppers.	
Oregon, part-time farms	(2).

[1] Cities, villages, or farm counties included in each analysis unit are given in tables 37 and 38.
[2] Data presented are from the expenditure schedule only; furnishings and equipment schedules were not tabulated.

In the income classification of families from which supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules were obtained, four $500 intervals were used below $2,000; one interval of $1,000 ($2,000–$2,999); one of $2,000 ($3,000–$4,999); one for all cases in the range $5,000 or over. In addition, data on families with net losses were tabulated for the Plains, Mountain, and Pacific farm unit. Thus, 7 or 8 income intervals replaced the 12 or 13 used for classifying families of the larger expenditure schedule analysis in most units.

Character of Data Relating to Furnishings and Equipment

By making the combinations described above, a sufficiently large number of cases was secured to yield comparatively stable averages for most income classes except those at the upper extreme of the income distribution. For example, in the villages of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central analysis unit, from 248 to 601 supplementary schedules per income class were tabulated within the range $500–$2,999.

That the smaller group of families filling furnishings and equipment schedules was reasonably representative of the larger group included in the expenditure schedule analysis is evidenced by the data for selected city, village, and farm units shown in table 41. Average expenditures for furnishings and equipment ob-

tained from data on the expenditure schedules are compared with averages from the supplementary schedules. In most analysis units, differences were not large, relatively, except at the upper income extreme, where the number of cases was small or where high-income families, excluded from the larger expenditure schedule sample, were included in the furnishings and equipment analysis (see p. 196). For example, in the farm sections of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central region, at the income level $1,000–$1,499, average expenditures of all families in the expenditure schedule analysis were $34; of the group providing supplementary schedules, $37.

TABLE 41.—*Average expenditures for furnishings and equipment as reported on the expenditure schedule and on the supplementary furnishings and equipment schedule, by income, 8 analysis units in 23 States, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Expenditure schedule [1]	Supplementary schedule [2]	Expenditure schedule [1]	Supplementary schedule [2]	Expenditure schedule [1]	Supplementary schedule [2]	Expenditure schedule [1]	Supplementary schedule [2]
	North Central small cities		Plains, Mountain, and Pacific small cities		New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central villages		Plains, Mountain, and Pacific villages	
All incomes	$61	$70	$89	$99	$46	$54	$66	$72
0–499	4	7	15	16	7	14	12	18
500–999	24	30	35	37	24	30	31	33
1,000–1,499	51	62	69	75	41	48	55	61
1,500–1,999	71	84	86	92	56	61	82	89
2,000–2,999	91	111	112	119	76	89	97	113
3,000–4,999	91	119	158	188	139	171	150	179
5,000 or over	126	114	179	245	84	92	57	----------
	Southeast villages—white families		New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central farms		Plains, Mountain, and Pacific farms		Southeast farms—white operators	
All income classes	$64	$63	$39	$42	$39	$41	$33	$33
Net losses	----------	----------	----------	----------	36	46	----------	----------
Net incomes	64	63	39	42	39	41	33	33
0–499	13	13	21	23	22	21	8	7
500–999	28	29	21	21	22	22	14	14
1,000–1,499	54	55	34	37	38	39	30	32
1,500–1,999	76	75	48	50	47	48	45	44
2,000–2,999	90	86	62	67	65	65	67	67
3,000–4,999	113	114	81	85	87	99	100	101
5,000 or over	189	197	87	131	95	75	153	150

[1] Averages are based on the total number of families in the expenditure schedule analysis (table 19), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

[2] Averages are based on the total number of families giving furnishings and equipment supplementary schedules (table 23), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

In general, the averages from the supplementary schedules tended to be higher than those from the expenditure schedules. This difference between the two sets of averages may be due in part to greater accuracy in reporting by a respondent when he was asked about expenditures for each of a large number of individual items on the supplementary schedule instead of total expenditures and subtotals for groups of items as shown on the expenditure schedule. It is general experience that a single estimate of a total tends to be lower than one built up from an itemized list of components. Furthermore, it is possible that enumerators made a greater effort to obtain supplementary schedules from families that reported fairly large outlays on the expenditure schedule than from those that reported small amounts—$2 or $3. The averages computed from supplementary schedules thus may have been biased upward by the possible exclusion of some families spending very small amounts.

Average expenditures for all furnishings and equipment, whether based on the expenditure schedules or the supplementary schedules, may be slightly underestimated. There is the possibility that the homemaker who made only an

occasional purchase, such as an electric light bulb at a drug store or jar rubbers at the grocery store, may not have thought of such an expenditure as for furnishings and equipment and have told the field agent that she made no outlay. Although agents were instructed to help respondents recall such minor purchases, it is obvious that time and the respondent's patience would not have permitted questioning concerning each of the many items on the check list, if the housewife had said she had no outlays to report. Such a possible overestimate of zero cases would apply to both sets of schedules. The number of families reporting no expenditures for furnishings and equipment was the same proportion of the total sample providing supplementary schedules as of the entire consumption sample.[2]

The limitations of the all-incomes line previously discussed (p. 190) should be considered in interpreting data concerning ownership and expenditures for furnishings and equipment. The relative number of owners of household equipment and average expenditures from both expenditure and supplementary schedules, as shown for all incomes combined, are higher than those for all families in these communities.

Certain problems arose concerning classification of purchases. These difficulties should be borne in mind in using the data from this survey. The supplementary schedule provided for classification of some articles according to the material of which they were made, as blankets that were all wool and other blankets of mixtures of wool, cotton, and other fibers. However, some of the respondents were unable to state whether the blankets they purchased were all wool or mixtures. The data indicate the probability of an overestimate of purchases of the former type. Similar difficulties arose in the classification of towels, tablecloths, and napkins; some that were mixtures of cotton with a small amount of linen may have been called linen, although instructions specified that the predominant material should determine the classification.

The schedule also provided for differentiating between the purchase price of an article, such as a refrigerator, and the actual expenditure for it. The former entry was supposed to exclude charges for shipping, for installment credit, and the sales tax; the latter entry, to include such outlays. However, many families could report only their total expenditure for an item and could not separate the amount of the charge for shipping or credit from the purchase price. Whenever possible in such cases, a local dealer was consulted by the editor to obtain the information needed for separating net purchase price from other charges. Most of the figures in the tables presented are for expenditures including unpaid obligations for articles bought on installment or on other types of credit. Tables showing purchase prices are limited to distributions of articles according to prices paid (see table 36).

Some difficulty was encountered also in determining the number of certain textile articles purchased when the quantity was reported only in terms of yard goods. For example, a homemaker may have bought a bolt of toweling, but may have been unable to state the number of towels made from the goods. In such a case, the editor estimated the number from instructions prepared for this purpose. Thus, 1 yard of toweling was assumed to be the equivalent of one towel; 2½ to 3 yards of sheeting, the equivalent of one sheet; 1 to 1⅓ yards of tubing or narrow sheeting, the equivalent of one pillowcase.

Where the schedule provided for an entry of some material other than those in most general use, the articles so entered may have varied greatly in value. For example, tablecloths were classified as linen, cotton, or other. Among the "other" cloths were those of lace, silk or rayon, and oilcloth. The great diversity of articles grouped in practically every item category described as "other" should be borne in mind in interpreting the variability in averages for such entries.

The purchase of sets of articles, such as a tablecloth and napkins, presented difficulties of schedule entry. Separation of the family's total expenditures to provide for entries by item, as an entry for tablecloth and another for napkins, was attempted by the editor, often with the assistance of local merchants. Only in the case of purchases of bath towels, bath mats, and washcloths was no attempt made to separate expenditures for the different items. Total amounts spent for these articles were entered as expenditures for bath towels. Since purchases of bath mats were infrequent and outlays for washcloths were generally small, it is probable that the average for towels is not appreciably affected by inclusion of expenditures for the other items.

[2] The field agent did not actually fill a supplementary schedule for a family that reported no outlays for furnishings and equipment. The count of such families to be included in the sample providing supplementary schedules was determined (as an office procedure) on the basis of the number of families in the expenditure schedule analysis reporting no expenditures for this category. This procedure was adopted in order to reduce problems of evaluating performance records of agents. It did not seem desirable to count a schedule with no entries except zero in appraising weekly accomplishments.

Expenditures of Low-Income Families

Average expenditures for household furnishings and equipment and other items of living made by families at the lowest income levels in some analysis units do not follow the trends shown by the higher income classes as closely as might be expected. For example, for the 21 families in the income class $0–$249 in the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section, the average value of consumption (money expenditures for living plus value of farm-furnished food, housing, and other non-food products) was $927; average expenditures for furnishings and equipment, $31. Both these averages were higher than those for the income class $500–$749 which were $805 for the value of consumption and $15 for furnishings and equipment.

XV. EQUIPMENT OWNED BY FAMILY
(At end of schedule year)

A	B	C	D
Item	Owned at end of schedule year		Price if purchased in schedule year
	Yes	No	
1. Radio			x x x x
2. Piano			x x x x
3. Phonograph			x x x x
4. Pressure cooker			$
5. Refrigerator: Mechanical			
6. Ice			
7. Washing machine: Motor driven			
8. Other			
9. Ironing machine			
10. Vacuum cleaner			
11. Sewing machine: Electric			
12. Other			
13. TOTAL (4–12)	x x	x x	$

XVI. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT (Purchased during schedule year and not included in 4 to 12 above)
(Do not fill out if check list is used)

	Expense for year
1. Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	$
2. Glass, china, silver	
3. Household linens, blankets, curtains, other textiles	
4. Floor coverings	
5. Furniture	
6. Other	
7. TOTAL (1–6)	$

Expenditure schedule, sections on ownership of and expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

The families in the lowest income class ($0–$249) maintained a comparatively high level of consumption by "going in the red," accumulating an average deficit of $742. At none of the higher levels was the deficit of the group greater than its total income. In interpreting such figures, it must be recalled that the basis of income classification was a single year's net income. The group at the income level $0–$249 doubtless included some families not typical of the low-income group—i. e., families that customarily had higher net incomes but were suffering temporary reverses that they did not expect would continue. Outlays for living made by such families probably are much more closely related to average income over a period of several years than to the income of a single unusual year.

The groups at intermediate and upper income levels would include atypical families of two kinds—those that customarily had lower incomes and those whose incomes usually were higher than for the specific year of the survey. But the situation at the lowest income level would be different. Few families would remain independent of relief if their incomes customarily were under $250; hence the atypical families at this level and the one next above ($250–$499) must have been, for the most part, from higher income groups.

At an intermediate or upper level, some families whose incomes were comparatively high for the year might fit their expenditures to their usual or lower income and spend less than the families customarily at this level; others, whose incomes were unusually low, might keep their outlays for living at the height to which they were accustomed, i. e., above that of the income class in which they temporarily found themselves. The unusually low and unusually high outlays, therefore, would tend to balance each other. That there was such a balancing is indicated by the distribution of the families according to expenditures. (Examples of the distribution of families at each income level by total expenditures is given for some units in the farm, and the city and village reports, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures.) At the lowest income levels, however, such a balancing of the high and low variations is impossible since there is obviously a limit below which family spending cannot fall if life is to be maintained. Average expenditures in the lowest income classes, therefore, may be biased unduly by the outlays of families that were living according to patterns of higher income levels.

The number of families in the lowest income classes was relatively small in most analysis units because of the exclusion of the relief group and certain others with low incomes from the study of consumption. The expenditures of a few atypical families (those accustomed to higher incomes) therefore exert considerable influence on the average expenditures of these small samples. As a consequence, the averages for the entire group of families at the lower end of the income distribution, more often than not, are not representative of the lowest levels of expenditure of the population group studied.

Because of the atypical character of the averages at the lowest income levels in some analysis units, such groups are omitted from the discussion of trends of expenditures as income rises. In the tabulation of data for specific items of furnishings and equipment, the two lowest income classes were combined, making one interval $0–$499. With the larger number of cases, the expenditures of the atypical families affected averages less for this interval than for the lowest level ($0–$249) where, in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section, there were but 21 cases. Nevertheless, their influence must not be overlooked in interpreting data from the supplementary schedules.

Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment as Related to Total Outlays for Living

The share of total expenditures for living (or of total value of consumption) that was allocated to furnishings and equipment by families at different income levels is discussed only for the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section in this report (pp. 10–12). Similar data for other analysis units are given in the reports summarizing family expenditures—Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures. In using data from these summary reports, it will be found that the number of families shown in tables for some analysis units differs slightly from the number shown in tables for this report. Because of this difference the averages for total expenditures for furnishings and equipment shown in the two reports differ slightly for those cells and, consequently, for the all-incomes line.

The major reason for these differences in counts is as follows: For the summary report for city and village analysis units, the clerical occupational group was separated from the business and professional; for reports showing details of expenditures (as this report on furnishings and equipment) these two occupational

groups have been combined. In making this combination, cases in the upper income classes were increased by the addition of clerical families that had been excluded from the summary because the number of cases at such levels was too small to present for that occupational group, alone. Similarly, the number of low-income families was increased by the addition of a few business and professional families, excluded from the summary.

Differences between the two types of reports—the summaries and the detailed presentation of expenditures—were caused, in a few instances, by the final editing of the schedules which indicated that the income classification of a few families should be shifted. For example, the check of data on automobile expenditures might show business use of the car that would increase business expenses and thus serve to reduce net income, shifting a borderline family to a lower income level.

Interregional and Intersectional Comparisons

Composition of the Samples

The analysis units differed somewhat with respect to inclusion of large families in the consumption sample. Families of the two type groups 6 and 7 were studied (in addition to types 1–5) in the analysis units for the North Central small cities and the village and farm sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and the Southeast; but in the other units, the sample was limited to families of the first five types. (See pp. 203–205 for a discussion of the family-type groups and the communities where types 6 and 7 were included.) This variation in composition of the samples for the different analysis units can, in general, be safely ignored in making interregional and intersectional comparisons of the various analysis units since expenditures for furnishings and equipment exhibit little variation with family composition and since the number of families of types 6 and 7 was comparatively small.

The analysis units also differed in the distribution of families by income class. Accordingly, differences between two analysis units with respect to expenditures of all families (i. e., all income classes combined) result from variations in income distribution as well as in consumption patterns. Since the families surveyed are not representative of all population groups with respect to income level, these differences in the summary averages for families of all income classes, combined, do not provide a basis for estimating differences in aggregate consumption of the various analysis units.

The Period of the Survey

The period covered by the survey cannot be defined exactly. Each family that filled a schedule was left free to choose a continuous 12-month period, beginning not earlier than January 1935 and ending not later than December 1936. The period of schedule collection in a community affected the dates chosen by families. Many preferred to give information for the year ending only a few weeks before the date of interview; others, interviewed late in 1936, still preferred 1935 because of availability of data from their business records and household accounts. Obviously, families in the communities in which field work was concluded in the summer of 1936 had less choice of a period for the report year than those interviewed in December.

The majority of the schedules fell within the 18-month period beginning January 1, 1935 and closing June 30, 1936. In only two analysis units, the North Central small cities and the Illinois–Iowa farm section, were more than one-fourth of the expenditure schedules for periods ending later than June 30, 1936. Whether a difference of as much as 12 months (the maximum possible) between two analysis units with respect to the periods covered by the majority of the reports would be of major or only minor consequence in a study such as this would depend upon the economic conditions prevalent during the 2 years. Consumption patterns of families at a given income level may differ appreciably in 2 consecutive years if there are marked changes in the general price level or if a large number of the group anticipate a change in income. The years 1935 and 1936 were, however, similar with respect to price level. The index of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower salaried urban workers, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 98.1 for 1935 and 99.1 for 1936 (1935–39=100). The index of prices paid by farm families for commodities used for maintenance also was similar for these 2 years. The purchasing power of a given income, accordingly, would have differed little during the 2 years in question, for the country as a whole. The comparison of two or more analysis units with respect to ways of spending

of families at a given income level, therefore, seems justified even though there may have been some differences with respect to period of schedule collection.

A more serious consideration in interunit comparisons, especially of the farm sections, is the effect of local conditions upon the income level for a specific section during the years of this survey and consequently upon the average expenditures for family living as shown by the all-incomes line. For example, in the Plains and Mountain region (including counties in North and South Dakota, Colorado, Montana, and Kansas), a drought of unusual severity in 1935–36 reduced farm incomes far below what had been considered normal. This lowered income level was, of course, reflected in the average expenditures of all families included in the sample, as shown by the all-incomes line. Especial care should be taken therefore, in any comparisons based on the all-incomes line (see p. 190). Furthermore, there is evidence that this marked lowering of income during the years of the survey had some effect upon the ways of spending of farm families at a given income level. A family accustomed to an income of $1,500 and suddenly reduced to an income of $1,000 might spend even less for living than a family customarily at the latter level in order to meet commitments for land payments, based on the expectation of the usual higher income.

Classification of Families by Type

Ways of spending and consumption patterns of families are affected not only by income but also by the number and age of persons to be maintained. To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the number of members other than husband and wife and their age—whether they were under 16 or were 16 or older.

The classification of a large number of families in a few groups implies that each group will present considerable variation in the age and, to some extent, in the number of family members. By definition, however, some groups vary less than others. In some (types 1, 2, and 3), the number of persons is rigidly specified and those other than the husband and wife must be in a given age class, i. e., under 16. Definitions of other types have greater flexibility both as to number and age of family members, as is shown below:

Family type:	*Number of year-equivalent[1] persons (including husband and wife)*	*Persons other than husband and wife*
1	2	None.
2	3	1 child under 16.
3	4	2 children under 16.
4	3 or 4	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.
5	5 or 6	1 child under 16; 1 person 16 or older; and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.
6	5 or 6	3 or 4 children under 16.
7	7 or 8	1 child under 16; and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.

[1] See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

The seven family types are described graphically in figure 5; dotted lines are used where variation in age class or in number of persons, or in both, is permitted by definition. For example, a type 5 family may have five or six members. In addition to the husband and wife, there must be one child under 16 and one person 16 or older, the required fifth person and the possible sixth person could be in either age group.

The classification by type tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except for families of type 1. Families of this latter type, composed of husband and wife only, were distributed over the entire age range. In the farm counties of the Pennsylvania–Ohio section, for example, 14 percent were under 40, 41 percent in the range 40–59, and 45 percent, 60 or older. The median age of husbands in families of type 1 was 58 years. In some analysis units, relatively more husbands were in the younger age groups.

Families of types 2, 3, and 6 had one, two, and three or four children under 16, respectively, and no other family members except husband and wife. These type groups, therefore, included the great majority of the younger families; the median age of the husbands was 40, 36, and 36 years, respectively, in the three type groups in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section. Families of types 4 and 5, by definition,

included at least one son or daughter (or other family member not the husband or wife) who was 16 or older. The large families of type 7 (seven or eight members) usually had one or more members in this older class, though this was not required by definition. In type 4 the median age of husbands was 55 years; in type 5, 48; in type 7, 45 in this farm section.

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect classification as to family type. Thus, a family of type 1 may include a child or other person present for fewer than 27 weeks; a family of type 2, 3, or 6 may include persons 16 or older (other than husband or wife), provided they were members for a total of fewer than 27 weeks. Families with such additional members appeared frequently enough to affect the average size of the group; for example, type 1 families (by definition, husband and wife only) may have averaged 2.02 instead of 2.00 year-equivalent persons.

Expenditure schedules were obtained from families of the first five types only in most communities. Types 6 and 7 were included in the sample from almost all the cities, villages, and farm counties of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and the villages and farm counties (for white and Negro families) in the Southeast region. It was planned to have uniform collection procedures followed throughout the communities to be combined in each analysis unit; but changes in the plans for grouping of communities for analysis, after field collection was completed, resulted in some instances of combinations of communities in which expenditure schedules were obtained from all seven types with other communities in which the expenditure survey included only the first five. (See footnotes 3, 4, and 5 on the leader table in the following paragraph.)

Data from the expenditure schedules were tabulated for each family type separately in the city and village analysis units of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and in the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm unit of the same region. In other regions, to provide more cases for analysis and to reduce expenditures for tabulation, family types were combined, as follows: 1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7. The number of types studied in each analysis unit and the combinations for purposes of analysis are given in the following table:

Region and analysis unit:[1]	*Family types as combined for analysis*
New England:	
Small cities	1, 2–3, 4–5.[2]
Villages	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Farms	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	
Small cities	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.[3]
Villages	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Farms:	
New Jersey	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
Pennsylvania–Ohio	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Michigan–Wisconsin	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
Illinois–Iowa	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
Plains and Mountain:	
Small cities	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Villages	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Farms:	
North Dakota–Kansas	1, 2–3, 4–5.
South Dakota–Montana–Colorado	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Pacific:	
Small cities	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Villages	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Farms:	
Washington–Oregon	1, 2–3, 4–5.
California	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Oregon, part-time	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Southeast:	
Small cities:	
White families	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Negro families	1, 2–3, 4–5.
Villages:	
White families	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[4]
Negro families	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[4]

Region and analysis unit[1]—Continued.	
Southeast—Continued.	
Farms:	
White operators:	
North Carolina–South Carolina.	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
Georgia–Mississippi	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[5]
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.[6]	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
White sharecroppers:	
North Carolina–South Carolina.	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
Georgia–Mississippi	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[5]
Negro operators:	
North Carolina–South Carolina.	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
Georgia–Mississippi	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[5]
Negro sharecroppers:	
North Carolina–South Carolina.	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.
Georgia–Mississippi	1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7.[5]

[1] For a list of cities, villages, and farm counties included in each analysis unit, see tables 37 and 38.
[2] Consumption data are published in reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[3] Data for family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis.; expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.
[4] Data for types 6 and 7 represent the villages in Georgia and South Carolina only; expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.
[5] Data for family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only; expenditure data were not collected for these family types in the Mississippi farm counties.
[6] Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.

Only selected family-type tabulations are presented in this volume owing to limitations of space and lack of clear-cut differences in expenditures of families in the various family-type groups.[3] Data from the expenditure schedules relating to outlays for all furnishings and equipment and the six major subgroups of this category, and to ownership of selected articles of equipment are presented by family type for the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages and the Pennsylvania–Ohio farm section only. Data from the supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules were, for the most part, tabulated for all family types combined. Details of expenditures for household textiles are presented by family type for the two analysis units listed above (see table 31).

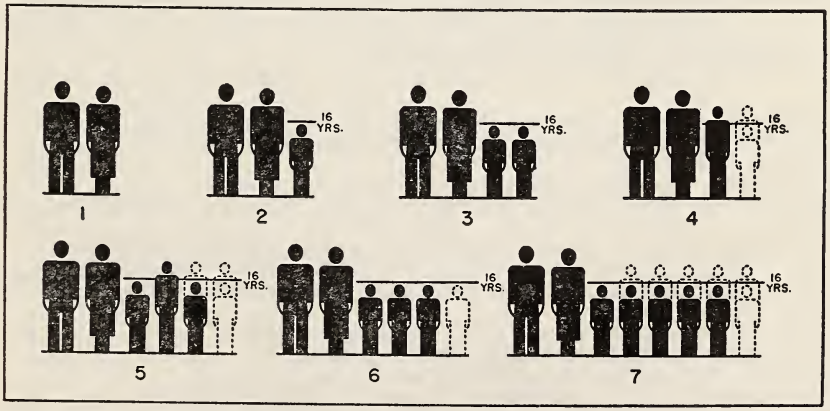

FIGURE 5.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the seven types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines.

[3] Total expenditures for all furnishings and equipment are presented by family type for each analysis unit in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures.

Reports of the Study

The reports of the study of consumer purchases published by the Bureau of Home Economics cover the communities for which this agency had the responsibility for the survey except for certain small cities. This Bureau surveyed two cities in the Northeast—Greenfield, Mass., and Westbrook, Maine—for which it presents only income data. Data concerning family expenditures in these cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with those for Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn., which that agency surveyed. In turn, the Bureau of Home Economics presents expenditure data for certain small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—two in the Southeast, Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., and one in the Plains and Mountain region, Billings, Mont.

The reports in the series published by the Bureau of Home Economics fall in two groups: (1) Those presenting data concerning family income and the summary of expenditures. The reports of this group are in two parts—part 1, family income, family composition, occupation and, for city and village families, rents paid and rental values of owned homes; and part 2, a summary of expenditures for the major consumption categories; (2) those presenting details of expenditures for specific commodities.

The publications included in these two groups of reports are as follows:

(1) Income and expenditure summary:
- Urban and village series:
  - Part 1, Income, family composition, and housing (4 volumes)—
    - Pacific region. Misc. Pub. 339, 380 pp., illus. 1939.
    - Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 345, 330 pp., illus. 1939.
    - Middle Atlantic and North Central region and New England region. Misc. Pub. 370, 447 pp., illus. 1940.
    - Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 375, 390 pp., illus. 1940.
  - Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—
    - Five regions. Misc. Pub. 396, 410 pp., illus. 1940.
- Farm series:
  - Part 1, Income and family composition (3 volumes)—
    - Pacific region and Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 356, 276 pp., illus. 1939.
    - Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions. Misc. Pub. 383, 258 pp., illus. 1940.
    - Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 462, —pp., illus. —.
  - Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—
    - Five regions. Misc. Pub. 465, — pp., illus. 1941.

(2) Expenditure detail:
- Family Housing and Facilities—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 399, 223 pp., illus. 1940.
- Family Expenditures for Medical Care—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 402, 241 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Automobile and Other Transportation—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 415, 272 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 436, 202 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 456, —pp., illus.
- Family Expenditures for Personal Care, Gifts, Selected Taxes, and Miscellaneous Items—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 455, — pp., illus.
- Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Families—
  - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm.
- Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels (2 volumes)—
  - Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 452, — pp., illus. 1941.
  - Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Clothing (2 volumes)—
  - Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 422, — pp., illus. 1941.
  - Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 428, — pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation (2 volumes)—
  - Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 432, 244 pp., illus.
  - Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 457, — pp., illus. 1941.

Appendix D. Glossary[1]

Analysis unit.—The schedules from a group of communities combined for purposes of tabulation. In all regions, schedules were combined into units on the basis of the degree of urbanization and geographic location of the community in which the family lived. See Methodology, page 197, for a list of units for the expenditure schedule and the supplementary furnishings and equipment schedule analyses.

Canning equipment.—Jars or other containers, racks, lids, rubbers, bottle cappers, and any vessels other than pressure cookers purchased specifically for use in canning food.

Cell.—A group of city or village families of specified family type and occupation at a specific income level; or a group of farm families of specified family type at a specific income level, since all farm families were in one occupational group.

Cleaning equipment.—Vacuum cleaners; carpet sweepers; dust cloths, brooms, brushes, and mops used for the cleaning of floors, walls, windows, and furniture, and brushes for washing dishes and scrubbing vegetables; dustpans, pails, and trash and garbage cans; and other cleaning equipment not specified above, such as floor waxers and polishers.

Consumption, value of.—See Value of Consumption.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined includes sons and daughters who were away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home who earned but paid nothing for room and board and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, are considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents such as aged parents, living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; or persons living in institutions at no expense to the family. See Year-equivalent Person.

Electrical equipment.—There have been no tabulations made for all electrical equipment. Expenditures for electrical kitchen equipment only may be computed by adding expense for electric refrigerators and stoves to that for small electrical equipment. For a list of items considered as small equipment, see Small Electrical Equipment.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. For enumeration of these requirements see Methodology and Appraisal, Eligibility Requirements, page 184.

Equipment ownership.—Ownership of household equipment at the end of the report year. Articles included are pressure cooker, refrigerator (mechanical or ice), washing machine (motor-driven or other), ironing machine, vacuum cleaner, and sewing machine (electric or other).

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. (See furnishings and equipment sections of expenditure schedule, p. 200.)

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment.—See Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures.

Expenditures for family living.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expenditure were classified in 15 expenditure groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, welfare, and selected taxes; and other items of family expenditure. Value of housing, food, fuel and ice, and clothing received without direct expenditure was not included. (See Value of Consumption.)

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[1] This Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout. For definitions of terms not included here see Glossary in volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, City or Village Family; and Income, Farm Family.

Family occupation.—See Occupational Classification.

Family size.—See Economic Family, and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was $250 or more. To exclude suburban homes which were not farms, a further requirement was made that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure, to explain the absence of such money income. In the special study of the Oregon part-time farm area, fewer than 3 acres of land were classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was $100 or more.

Farm family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Paid farm managers and laborers were excluded.

In the Southeast region, sharecroppers were distinguished from operators as a separate occupational group in the analysis of data from the expenditure schedules. (Note that this distinction between operator and sharecropper differs from Census usage whereby the operator class includes owners, renters with entrepreneurial responsibilities, sharecroppers, and paid farm managers.) In the analysis of data from the supplementary furnishings and equipment schedule, native-white sharecroppers and operators were separated, but Negro sharecroppers and operators were combined in one analysis unit. See Sharecropper.

Farm type.—See Part-time Farm and Self-sufficing Farm; also Glossary in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.

Felt-base floor covering.—See Floor Coverings.

Floor coverings.—Carpets; rugs; inlaid linoleum, felt-base floor coverings; and other floor coverings including matting, fur rugs, and nonskid pads for use under rugs. A felt-base floor covering is a composition floor covering that has the pattern stamped on the surface and the base made of felt.

Furnishings and equipment check list.—See Furnishings and Equipment Schedule, Supplementary.

Furnishings and equipment expenditures.—Expenditures for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; tableware; household textiles; floor coverings; furniture; and miscellaneous items including heating stoves, sewing machines, and luggage. For definitions of items included in each of the above groups, see heading for specific subgroup of furnishings and equipment, such as Furniture, and Kitchen Equipment.

Expenditures include purchase price of articles plus shipping charges; carrying charges, if purchased on the installment plan; and retail sales tax. If the articles were purchased at a discount or if a trade-in allowance was received, the amount of the discount or the trade-in allowance was deducted from the price; for goods purchased at sales, the actual price paid regardless of original marked price was considered as the purchase price.

Expenditures for furnishings and equipment (and other categories of expenditures for family living) include obligations for purchases made during the report year, regardless of terms of payment and whether or not payments were made. The total purchase price of furnishings and equipment bought on the installment plan during the report year was entered as the family's expenditure, even though only a small amount was actually paid in that year. Installment payments on purchases made previous to the report year were considered a decrease in liabilities, not current expenditures.

Furnishings and equipment received as gift or pay.—Any furnishings and equipment received from persons outside the economic family as gift or pay. Includes articles brought home from a store by a proprietor or an employee without money expenditure.

Furnishings and equipment schedule, supplementary.—A schedule used to obtain information on quantities of and expenditures for individual items of household furnishings and equipment purchased by the family during the report year. This schedule was requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details. This schedule was at times called a check list. See supplementary furnishings and equipment schedule forms page 193.

Furniture.—Living-room, dining-room, and bedroom suites; individual pieces of furniture, such as beds, cots, cribs, bedsprings, day beds, settees, davenports, couches, dressers, dressing tables, chiffoniers, chests, sideboards, buffets, desks, bookcases, bookshelves, tables, and chairs; porch and garden furniture, as gliders, hammocks, and porch chairs; and other furniture, as benches, footstools, telephone sets (tables and stools), hassocks, tea wagons, coat racks, and umbrella stands. Excludes mattresses (see Household Textiles) and kitchen cabinets, stools, tables, and chairs (see Kitchen Equipment).

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling at the date of interview, including, in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Roomers, boarders, tourists, transients, paid help living in (both farm and household help), and overnight guests.

Household equipment ownership.—See Equipment Ownership.

Household furnishings and equipment expenditures.—See Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures.

Household textiles.—Towels (kitchen, hand, or bath including washcloths and bath mats); napkins and tablecloths of linen, cotton, rayon, or oilcloth and silence pads of asbestos or felt; runners, scarfs, doilies; sheets; pillowcases; bedspreads, couch covers; comforters, quilts; blankets, sleeping bags; sofa and bed pillows; mattresses and mattress covers; draperies, portieres, curtains, shower curtains, and slip covers; and the material for any of the above articles which may have been made at home (see Yard Goods). Excludes paper tablecloths and napkins which were considered miscellaneous items of household operation; and paid help for making household textiles, a miscellaneous item of furnishings and equipment.

Income, city or village family.—Sum of net money earnings of all individual family members, net earnings from keeping roomers and boarders, and other net earnings not attributable to individual family members; net money income from sources other than earnings, as interest, dividends from investments, and rents from property; nonmoney income from occupancy of owned family and vacation homes, from housing received as gift or pay, and, for village families only, from food produced and consumed at home.

The income figure used for classification of families in this report is the same as that used in the report summarizing family expenditures and all other expenditure reports of the consumer purchases study. This income figure differs somewhat from that used in the income reports. See the Glossary in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2, for more detailed descriptions of items included in family income.

Income, farm family.—Sum of net money income from the farm, including Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program; net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise and from keeping roomers and boarders; receipts from sale of home-made products; other net money income from nonfarm sources such as interest and dividends from investments; nonmoney income from food produced and consumed at home, from occupancy of farm dwelling, and from fuel and other nonfood products furnished the family by the farm; plus or minus net change in value of crops stored for sale and of livestock owned.

The income figure used for classification of families in this report is the same as that used in the reports summarizing family expenditures and all other expenditure reports of the consumer purchases study. This income figure differs somewhat from that used in the income reports. See the Glossary in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2, for more detailed descriptions of items included in farm family income.

Insurance on furnishings and equipment.—Expenditures for premiums paid during the year for fire and theft insurance on household furnishings and equipment were classified in the subgroup miscellaneous expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

Kitchen equipment.—Tables; cabinets; stoves and heating plates used for cooking; canning equipment, such as fruit jars or other containers, racks, lids, rubbers, bottle cappers; kitchen utensils, as kettles, double boilers, Dutch ovens, roasters, frying pans, saucepans, pie and cake pans, mixing bowls; kitchen cutlery as knives, forks, and spoons, spatulas, egg beaters, can openers, collanders, strainers, and other small tools used in the preparation of food; dishmops and dishcloths; small electrical equipment, such as toasters, percolaters, waffle irons, grills, and electric mixing machines; refrigerators, pressure cookers; and other kitchen equipment such as chairs and stools, sets of chairs and tables, churns, ice-cream freezers, food scales, cooking thermometers, dishpans, dish racks. Excludes dish towels, which were considered household textiles.

Laundry equipment.—Washing machines; ironing machines; irons, washtubs, clothes baskets; and other laundry equipment such as washboards, wringers, boilers, ironing boards and pads and covers, clothesracks, reels, laundry bags, and hampers.

Miscellaneous items of furnishings and equipment.—Electric light bulbs; heaters and heating stoves other than furnaces and automatic stokers; electric fans; clocks; lamps and lamp shades; sewing machines; mirrors, pictures, vases, ornaments, artificial flowers for the house, candlesticks; baby carriages; luggage, brief cases; window shades, awnings, wire screens, and storm windows; lawn and garden equipment, such as lawn mowers, garden hose, sprayers, bird baths, and sundials; household tools and other equipment, such as hammers, screw drivers, stepladders, paint brushes, firearms for protection, flashlights and bulbs, lanterns, fire screens and tongs, andirons, pokers, coal scuttles and shovels, waste baskets, typewriters, children's play pens, book ends, thermos bottles and jugs, house thermometers, bathroom scales, garment and shoe bags, clothes hangers, shoe-trees, flags and pennants; fire and theft insurance for furnishings and equipment; repairs and cleaning of furnishings and equipment, gasoline and cleaning fluids for furniture; and paid help for making or repairing articles of household textiles.

Native-Negro family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are Negro and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Nonfamily members.—See Household.

No report.—An expenditure schedule was not accepted for tabulation if it contained no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups, such as household furnishings and equipment or automobile expenditures. An expenditure schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report on an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expenditures for specific items within a main expenditure group for which total expenditures were stated. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expenditure for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data later, the total expenditure reported was allocated to the individual items of expenditure on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expenditures for the specific items.

A supplementary furnishings and equipment schedule was not accepted for tabulation if the family was unable to report the total expenditure for the year for an item. The schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report on quantity or price of articles purchased and value of furnishings received as gift or pay. In tabulating the data, adjustment was made on the basis of amounts reported by other families within the cell.

Occupational classification.—The occupational group from which the largest proportion of the city or village family's total earnings was derived. Three groups—the wage-earner, clerical, and the business and professional—were discussed in the volume summarizing expenditures; the two latter have been combined in the detailed analyses of the consumption sample for all city and village units. Furnishings and equipment data by occupation are presented only in tables 16 and 20 for the villages in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. The classifications include the following types of occupations:

> **Business and professional.**—Entrepreneurs or proprietors (including those having net income from roomers and boarders); salaried managers and officials of business enterprises; independent professional people such as doctors, lawyers, and architects; salaried professional workers such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.
>
> **Clerical.**—Office workers; salespeople; mail carriers; telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.
>
> **Wage-earner.**—Skilled workers and foremen, semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, farm laborers.

Only farm families in one occupational group, farm operator (as distinguished from farm laborers and paid managers), were studied except in the Southeast region where sharecroppers were studied separately. See Farm Operator and Sharecropper.

Other items of furnishings and equipment.—See Miscellaneous Items of Furnishings and Equipment.

Part-time farm.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than $750. Operators of part-time farms were excluded from the samples of families from which expenditure schedules were obtained except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farms was made and a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time, instead the value of farm products not only had to be less than $750, but also less than the operators' nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income).

Persons per family, average number of.—See Year-equivalent Person.

Pressure cooker.—Cooker in which food is cooked under pressure and which has a steam gage.

Purchase price.—See Furnishings and Equipment Expenditures.

Refrigerator, mechanical.—Refrigerator operated by electricity, gas, kerosene, or other fuel.

Refrigerator, nonmechanical.—Refrigerator cooled by ice or other nonmechanical means. Includes ice chest, window box, and refrigerator cooled by chemical balls.

Repairing and cleaning of furnishings and equipment, expenditures for.—Expenditures for repairing and cleaning of rugs, furniture, draperies, blankets, mattresses, clocks, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and other furnishings and equipment; and for paid help for making or repairing household furnishings, such as curtains, bedding, slip covers. These are included in the subgroup, miscellaneous expenditures for furnishings and equipment.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. The same report year was used for all schedules obtained from any one family.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Procedures used in Collection of the Data.

Schedule.—See Expenditure Schedule, and Furnishings and Equipment Schedule, Supplementary.

Self-sufficing farm.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. Self-sufficing farms were included with those of other types in all sections. A special study was made in some North Carolina counties where self-sufficing farms predominate.

Sewing machine, electric.—Sewing machine operated by an electric motor, either built-in or separate.

Sharecropper.—Farmer who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The operator usually makes the important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less.

In the Southeast region, sharecroppers were distinguished from farm operators as a separate occupational group in the analysis of data from the expenditure schedules. In the analysis of data from the supplementary furnishings and equipment schedules, native-white sharecroppers and operators were separated, but Negro sharecroppers and operators were combined in one analysis unit.

Small electrical equipment.—Toasters, percolators, waffle irons, grills, electric mixing machines, and similar equipment used in the preparation of food.

Supplementary furnishings and equipment schedule.—See Furnishings and Equipment Schedule, Supplementary.

Tableware.—China, porcelain, or glass tableware; baking dishes, glass or porcelain ramekins, and glass measuring cups; flatware including knives, forks, spoons, and miscellaneous serving pieces, as carving sets, sugar tongs, for table use; and other tableware including silver, pewter, copper, wood, and pottery hollow ware, and babies' bottles. Excludes glass mixing bowls, which were considered kitchen equipment; vases and ornaments, considered miscellaneous items of furnishings and equipment.

Textiles, household.—See Household Textiles.

Type of family.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Classification of Families by Type.

Type of farm.—See Farm Type.

Value of consumption.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods received without direct expenditure and included in family income. For city or village families, these goods include net value of housing received without direct expenditure; for village families, value of home-produced food, in addition; for farm families, value of occupancy of the farm dwelling, value of home-produced food used by the family, and value of fuel, ice, and certain other products furnished by the farm.

This figure differs slightly from the figure for value of family living as used in this study in that the latter is more inclusive; in addition to the above it includes the value of goods received as gift or pay that were not considered income.

Value of family living.—See Value of Consumption.

Washing machine, motor-driven.—Washing machine operated by a motor driven by electricity, gasoline, kerosene, or other fuel oil.

Yard goods.—Materials purchased for making articles for the home, such as for towels, tablecloths, napkins, sheets, pillowcases, draperies, portieres, curtains, and slip covers. The number of articles obtained from the amount of goods purchased was estimated. For example: 1 yard of toweling was assumed to be the equivalent of one towel.. Expenditures exclude outlays for paid help for making the article; this was considered a miscellaneous expenditure for furnishings and equipment. See Household Textiles.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife were separated from those under 16 and the total number of weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered 1 year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families two methods of handling year-equivalents were used, as follows:

> **All members.**—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.
>
> **Members other than husband and wife, by age groups.**—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.

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